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# 1100 ARMENIAN GENERALS AND ADMIRALS





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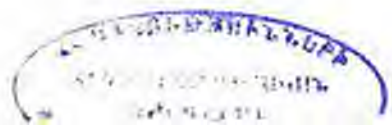
# 1100 ARMENIAN GENERALS AND ADMIRALS

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## ENTRANCE

In the treasury of world history, the Armenian military are one of the greatest investments of Armenian nation. It does not matter if Armenian nation had statehood or it was deprived of it for many centuries: in Armenia or far from it, there was no lack of generals. Their number and all the more as their name and fame can be the dream of many nations.

4500 years ago Hayk Nahapet, the legendary patriarch and founder of the Armenian nation, slew Bel with a nearly impossible shot using a long bow, sending the king's forces into disarray. His story is told in the History of Armenia attributed to the Armenian historian Movses Khorenatsi.

The immediate and distant neighbors of Armenia very often felt Hayk Nahapet's military descendants' power, formidable power, weighty power.

Let us remember a story, which was written down by Armenian historian Pavstos Buzand. At the beginning of 360s, King Shapuh II of Persia began a war against Armenia. However, in all the battles he was defeated by Armenian Sparapet Vasak Mamikonian. Not being able to conquer Armenia by the means of power, Shapuh used cunning and, under the pretense of concluding a peace and friendship treaty, he invited Armenian King Arshak II and Armenian Sparapet Vasak Mamikonian to his capital, Tizbon. He invited and arrested his guests perfidiously. The historian wrote: "The next day king Shapuh ordered that Vasak Mamikonean, the general sparapet of Greater Armenia, should be brought before him, and he began to threaten him. Now Vasak was personally small, and Shapuh, king of Iran said to him: "Hey, fox, it was you who obstructed things and so fatigued us. You are the one who destroyed the Aryans for so many years. Why? I will kill you with a fox's death." Vasak replied, saying: "Now that you see me as personally short, you are not [accurately] measuring, my size. For until now I was a lion to you, but now, I am a fox. While I was Vasak, I was a giant with one foot on one mountain and the other foot on another mountain. When I leaned on my right foot the mountain [under my] right would be brought to the ground. When I leaned on my left foot, the left mountain would be brought to the ground." King Shapuh of Iran then asked: "Pray tell me what were those two mountains that you brought to the ground?" And Vasak replied: "Of the two mountains, one was you and the other was the Byzantine emperor." Knowing, that even his lifetime was determined, it is all the same, Vasak Mamikonian completed the image of Armenian General: the problem is not about the territorial dimensions and multitudinous army, but the powerful, irreplaceable faith and devotion of the Armenian General.

And how many Vasaks led the Armenian troops, how many Armenian Vasaks led the armies of other countries - Persia, Arabic State (States), Byzantium, Egypt (later Turkey, Hungary, Romania, Russia).

Armenian generals' history is comprehensive and capacious; it does not know territorial, temporal and geographic boundaries. In each corner of the world, where an Armenian lives, there the Armenian mighty power and unconquerable spirit have been the governor. In foreign countries Haykazuns were Prime Ministers and Governors, envoys plenipotentiary and ambassadors extraordinary, mayors and adjutant-generals, vice consuls and advisers, lords and rulers, kings and regional governors, crown princes and sparapets, princes of princes and hazarapets, princes and zoravars, meliks and military servicemen, emperors and counts, dukes and atabeks, sepuhs and satraps, knights and marajakhts, kyurapaghats and yuzbashis, payls and patricians, sirs and sardars, gundstabs and amirspasalars, amiras and bdeskhks, beks and katepans, hejubs and maghkhazs, khans and pashas, chancellors and sebastoses, grandees and sinejals, generals, marshals and admirals, amirs and viziers. Which nation's sons of the world were honored with so many titles and ranks in foreign countries? Perhaps, only Armenians.

Difficult to enumerate, nevertheless, asking for indulgence, we represent the list of more famous generals, served to the Byzantine Empire, according to centuries:

The 4th Century - Bakur, Varaz:

The 5th Century - Khanarages:

The 6th Century - Adolis, Akakios, Aratios, Artashir, Artavazd, Artavan Arshakuni, Buz, Gghak, Grigor Arshakuni, Grigor, Tovma, Troylat, Hamazasp, Heraklios, Hovhannes Guzes, Minister Hovhannes, Maghas, Duke Mushegh Mamikonyan, Narses, Nerses Basentsi, Nerses Patrician, Shmavon, Sahak, Sittas, Vahan Arshakuni:

The 7th Century - Alex-Mushegh Mamikonyan, Grigor, David Hayazn, David Saharuni, Teodoros, Isahak Hayazn, Manuel, Mzhezh (in 668 he was declared as an emperor for a short time), Mzhezh Gnuni Kyurapaghat, Mush, Shapuh Amatuni, Petros, Sahak Kamsarakan, Sahak Mamikonyan, Vahan, Vahram, Valentin Arshakuni, Vasak Artsruni, Varaz-Gnel Gnuni, Vasak Arshakuni, Vasak Patrician:

The 8th Century - Artavazd Kyurapaghat (in 741 he was declared as an emperor for a short time), Artavazd Mamikonyan, Grigor Mamikonyan, Mushegh, Niket, Nikepor, Varazbakur Patrician, Varaztirots, Vard Artsruni, Trdat Patrician, Pilipikos Vardan (in 711-713 emperor):

The 9th Century - Alex, Antigonos, Arshavir, Gurgen, Levon Lalakon, Levon I Haykazn (in 813-820 emperor), Tovma Slavon, Hovhannes Khald, Hovhannes I Kurkuas, Kostandin Taxaras, Manvel Mamikonyan, Admiral Marianos Mamikonyan (810), Mleh, Mleh Gevorg, Musheghik, Nikephoros Phokas Patrician, Petranos Mamikonyan Magistros, Petros Bulghar, Smbat Patrician (Caesar Vardas's brother), Smbat Patrician (Caesar Vardas's son-in-law), Smbatik, Stilianos Zautses, Vard Phokas, Vardan Hayazn Patrician (in 802 he was declared as an emperor for 50 days), Caesar Vardas Mamikonyan, Vasil Arshakuni (Emperor Vasil I the Macedonian), Christapor, Kurdik Haykazn:

The 10th Century: Azotoz, Admiral Alexios-Musele, Andranik Mokatsi, Ashot Bagratuni, Grigor Bagratuni, Grigor Magistros, Gurgen Hayazn, Teopilos Kurkuas, Toros Prince the Great Hashtentsi, Levon Phokas, Kostandin Skleros, Kostandin Phokas, Hovhannes Chmshkik (in 969-976 emperor), Hovhannes B Kurkuas, Mleh Magistros, Mikayel Burtsets, Admiral Mikayel Kurdik, Mkhitar Vasil, Admiral

Mushegh Alex, Mushegh Romanos, Nikephoros II Phokas (963-969 emperor), Pangratukas, Prokopios, Admiral Romanos I Lakabenos (920-944 emperor), Romanos Kurkuas, Romanos Taronatsi, Sahak, Sahak Handzitsi, Vahram, Vasil Haykazn, Vard Boyl, Vardas Skleros (in 976 he declared himself as an emperor), Duke Vardas Phokas Magistros (in 987 he declared himself as an emperor):

The 11th Century: Aharon Bulghar, Bagrat Vkhkatsi, Bakuran, Gabriel, Grigor Bakurian, Grigor Magistros Pahlavuni, Toros Kyurapaghat, Khachatur Shirakuni Grandee, Katakalon Kekavmenos, Hasan Artsruni, Hovhannes Protospatar, Chnchghuk Artsruni, Nikeporos Phokas, Parsam, Vasilak, Prince Varaz:

The 12th Century: Grigor, Pilaret.

Exactly 141 names. And these were only the generals of the first value. And how many they were in the middle class commanders of the Byzantine Army! One can get the impression that Armenian generals and soldiers, as a shield, kept and protected Byzantium, and after the 12th century, because of their absence, in 1453 Byzantium was defeated and vanished.

The names of these generals may not say anything today, however, the famous world-rulers of those times trembled in front of them, yes, just in front of them. Many of these generals led armies of 50-100 thousand soldiers.

But none of these names found its place in the biographical encyclopedia of "1000 Armenian Generals, Admirals." The reason is not that they do not have its virtue. Quite the opposite, they have and perhaps thousand times more. The problem was simply to create a book, where there would be represented the biographies of the people who were honored with "general's" (parallel admiralty) degrees by state and other structures and had Armenian fathers.

Each nation in his/her culture determined title-names of servicemen comprehensible in his/her language. And for thousands of years, the high-ranking servicemen of each nation were recollected with those degrees (for example Armenians used hazarapet, byurapet, sparapet-gundstabl higher degrees).

The word "general" comes from the Latin word generalis, which means "overall", "chief." As a military degree, this title was first honored by French rulers. In further centuries, the title of "general" was spread throughout Europe. The "generalship" was subdivided very quickly. Brigadier or brigadier general remained as the lowest class, which was followed by major-general, lieutenant-general, general of arm of the service (for example general of cavalry), general-fieldmarshal (general of army). The highest military rank "generalissimo", which means "the foremost" was derived from this "general." This title was given to the generals, who led a few countries during the war, more often the armies of federative countries. Alexander Suvorov, for example, was such a generalissimo. France became the fatherland of this title. In 1569 King Carl IX honored with this title his brother, the future king 18-year old Henry III. In 1185 Philip II Augustus, the King of France, brought the military higher rank of "marshal" into the system of military ranks. Albnric Clnment I was the first marshal of France, who died during the Third Crusade, during the siege of the city of Acra of Palestine. Beginning from that date until nowadays France honored exactly 338 people with the title of marshal.

The marine title of "admiral", which comes from the Arabic base of "amir al" and

means "ruler in the sea", is equal to these titles given to the higher officers of land forces. It entered the world lexicon in the early middle ages in Byzantium. Later this title was used in Venice and Genoa and from here it was spread throughout Europe. Almost all the Christian countries "owned" the above mentioned military ranks very quickly.

In spite of that, until the 50s of the 20th century, Muslim countries used "khan", "sartip", "mirpanj", "sardar", "pasha" native titles instead of the European and universal "general."

Our studies allow us to say, that the first Armenians were honored with general's star in 1550-1610s. The Chief Architect of the Ottoman Turkey, Sinan Pasha was honored with the degree of general in the 1550s. He is the first Armenian, who was honored with such a high degree. After a few decades, in 1593, Polish-Armenian Shimon Shimonovich was appointed as the Commander-in-Chief of Rech Pospolita Troops and was honored with the degree of general. In 1600-1610 Petre Grigorovich was honored with the star of general in Romania, Khalil Pasha - in the Ottoman Turkey, Allahverdi Khan - in Persia. And as during that decade, the concrete dates are not known when they were honored with the degree of general, that is why we do not emphasize any of them. We just state, that the sons of Armenia were honored with the degree of general simultaneously in different countries.

Fedosey Manukov, the grandfather (from mother's side) of Generalissimo of the Russian Army Alexander Suvorov, was the first who was honored with the degree of general in Russia. In 1725, Peter I, the Emperor of Russia, honored him with the title of "brigadier." According to the document of "Table of Ranks" ("Tabel' o Rangakh") valid in Russia at that time, the title of brigadier was on the 5th level in the scale of generals.

Armenians were honored with the first admiralty titles in the 10th century in Byzantium, later also in Egypt and other places.

It is a pity, that the sons of Armenia, which did not have statehood, like ancient times, served in the armies of other countries also in the 17-20th centuries. And we must be grateful to all the countries, which appreciated the military talent and loyalty of Armenian people and honored them with the stars of general.

Until May 28 of 1918, until the rebirth of the First Republic of Armenia, Armenians received the degrees of general and admiral in Russia, Iran, Romania, Turkey, France, Hungary, India, Poland. More accurately, in 34 different countries, in 31 of which - land general, 6 of which and other 3 countries also the degrees of admiral and vice admiral. Of course, Russia is the first in this list. 265 Armenians received the degree of general in the Russian Imperial Army. The Soviet Union, after the Russian Empire, honored Armenians with 323 degrees of general during seventy years (4 of this quantity were later honored with the degree of General of ARM Army, too). 32 more Armenians were honored with the stars of general by the Russian Federation. So, from 1725 until nowadays, 622 Armenians received the degrees of general and admiral by this country (59.3 percent of 1045).

In 1918-1921, the First Republic of Armenia honored with 30 degrees of general for the first time.

After Russia, among foreign countries Iran honored Armenians with 74 degrees of gen-

cral, the Ottoman Turkey - 51.

Beginning from 1991, the Second Republic of Armenia has been honoring with the ranks of general.

The statistics about the birthplaces (places of origin) of generals has an interesting representation. The representation of birthplaces of the generals introduced in this encyclopedia is the following:

*Mountainous Artsakh and Lowland Artsakh -238*

*Tiflis and other regions of Georgia -200*

*Eastern Armenia -174*

*Iran -52*

*Western Armenia -55*

*Constantinople -44*

*Other Cities of Russia -33*

*Baku -25*

*Moscow -25*

*Javakheti -23*

*Romania -18*

*Nakhichevan (Rostov)-on-Don -12*

*Poland -11*

*Astrakhan -10*

*The USA -10*

*Nakhichevan -10*

*Cities of the Northern Caucasus -9*

*Hungary -9*

*Nukhi -9*

*Lebanon -8*

*Central Asian Countries -9*

*India -5*

*Saint Petersburg -5*

*Ajaria (Hamshen) -5*

*Egypt -5*

*Syria -5*

*Burma -4*

*Ukraine -3*

*Mexico -3*

*Bulgaria -2*

*Italy -2*

*Brazil -2*

*Moldova -2*

*Heret-Shaki -2*

*Germany -1*

*Chile -1*

*Afghanistan -1*

*Estonia -1*

*Belarus -1*

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*Total 1056*

There is no information about the birthplace of more than 50 people.

As we see, the most generals were born in Artsakh. If we also take into consideration that a large part of 25 generals born in Baku, 6 - in the countries of the Central Asia, 81 born in the cities of different cities of Russia, can also be children of the parents from Artsakh, the number of the generals from Artsakh will be more.

According to the statistics of the ones born in the Eastern Armenia (mainly in the territory of the present Republic of Armenia), the present district of Shirak is the leader: 28 generals are from here (5 more generals come from the territory of the district of historical Shirak). The next one is the district of Syunik. 23 people from Syunik received stars of general. 25 generals were born in Yerevan, but their ancestors have origin mainly of other different regions.

The classification of the ones received higher military degree has an interesting representation. One person in Burma and one in India, 12 people in Turkey were honored with the highest military title of generalissimo. 19 people in Turkey, 5 people in the Soviet Union, 6 people in Iran were honored with the title of marshal. 24 people were honored with the title of full admiral. 6 out of this number received from the Imperial Russia, 1 from the Soviet Union. 37 people were honored with the highest titles of the general of the army of the Imperial Russia. Including 14 received the degree of general of cavalry, 8 - general of infantry, 3 - general of artillery, 3 - engineer-general, 9 - adjutant-general. The Soviet Union honored 2 people with such a title, India - 1, Iran - 2.

So we have the following representation:

*Generalissimo -14*  
*Marshal -30*  
*General of the Army -42*  
*Colonel General -54*  
*Lieutenant General -177*  
*Major General -707*  
*Brigadier General -20*  
*Brigadier -1*  
*Admiral -24*  
*Vice Admiral (Lieutenant General) -17*  
*Der Admiral (Major General) -12*  
*General of Navy Department -2*  
.....  
*Total 1100*

5 out of the generals were honored with Russian Higher Saint Andrew Protomartyr Order, 16 - Hero of the Soviet Union (including one - double), 13 - Hero of the Soviet Socialist Labor (including two - double, one - triple). Three generals were honored with the title of the Hero of the Russian Federation. One general was honored with the title of the Hero of the Socialist Labor of the Republic of Bulgaria. 10 generals of the armies of the Republic of Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh Republic were honored with the title of the Hero of Artsakh.

One more problem. After the loss of statehood and until the establishment of the Second Republic of Armenia, Armenian servicemen studied Military Occupational Specialty in the military institutions of other countries. Just during the War of Artsakh, with the order of preparing military command personnel, a military college of various fields opened in Yerevan, which later grew into an institute and now it is called Vazgen Sargsyan Military Institute of ARM Ministry of Defense. Later RA Defense Ministry's Armenak Khamperyants Military Aviation Institute, Military Medical Faculty of Yerevan State Medical University after Mkhitar Heratsi, Department of Military Psychologists of the Faculty of Psychology of Khachatur Abovian State Pedagogical University were opened. Today already more than 80 percent of the junior and senior commanders of Armenian Modern Army are the graduates of those institutions. And although none of today's generals is a graduate of those institutions, however, the future is theirs and in the coming decades Armenian generals will be the servicemen with Armenian professional military education. Only let us draw a parallel on this occasion. Having no statehood does not mean, that such attempts were not made to organize such an education. Aghababian School, founded in Astrakhan in 1810, planned to prepare seamen - boatswains. During that period, when Russia was going to occupy the Transcaucasus, including Armenia, the preparation of boatswains for the Caspian Fleet besides just educational problems had also a political base. Of course, such a similar fact is not known, and in that case this unique one becomes extremely valuable and shows the presence of the requirement of the Armenians of studying military art.

And we come to such a conclusion, when we try to let the statistics speak for themselves. Statisticians have calculated, that more than half a million Armenians participated in World War I (more than 260 thousand Armenians out of 3 million of Russia were called up and fought in the Western Front, and more than 20 thousand Armenian volunteers fought in the Western Armenia. 200 thousand Armenians served in the cover of the Entente Troops. The Ottoman Empire called up more than 60 thousand Armenian men and slaughtered them in an organized manner. About 1 million Armenians participated in World War II (more than 700 thousand out of them by the USSR and more than 200 thousand people in the cover of the troops of the allies and Hitler coalition)). Such statistics let us find out with the help of retroactive calculation that the people, generating so many soldiers, how many commander generals could also generate.

There is no need to calculate, it is a pity, more than one and a half million Armenian soldiers did not have their native Armenia fatherland, fought under the flags of other countries, and those countries were not interested in honoring Armenians with military ranks. And, nevertheless, many Armenians were honored with the stars of general.

Armenian generals were also famous city builders. In 1834 General Movses Zakari Arghutyun-Yerkaynabazuk founded the city of Buynaksk of Dagestan, in 1838 Admiral Lazar Serebryakov - the city of Novorossiysk, in 1839 - under the sponsorship of Admiral Lazar Serebryakov, General Hovhannes Abesolomonov - the town of Armavir, in the 1860s - Taniel Loris-Melikov turned the castle of Vladikavkaz into a city.

Coincidence of fate, or irony can be considered the fact, that when in the first quarter

of the 19th century, in the Transcaucasus, Russians fought against Iran and the Ottoman Turkey, in the armies of three states there were Armenian soldiers and Armenian generals. And in the 1950-1960s Admiral Hovhannes Isakov was the Deputy of the USSR Navy Minister, during that period Admiral Paul Ignateyshn-Robert Ignatosian led the USA Navy Ministry. Let us state, that during that same time, Admiral Aram Avagian was the Deputy Commander of the Atlantic Maritime of the Great Britain. If fate brought these admirals in front of a round table, what language would they speak?

In the book of "1000 Armenian Generals, Admirals" 1106 generals and admirals are represented (with the 190 ones represented in the appendices, more than 1295 people). The work is based on the book of "Haykazunk" (it is the first book in the Armenian reality, where biographies of 405 Armenian generals are represented) by H. Khachatryan and T. Petrosyants (the author of this book, Tigran Hayazn) published in 2002. The 13 volumes of the Armenian Encyclopedia and the 4 volumes of the Armenian Brief Encyclopedia were checked additionally. Armo Malkhasian's "The Armenian Figures of the Soviet Army" (Yerevan, 1963, 495 pages), Ashot Ghazaryan's "War, People, Destinies" (Yerevan, Book I, 1979, Book II, 1982), Artsvi Bakhchinyan's "Armenian Figures" (Yerevan, 2002, 467 pages), A. Ye. Sargsyan's "Intelligence and Counterintelligence: Armenian Trace" (Yerevan, 2005, 239 pages), S. T. Sargsyan's "Artsakh-Karabakh Encyclopedia" (Saint Petersburg, 2005, Russian, 311 pages), H. Avetisyan's "Armenian Generals in the Russian Empire" (Yerevan, Russian, 2007, collection of documents, it includes the attestation lists of 142 generals) books were used as sources. In order to clarify some issues related to the biographies of Armenian generals, Tigran Hayazn has been twice to Tehran, twice - Istanbul, once - Greece.

Besides the above mentioned, hundreds of books were explored, dozens of newspapers published in Armenia and abroad, archival materials.

We can gladly record, that the biographical encyclopedia of "**1100 Armenian Generals, Admirals**" is a work on the scientific basis and comparing with the Armenian complete and brief encyclopedias already existing in the area, it contains 70 percent more material. The biographical information was checked with at least three sources, it was accomplished and filled comparing with the previous editions, the dates of birth, death and receiving generalship degrees were made more exact. It was not possible to find out the biographies of about thirty generals, that is why only their names and surnames have been represented in the book, with the hope, that until the publication of the book in foreign languages, it will be possible to complete them.

Sometimes they ask, why we are proud of the fact, that the general of this or that country is Armenian. Such a question arises also in the case of others, not generals. Both the question and its implication (as what have they done for Armenia?) are absolutely not correct, as it should be clarified once and forever; for which Armenia should the 90 percent out of more than 1100 generals, the heroes of this book, serve, when for them, Armenia, as a Statehood and Fatherland, did not exist, and they were scattered all over the world. Moreover, because of other special circumstances they were often heterodox and apostate, however they had so much dignity and nationalism, that having progress in their field, sometimes receiving the highest positions of those countries and serving them faithfully, for those countries they remained foreign "Ermeni" or "Armenian." It is not enough that the historiography of those countries calls the given

generals (and others) Armenian. It should be also mentioned that each of them, belonging to the Armenian Apostolic Church, heterodox or apostate, remembered his roots in the country he served and help his indigenous compatriots under circumstances.

Myurat from Artsakh was a famous general in the French Army of Napoleon Bonaparte. Also Napoleon Bonaparte's nationality issue is discussed today. It is mentioned, that in medieval Cilicia, there were the Armenian families of Norashkharians and Bonapartians. They had irreconcilable conflicts. In the end, Bonapartians were driven out of Cilicia, settled down in Corsica and Napoleon Bonaparte came from that family. Arthur Bernet mentioned about the fact of the Great Emperor's mother's being Armenian in his book of "Napoleon's Family Secret." But as this is not a usual and common invention, we leave it for the future in the meanwhile.

And, nevertheless, the fact, that the Armenian servicemen, served the foreigners so faithfully and selflessly, were appreciated properly and were honored with degrees, is also not so unequivocal. In each country almost the same self-insurance approach existed, which is best formulated in the work "Advices to the Emperor" by Kekavmenon, Byzantine theorist of the 11th century. He advised the emperor: "I am going to tell you one more thing, Holy Lord. You know that Senekerim (talking about the King of Vaspurakan - TH) came from old kings. He wanted to give his country to Tsiranatsin Lord Emperor Vasil and to become his servant. (Vasil) accepted the gift and honored him with the degree of magister, but no more, although (Senekerim) was a king, coming from old kings. Do not honor foreigners with high degrees and do not trust them high positions even if they come from the royal family of their country. Otherwise, You will dishonor both You and Your Roman authorities. If You, for example, honor the comer foreigner (to the empire) with the degree of primikerios or general, then what a higher degree can you offer the Roman General? (the emphasis by TH). In any case you will make him an enemy. And when in the country (of the foreigner) they hear that they (their compatriot) have been honored with such a degree and position, everybody will laugh and say, that he was nothing with them, he went to Romania and was honored with such a degree, it is clear, that in Romania there was no suitable person, that it is why our (compatriot) made so much progress."

Such a severe standard, that was even a written advice to the Emperor of Byzantine, was valid both for Greeks, and Arabs, and Turks, and Russians (both Imperial and Soviet) and for the other nations. Let us not go far: just after the Russo-Japanese War, including other foreigners, it was also prohibited to recommend the Armenian colonels for the degree of general, which became a reason for dozens of worthy colonels to leave service, and a Soviet Armenian colonel was recommended for the degree of general for 17 times and he did not receive it only for being an Armenian. There is a reliable recollection and a document, that the Armenian, having the role of general of division in the Afghan arena, never received it for being an Armenian.

There were also Armenians, that having higher military degrees, did not reach the title of general and did not hold a firm place in our book. But it is necessary to mention one of them. Alexander Astvatsaturi Myasnikian is one of them. In 1918, the 32-year-old junior officer, in the second convocation of the soldiers of the Western Front of Russia, he was elected as the Commander-in-Chief of the Western Front, then, for a short period of time, Acting Commander-in-Chief of the country. In January of 1919 he was

elected as the President of the Central Bureau of the Central Executive Committee and Communist Party of Belarus, in 1921-1925 he was the President of ASSR Government, and in 1921-1922, at the same time, People's Commissary of the Military Affairs of Armenia. How many military titles presume such positions...?

The party leaders of the republics of the Soviet Union, received parallelly stars of general, however, only Grigor Harutiunian, among the party leaders of Armenia, was honored with that title in 1943. The others, unfortunately, did not receive.

Many Armenians, in the USSR Military Industrial Complex, had such higher positions, for which other foreigners received several general's stars.

Also in other countries there were such officials, who could be generals, too.

One more peculiarity: after 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, the Soviet authorities degraded all the officers. In 1919 Bolsheviks had to give new names to commanders. The equivalent military titles we are interested in are the following: Kombrig (Major General), Komdiv (Lieutenant General), Komkor (Colonel General), the 2nd degree Komandarm (=the 2nd degree General of the Army), the 1st degree Komandarm (=the 1st degree General of the Army), as well as titles of other services equivalent to these (for example komdoctor, komveterinarian, komyur, komengineer etc.). In 1935 this reform was affirmed once more. However, according to May 7, 1940 reform, the military degrees on "generalship" base were returned to the Soviet officers, removing the lowest title of kombrig (=major-general) and thus artificially decreasing with one degree the military titles of the people famous before that. In this case we were guided by the reality before 1940, as at a pen stroke, the kombrigs, who were once generals turned into non-generals, and the others were degraded by one level.

The example of the Ottoman Turkey and Iran is interesting, too. The titles of "pasha" and "khan", honored in these countries, are considered by some people as noble titles. We just state immediately, that they are not right. These were "generalship" degrees in the services of military, diplomatic, financial or other fields. For example, when in 1734 Avan Yuzbashi was recommended for the degree of major-general, the Empress of Russia indicated in the application paper, that he had already had the title of khan (general) and honored him with the degree of Senior Khan of the Russian Army (in fact Lieutenant General). Another example, when in 1813-1830, the Russians conquered the Caucasus in famous boundaries, and renamed the khans of Persian part and the Georgian coastal pashas with the title of general.

On the basis of the creation of "1100 Armenian Generals, Admirals" biographical encyclopedia we excluded the attitude of the author judge. We do not show laudable attitude towards one and critical towards another. The task was to deliver biographical information that is as reliable (scientific) as possible. We are sure that Time and People will judge the good ones, and our Lord God - the bad and dull ones. In the end, the most "humanitarian" country of the USSR, in the sense of Armenians, gave minimum both Baghramian, and, unfortunately, Mughdusi. In this case, Mughdusi's existence is not tragic, but the system which gave birth to him, and, directly, his murderers.

We initially thought to complete simply the phalanx of Armenian generals and not to try to discuss any problematic topic, however, as always, we did not consider it possible to circumvent and, at least, as a moral value, we certainly want to present it in a few words. Armenians lived almost in all the corners of the world; they both created

values and became values for that country themselves. We do not separate them from the history of those peoples and cannot forget their nationality. In this case we speak about the generals, and when representing their nationality, we say a big thank you to the states, which gave these people the opportunity for their self-expression and making use of their knowledge, abilities and cogitation in favor of the given country. When representing them, of course, we are proud of them. However, others do not follow this principle and represent the citizens of their country but of Armenian origin as their kinsmen, and not a citizen, at best. For example, the book "The Georgian Generals (1699-1921)" by Mamuka Gogitadze published in Kiev in 2001. Can't you consider the intention of the author as unfairness, that in his speech of entrance he mentions, that he represents only the native Georgians, however, with the help of "shvili" suffix he made Georgian Armenian three Avalovs, three Gedevanovs, General of Cavalry Hakob Alkhazov, five Andranikovs, two Arghutian-Yerkaynabazuks, three Baratovs, two Begtabekovs, two Garsevanovs, Major Generals Denibekov, Karagozov, two Korganovs (Ghorghanians), two Kutaysovs, Lieutenant General Magalov, two Manvelovs, two Markozovs, two Mgebrovs, three Melikovs, four Saginovs, Lieutenant General Salagov, Major General Sarajev, two Sumbatovs, four Tarkhan-Movurovs (they were the famous Tarkhanians), Major General Tarkhanov, nine Tumanovs, three Khimishevs, two Chilayevs, three Tsitsianovs. All in all, 85 Armenians. In fact, the 85 or about 25 percent out of the 318 generals, included in the book, belong to the Armenian nation. Such a calculation is not so sad, as sad it is the cobweb of the moral consequences; that our neighbors, as for ages, today as well, act for us, Armenians, under the cover of relative.

As any such large-scale work, it is impossible that the book "1000 Armenian Generals, Admirals" does not have defects and omissions, become a target of gossip and criticism. Some of the generals acting today may complain of the shortage of their own biography, the readers may complain of the presence of other names (Ferents Salashi, Haynts Guderian) or their absence, there will be Armenian historians, who will rattle the sabre against the names of the generals, "Armenian-turned" in their opinion, some people will not like the "non-state", Cossack, Academic Generals represented in the appendices.

Now about the people having generalship and represented in the appendix. The legislations of some countries (Russia, Ukraine) and the charters of international organizations (Scout Structures, Moscow Academy of Security Problems) allow not only honoring with the degrees of general but also the official carrying of the signs of honor (uniforms, shoulder straps, orders, medals, etc.) and taking photos with them. This is the reality. And the problematic criticism of this issue in the Armenian press (Alaverdian Vladimir "You Can not be a Scientist, but Academician - you Must be", "Golos Armeni", November 23, 2006, page 70) made represent also the ones who had the degree of this level (of course, here some names are excluded, too).

The first work of this volume is done in our reality. Work has been continued on this project, because there are some Armenian generals, who we could not represent in this book (Armenian leader of fedayees, Gevorg Chaush had a lieutenant-general son who was a director of chemical service or military industrial complex; in the 1980s they met him in Yevpatoria). There are Armenian generals by birth, who served in different

structures of the Turkish Army, and the genealogy of which should be clarified (General Ismet Inonyu - Ismet Pasha (1884-1973), on his deathbed he tried to recite the Armenian Alphabet, Fahri Korotyrk (1903, Constantinople), General Chamran and others, who live and act today), and, it is also possible, that like the USSR in the USA and other countries, there can be Armenian figures having achievements in the fields of nuclear programs, space research, military-industrial complex, who could have received degrees of generals only by secret orders.

With the printing of this book, the searching activity of Armenian generals does not finish but starts. The research will be continued not only for discovering new ones, but also for clarifying the information of the ones who are represented only by their names. Your additions, corrections, constructive feedbacks will help us a lot for the editions of the book in other languages.

And for the defects, be lenient, as we represented what we had. (we did our best, we had what we had.)

**Tigran PetrosYants**

In order to make the material of the encyclopedia more understandable, we did the following clarifications in the book:

- The countries, which honored the Armenian servicemen with the titles of generals or admirals (admiralty), are presented in alphabetical order.
- Under the title of each country, the materials are arranged according to centuries.
- Under the year of each century the names are represented according to the scale of ranks.
- Under each rank the surnames are represented in alphabetical order.
- In order to clarify the military titles of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union in the 1920-1940s, Iran, the Ottoman Turkey, in brackets the accepted equal military degree is represented.
- According to chronology, each person is represented under the year of receiving his highest degree.



**PART ONE**

**GENERALS OF MILITARY, POLICE, SECURITY, JUSTICE AND SPECIAL  
SERVICES**

# THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## 20TH CENTURY

### LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

#### SHEKERJYAN HAIG

*Lieutenant-General of the US Army (1945)*

**Haig Shekerjyan** (born in 1886, Western Armenia, Adabazar-06/22/1966) is a US Army military figure. He migrated to the USA in 1890. Shekerjyan received his secondary education in Torrington College in Colorado, studied at Colgate and West Point universities. In 1911 he graduated from the West Point Military Academy. He began his work in armed forces with the title of non-commissioned officer. In 1916 Shekerjyan participated in the war against Mexico under General John J. Pershing. During World War II he served in the First United States Army as a commanding general of Camp Sibert. He was appointed as the head of the US Army Chemical Forces. In 1946 he retired. In 1942 Shekerjyan was honored with the position of Brigadier General. He is the first Armenian in the US who obtained the title of general. After the war Shekerjyan with his wife Helen favoured the development of Armenians. He is the author of the protection theory against gas attack. He was awarded with the order of Legion of Merit. In 1919 Shekerjyan visited the First Republic of Armenia.



### MAJOR-GENERALS

#### MARKARYAN RON

*Major-General of the US Army (20th Century)*

**Ron Markaryan** (born in 1953, Fresno) is a US Army military figure. He participated in Strategic Air Command B-47 bombers' teaching plan, he was a pointer-bombardier. Markaryan participated in the war against Vietnam. In 1971-1977 he served in Pentagon. He was a commander of the Selective Service System of the state of California.

#### VARDANYAN VAHAN

*Major-General of the US Army (1968)*

**Vahan Vardanyan** (there is no biographical information) is a US Army military figure, a specialist of rocket building. He was born in Boston. He studied at the Emerson college, graduated from the Suffolk University and the Massachusetts Military Academy. In 1935 Vardanyan began serving in the US Army. He participated in World



War II in 1941-1945 and received degrees of lieutenant, captain and major. He lectured at the Massachusetts Military Academy. Vardanyan conferred on general in 1968. In 1971 he was appointed as the State Adjutant-General with the title of Major-General.

## BRIGADIER GENERALS

### ABAJYAN JOHN

*Brigadier general of the US Army (20th Century)*

**John Abajyan** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the US Army medical service, Doctor of Medicine. He was born in Providence, received his higher medical education in New York. He was the chief anesthesiologist in Mary Fletcher Hospital. During World War II, in Patton Third Army he arranged educational programs for medical officers concerning anesthesia in combat conditions. During the postwar years he was the US Air Force Veterans' Administration counselor. Abajyan conferred on general when being sent to the reserve. He specialized in the field of electronics, founded the company of respiratory functions measuring devices called "Vertek", then "Chittenden Kent" the first cable TV network (Vermont).

### ZARTARYAN SARKIS

*Brigadier general of the US Army (April, 1945)*



**Sarkis Martirosi Zartaryan** (born in 1898, Western Armenia, Kharberd-1967, the US, Arlington) is a US Army military figure. He studied at American University of Kharberd, graduated from the US Thorndike school of Cambridge city, received military and juridical education. He began serving in the US National Guard's 26th division on May 16, 1916. In 1916 Zartaryan participated in the war against Mexico. In 1916-1918 he served in French Navy, participated in World War I. In 1931 he opened a law office in Massachusetts, he was the assistant to the military manager of Bradford, then the assistant of the general-judge of the national guard of Massachusetts. In 1942-1945 Zartaryan was the commander of the anti-aircraft battery functioning on coastwise points. He participated in combat operations taking place in the areas of Northern Africa, Sicily, Italy, especially in the battles of Chemin des Dames, Sharon-Tyler, Meuse-Argonne, Verdun, Marne, etc. In 1945 he was appointed as the assistant to the prosecutor of Massachusetts. Afterwards he was the president of the company "Peters and Company". In 1924 he received the rank of colonel. Zartaryan was rewarded with the medal "Heart of Apricot" (1918). In 1931-1932 he contributed to the newspaper of Boston "Armenian Labour".

## TASCHYAN MICHAEL

*Brigadier general of the US Army (10/01/1973)*

Michael J. Taschyan (born in 1925, the USA, New York, Binghamton) is a US Army military figure. He graduated from Harvard University, in 1948 the West Point Military Academy. He served in the US Military Air Forces in the groups of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. In 1969 he was one of the most important ten figures of the Supply Agency of the US Ministry of Defence. In 1976 he participated in the program "Apollo". He was awarded with the US Space Exploration and National Aeronautics Department's reward "Silver Researcher".



## INJASOULYAN PETER

*Brigadier general of the US Army (20th Century)*

Peter Injasoulyan (there is no biographical information) is a US Army military figure. He is the army military specialist of engineering and signaling systems. He was the chief of the economic department of Detroit's "Three Kanti School" school system. From the state of Michigan he is the 4th general of the National Guard. At the age of 33 he became the Deputy Commander of Michigan defense, led about ten thousand soldiers' mobilization and combat readiness service of Michigan National Guard.

## MARTIKYAN GEORGE

*Brigadier general of the US Army (1945)*

George Martikyan (John Antoni Martirosyan) (born in 1902, Turkey, Erzurum Vilayet-1979) is a US Army military figure. In 1922 he graduated from one of Istanbul's secondary schools, in 1928, the US Philadelphia Military Academy, with honors. He began his work in the US Army in 1922. After graduating from the academy he was the Chief of the Department of the US Army Supply of the General Staff. Martikyan obtained the title of colonel. He participated in World War II, in 1944 he was appointed as the assistant-head of the Department of Economics to the commander of the Allied Forces in Europe, Dwight Eisenhower. In different countries of Europe, seeing the hard conditions of the Armenians released from captivity, in 1947 he founded the organization called "American National Committee for homeless Armenians" (the brigadier general Haig Shekerjyan was a member, too) and until 1951 he transferred 4000 Armenians from Germany, Austria, Italy and other countries to the USA and other places, more than 3000 to the USA. Later he favoured the emigration of Armenians to the USA, Canada, Austria from Armenia and the countries of the Middle East (especially during the Suez Incident, 1956 and 1975-1976 the Lebanese Civil War). He was appointed by the US ex-president Herbert Hoover as a committee member carrying his name. He was awarded with American "Freedom", Sirian "Worthy" the first degree, Assyrian Orthodox Church "The



Commander of the Holy Cross Ignatios" (1960) orders. Martikyan deserved the title "The World Defender of Scoutism" of the International Scout Organization (1960).

### **JUSKALYAN GEORGE**

*Brigadier general of the US Army (1966)*

**George Juskalyan** (there is no biographical information) is a US Army military figure. He participated in 1939-1945 World War II. He fought in Northern Africa. He was taken prisoner by the Germans and was in the military camps of Italy, Germany and Poland. After the war he continued his service in the army. In 1953 Juskalian participated in the Korean War. He led the 1st battalion, the 32th regiment, the 7th infantry division. He also participated in the Vietnam War, was the General Inspector of the US Military Command. He was awarded with two orders of Silver Star.

### **WALTER VARDAN**

*Brigadier general of the US Army (1989)*

**Vardan Walter** (there is no biographical information) is a US Army military figure. He was born in Chicago. He graduated from the military school with the title of the 2nd degree of lieutenant of the US Air Forces. He was also a specialist in the field of management, he worked in Carnegie Institute of Technology (Petersburg). He realized air combat flights ?n B-47 bomber. In 1978-1980 he was the Deputy Chief of General Staff of the US Air Force Reserve of the state of Georgia. Walter retired in 1989.

### **PHILANESYAN VREJ**

*Brigadier general of the US Army (1990s)*

**Vrej Philanesyan** (there is no biographical information) is a US Army military figure. In 2006 he served in Iraq.

## **21TH CENTURY**

### **MALATYAN SETO**

*Brigadier general of the US Army (07/27/2014)*

**Seto Malatyan** (born in 01/08/1961, Kesab, Livan) is a US Army military figure.



## AUSTRIA

### 18TH CENTURY GENERALS

#### SHERIMAN PAUL

*General of Habsburg (1770s)*

*Deputy of Trieste and Gorizia (1770-1789)*

**Paul Sheriman** (Paul Astvatsaturi Sharimanyan) (born in 1713, Venetia-1789) is the Habsburg Army military figure. He studied at parish school, then continuing his education entered the ranks of the Austrian Imperial Army. He made progress and became a general. He was the majordomo of the Austrian empress Maria Theresa. Sheriman was appointed as the Deputy of Trieste and Gorizia.

## AFGANISTAN

### 19TH CENTURY KHANS (GENERALS)

#### SERVERDIN KHAN

*Khan of the Afghan National Army (General, 1890s)*

**Serverdin Khan** (Luke Hovhannessyan) (there is no biographical information) is the Afghan Army military figure. In 1896 he was the inspector of the gunpowder depot of the city Gelabad. Amir Abdul Rahman Khan rewarded him with the amount of 10 thousand rupees.

## BELARUS

### 20TH CENTURY LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

#### EGHIAZARYAN HRANT

*Major-General of the Soviet Army*

*Lieutenant-General of the Army of the Republic of Belarus (1990s)*

**Hrant Hamleti Eghiazaryan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the armies of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Belarus. He serves in the system of CIS Executive Secretariat.

### MAJOR-GENERALS

#### BAGHDASAROV SERGEY

*Major-General of the Republic of Belarus (1998)*

**Sergey Vladimiri Baghdasarov** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the armies of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Belarus. On January 10, 2002 he was appointed as the chief of Suvorovian Military College of Minsk.

#### SAAKYANTS ANATOLY

*Major-General of the Republic of Belarus (02/22/2002)*

**Anatoly Leontii Saakyants** (born in 06/22/1950, Novokubansky District of Krasnodar Krai, Besskorbnaya station) is a military figure of the armies of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Belarus, an honorary specialist of the armed forces of the Republic of Belarus. In 1967 he graduated from the secondary school, in 1971, with honors, the co-army supreme college of command in Omsk, in 1982, the military academy after M. V. Frunze, with honors. In 1971-1974 he was the commander of tank platoon of the regiment 153 of 47th tank division, in 1974-1976 the unit commander of the same regiment, in 1976-1978 the intelligence unit commander of the regiment 348 of the 15th motorized infantry divisions, in 1978-1979 the chief of intelligence service of the same regiment. In 1982-2003 Saakyanc served in the Belorussian Military District, then in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus, In 2003-2007 he was appointed as the first deputy of the chief of the main staff of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus. He was awarded with the 3rd degree order "For Service to the Homeland in the Armed Forces of the USSR", 11 medals.

## BURMA (MYANMAR)

### 18TH CENTURY GENERALISSIMO

#### AYVAZYAN GRIGOR

*The Vizier of the King of Burma (Generalissimo, 1759)*

**Grigor Ayvazyan** (there is no biographical information) is a military and diplomatic figure of Burma. He was one of the leaders of the Burmese in anti-British struggle, he fought against British colonizers. He was appointed as the sparapet (commander) of Indian Army. In 1759 the king of Burma sent him to the English on diplomatic mission with the requests to sign a peace and to release the captivated Burmese. Ayvazyan negotiated with the British command and signed a peace treaty between the Burmese and the English. He was awarded with the degree of vizier of the Kingdom of Burma, with the title of khoja (nobleman) and was appointed as the lifelong governor of the State of Siam (before this only the representatives of the royal house were appointed as the governors of this state). He was the head of customs of the capital of Burma, Rangoon, for many years. He served his increasing power and wealth to the Armenian community. In the city of Rangoon, on the bank of a river, a wooden church was built by Ayvazyan (it perished in 1824-1826 during the Anglo-Burmese war).

### GENERALS

#### MATEOS

*General of the Army of Burma (1720s)*

**Mateos** (the date of birth is unknown-1753) is a military figure of the Liberation Army of Burma.

## BULGARIA

### 20TH CENTURY MAJOR-GENERALS

#### BADALOV..... (\*)

*Major-General of the Bulgarian Army (1910s)*

... Badalov (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Security Service of Bulgaria. He acted in 1910-1920s. In 1912-1913 he participated in the Balkan War against Turkey, in 1914-1918 in World War I. The photo has been received from the Museum of Military History, Sofia.



#### KAPRIELOV KAPRIEL

*Major-General of the Bulgarian Army (1961)*

**Kapriel Sargiz Kaprielov** (Gabriel Sargiz Gabrielov) (born in 11/03/1904, Bulgaria, Varna-04/09/1978, Sofia) is a figure of the security service of Bulgaria, a hero of the socialist labour of People's Republic of Bulgaria (1974), a hero of the Soviet Union (according to the reliable information the Soviet Union Marshal H. Ch. Baghramyan handed him the star of the Soviet Union hero during his stay in Bulgaria). Beginning from his youth he was a member of Grigor Chochev-Bilyarov's political intelligence group, he did the soviet military intelligence assignments, provided the activities of Varna-Odessa-Sevastopol, Varna-Constantinople secret channels. In 1924-1925 he was a Military Department employee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria. Two times, in 1925-1932, in 1935-1940 he was arrested by the authorities and was in prison for 12 years totally. During the first arrest he was condemned to death, but later the death penalty was replaced with 15 years imprisonment, and in 1932 he was released obtaining mercy. In 1940 Kaprielov again cooperated with the Soviet intelligence. In 1944-1949 he was the vice director of the Public Safety of Bulgarian Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 1949-1950 he was the head of external political information department of BBK Central Committee. In 1954-1963 he did a responsible job in the system of Bulgarian Ministry of Internal Affairs. He was associated with Armenian circles, was the founder and president of Illuminator and Cultural Organization "Yerevan" of the Armenians in Bulgaria. Kaprielov was rewarded with Bulgarian Dimitrov and the Soviet Lenin (1966) orders.



## GERMANY

### 18TH CENTURY GENERALS

#### ARETIN FON /JOHANN BAPTIST KRISTOF VON ARETIN/

*State Counselor of Bavaria (1723)*

*General of German Customs Service (1725)*

**Fon Aretin** (Harutyun Baghdasar) (born in 24.06.1706, K. Polis-11.10.1769, Germany) was born in an Artsakh aristocratic family settled in Constantinople. In 1706, Venice, he was adopted by the Bavarian princess Maria Theresa Kunigunda. Beginning from 1715 he lived in Bavaria. He received education in Benedictine monastery. In 1723 he became Bavarian State Advisor with the name of Fon Aretin. In 1725 he was appointed as the head of Inglostadt Customs. He got married to the daughter of the Inglostadt University manager and had 14 children. In April, 1769 Aretin was honored with the title of "German Baron". It was marked in the brevet that "he is from an aristocratic lineage by birth, Armenian". The ancestral shield of Fon Aretin has been maintained, about which it is mentioned in one of the stories of the Brothers Grimm. Fon Aretin's family has given Germany many famous personalities. One of Munich streets has been called after Fon Aretin.

### 20TH CENTURY MAJOR-GENERALS

#### SARGSYAN VARDAN

*Major-General of the German Army (12/22/1944)*



**Vardan Sargsyan** (born in 1898, Tbilisi-1945) is a military figure of Germany. On his mother's side he comes from the dynasty of the Catholicos of All Armenians, Mkrtych A Vanetsi (Khrimyan Hayrik). In 1935 he graduated from Leningrad Military Academy after V. Lenin. He participated in the Great Patriotic War. In 1941 when self-surrendering as a prisoner to the German, he had the military degree of major of the Soviet Army. In 1942, Germany, Vardan Sargsyan was appointed as the chief commander of "Armenian Legion" consisting of Armenian prisoners of war. Drastamat Kanayan (Dro) participated in the formation of that legion, too. The forming of "Armenian Legion" pursued one object: in the case of the German Army's victory to form a state organization in Armenia and prevent a new Armenian genocide by Turks. In the structure of "Armenian

Legion" there were 5000 prisoners of war. The official flag of the legion was the tricolor. On France boundary "Armenian Legion" self-surrendered as a prisoner to Americans. The latter, at once, delivered the commanders of the legion to the security bodies of the Soviet Union. In May, 1945 the major-general Vardan Sargsyan was executed by Soviet power.

## EGYPT

### 19TH CENTURY MARSHALS

#### NUBARYAN ARAKEL BEY

*The Ottoman Army Mushir (Marshal, 1856)*

*General Manager of Sudan, Khartumi, Fesoghlu (1856-1858)*

*Diplomatic Figure of Egypt*



**Arakel Bey Mkrtychi Nubaryan** (born in 12/27/1822-09/13/1858, Khartoum, is buried in Armenian Church cemetery of Alexandria) is an Egyptian Armenian state, military, diplomatic figure, the elder brother of Prime Minister of Egypt, Nubar Pasha. The family ancestor, Mkrtych Nubari Melikyan moved to Constantinople from Syunik at the end of the 18th century. He got married to Poghos Yusufyan's sister from the famous family Aproyan (Aproyan family were beys and from here Arakel received his "Bey" honorable title). In 1844 Arakel Bey began his activity in Egypt, he was the translator of the Viceroy of Egypt, Ibrahim Pasha. In 1847, Nubaryan and his brother Nubar Pasha were accompanying Ibrahim Pasha's visits to Paris. In 1850-1853 he was the Minister of Trade of Egypt. In 1853 he was relieved from his office and that became the reason for his brother Nubar Pasha to resign, too. In 1854-1855 he was the diplomatic representative of Egypt's Viceroy in Berlin. After this position was dissolved he was again relieved from his office. In 1856 he was appointed as the advisor of Egypt's Viceroy, Said Pasha. In 1856-1858 he was the general manager of Sudan, Khartum, Fesoghlu. However, Nubaryan managed for 14 months, he did not adapt to local climatic conditions and died in Khartum.

#### D'APRO ARAKEL BEY

*The Ottoman Army Mushir (Marshal, 1873)*

*Manager of Massova (1873-1875)*



**Arakel Bey Peter-Aproi d'Aprò** (born in 1832-1875) is a state and military figure of Egypt, Nubar Pasha and Tigran Pasha's relative. His ancestors go back to the ancient and outstanding family of the Armenian Capital Ani. He received his higher education in Germany. In 1866-1875 he was the advisor to the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1873 he was appointed as the manager of the state of Massova by the Viceroy of Egypt, Ismail Pasha. At that time the Egyptian Army tried to conquer the small kingdoms of Habesha Empire. In 1875 British military commander Ohntrup was encircled

by 10 thousand Habesha soldiers and was killed, and the army fought with swords. Arakel Bey, who was going to help, was also encircled and killed.

## COLONEL-GENERALS

### NUBARYAN NUBAR PASHA

*The Ottoman Army Ferik Pasha (Colonel-General, 1863)*

*Egyptian Diplomatic Figure*

*Prime Minister of Egypt*

*Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs*

Nubar Pasha Mkrtichi Nubaryan (born in 1825, Zmyurnia-01/13/1899) is an Egyptian Armenian state, military, diplomatic figure, national benefactor, the younger brother of Arakel Bey, the general manager of Sudan. He comes from Nubaryan family having Artsakh roots. He received his primary education in his birthplace, in 1838-1840 he studied in Geneva, in 1840-1842 in Paris. In 1842, 17 years old Nubar was called to Cairo by his uncle Poghos Bey Yusufyan who was then the minister of both commerce and foreign affairs of Egypt, and was appointed as a secretary. In 1844, after the death of Poghos Bey Yusufyan he was appointed as the Egyptian manager Mehmet Ali Pasha's secretary-interpreter with the title of Binbashi (Major). In 1846, he was appointed as the advisor-interpreter of the Egyptian Manager with the degree of Gaymagam (General), in 1848 the first secretary, at the same time the director of Alexandria Health Department. In 1853 his brother Arakel Bey, the Minister of Trade, was relieved of his post because of Palace intrigues and that became a reason for Nubar's refusal to his position. In 1854-1855 he was the diplomatic representative of the Viceroy of Egypt in Vienna. After this position was dissolved he was again relieved from his office. In 1856 he was appointed as the advisor of the Egyptian Manager Said Pasha. In 1858 he was Egypt's general prosecutor with higher degree, in 1858-1859 the director of Egyptian Railways, in 1859-1861 the member of the parliamentary delegation leaving for European countries, in 1862-1864 the Envoy of Egypt's Viceroy, in 1864-1866 he was the Minister of Egypt's benefit structure, at the same time Railways General Manager, in 1866-1871, 1875-1876, 1878-1879, 1881-1888 he was the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in 1878-1879, 1884-1889, 1894-1895 the Prime Minister of Egypt. As a result of his lengthy negotiations with Turkey's Higher door, in 1867 the Viceroy-Manager of Egypt was renamed "khedive", which was the beginning of Egypt's being a sovereign administrative unit and the cornerstone of its future independence. Nubar Pasha created Egyptian civil, commercial, criminal



codes. He took up the question of Armenian colony in Egypt, as well as the questions of political destiny, culture and enlightenment of Armenians. He was the head of "National diocesan authority of Armenian colony". He supported the emigrants who passed from Turkey to Egypt, supported and funded the publication of Armenian periodicals ("Armaveni", Cairo) and the foundation of schools ("Nubar-Shahnazaryan", Constantinople), arranged the Armenian manuscript writers' translation to French and their publication. In 1878 he composed and sent to the Congress of Berlin the situation improvement program of the Armenians who were under the domination of Turks, which, however, was not submitted to Congress for consideration. He was awarded with medals and honored with titles for services rendered to Egypt. His bust is put in Alexandria (1904), streets are named after him in Cairo and Alexandria. He was awarded with "French Grand Cross of Legion of Honor" (1846) and "Commander's Cross of Legion of Honor" (07/08/1864) orders.

### TCHERAKYAN ARTIN BEY

*Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs (1844-1850s)*  
*The Ottoman Army Ferik Pasha (Colonel-General, 1844)*  
*The Ottoman Palla (Marshal, 1849)*



**Artin Bey Suqiasi Tcherakyan** (born in 1800, Constantinople-1859, Cairo, is buried in the Catholic cemetery of Old Cairo) is an Egyptian Armenian state, military, diplomatic figure. He received his primary education in Constantinople and at the age of 12 he was fluent in Turkish and Italian. In 1814 he moved to Egypt, Cairo, with his mother and brother, Khosrov. In 1818-1825 Tcherakian, with his brother Khosrov, studied at the school specifically opened for Viceroy Mehmet Ali's grandson, Abbas. On April 3, 1826, alongside his brother and others, he was sent to Paris by Mehmet Ali. In 1826-1834 he received higher education of an economist and a lawyer. In 1834 he returned to Cairo and was appointed as the official of the Ministry of War, with the degree of general's assistant. He translated military codes and other literature from French to Turkish. In 1835, with breaks, he was the Director of the Economy and the Translation College, then the Director of the School of Different Arts. In 1836 he again returned to the Ministry of War with the title of hazarapet (major) and was appointed as the member of The State Big Assembly. In 1839-1844 he was the interpreter-the first secretary (the second secretary was his brother) of Mehmet Ali with the title of colonel. After the death of Poghos Bey Yusufyan, in January 1844, he was awarded with the degree of military ferik (colonel-general) and was appointed as the Egyptian Minister of Commerce and Foreign Affairs officiating until 1850. In 1841 he was the head of Egyptian delegation in London Peace Conference. Tcherakyan got acquainted,

became close and maintained relations with many foreign Turk officials, as a result being able to reconcile Turkish Sultan Abdul Mejid and Viceroy of Egypt, Mehmet Ali Pasha and arrange the latter's visit to Constantinople in 1845. He struggled against the penetration attempts of European countries, especially England, into Egypt. He was removed from office because of the provocation of British Embassy. Under the new Viceroy of Egypt, Said (1854-1863), he returned and was appointed as the advisor of the viceroy, in 1850. However, he was again fired because of his resistance to the viceroy in the question of the provision of foreign concessions. Arab historians consider Artin Bey as a major figure in state. He was awarded with diamond "Intikhar" symbol, French Commander's "Region of Honor", Naples's "Holy Frantisk the Great", Portuguese "Christ's Big Ribbon", Rome Commander's "Gregory the Great", German "Red Eagle", Russian Commander's "St. Anna" orders.

## LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

### ZOHRAP EDWARD PASHA

*The Ottoman Army Pasha (Lieutenant-General, 1908)*

Sir Edward Pasha Zohrap (born in 1850-01/24/1909) is the Egyptian Army military figure. He comes from Armenian ancient family Zohrap established in Great Britain. He received his initial and military education in England. After the English Army physician, Doctor Paul Zohrap's establishment in Egypt he removed to Egypt and began his service in the Egyptian Army. He was the commander of contingent, military unit and participated in all Egypt-Sudan wars. He had a progress in the army system and was the advisor-deputy of the Egyptian Minister of War for many years. He carried out many important functions for the military renewal and the education of the Egyptian Army. He gained the title of general in 1892. Pasha Zohrap celebrated New Year 1909 in Paris. He returned to Cairo and died suddenly. A dignified burial was organized: Egyptian Viceroy's representative, princess, generals, officers participated, the coffin was covered with the Ottoman flag, followed by military orchestras. During the funeral ceremony 300 gunshots and 11 canon volleys were caused to rumble.

## MAJOR-GENERALS

### CHRAKYAN YACUB ARTIN PASHA

*The Ottoman Army Pasha (Major-General, 19th century)*

*Egyptian Diplomatic Figure*

Ya'cub Artin Pasha (born in 04/15/1842, Constantinople-01/21/1919, Cairo) is an Egyptian Armenian state, military, diplomatic figure,



Doctor of the University of Abertay, member of the Egyptian Academy of Sciences (1881), national benefactor, the son of Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Artin Bey Tcherakian. He received his primary education in Samuel Mooradian College, in Paris, then in Oteil Noter Dame College. After their father's death, Chrakian and his brother, Yusuf, were brought to Egypt and took private lessons at their uncle-guardian, Khosrov Bey. In 1866-1873 he studied in Europe, got skilled at the fields of languages, literature, history. In 1873 he returned and was appointed as the teacher of Ibrahim Hilimi and Fuat (later the king of Egypt) by their father Khtiv Ismail Pasha, later Fuat's private secretary. In 1879-1883 he held various positions. He was the Finance Ministry official, the member of census, city officials, custom-agent's committee of inquiry. In 1883-1903 he was the Advisor to the Minister of Education in Egypt. His work is great in the field of public education organizing, in the opening of colleges, organizations of higher types, female schools. At the same time he was the member of Administrative Council of Egyptian Railways (he favoured the extension of the railway, station-making, particularly in Arab style he built the railway station of Cairo), Egyptian Commissioner in Canal Company. For many years, until his death, he was the president of Egyptian Academy of Sciences. He served with honors in the national structures. Chrakian was the president of Catholic Community of Egypt, he composed the constitution of the community which was approved by the state. In 1906, alongside Poghos Pasha Nubar he founded Armenian General Benevolent Union and was the Vice Chairman of Central Assembly. In 1913 he participated in Poghos Pasha Nubar's national delegation. He gained 17 top awards.



### NUBARYAN POGHOS PASHA

*The Ottoman Army Pasha (Major-General, 19th Century)*

*Egyptian Diplomatic Figure*

**Poghos Pasha Nubaryan** (born in 08/02/1851, Constantinople-06/25/1930, Paris, is buried in tribal cemetery of Per Lashez.) is an Egyptian Armenian state, military, diplomatic figure, national benefactor, the son of the Prime Minister of Egypt, Nubar Pasha. He received his primary education in his birthplace, then studied in France, Switzerland, higher education - in Ecole Centrale University, in Paris, the industrial-engineering faculty. In 1878-1879 and 1891-1898 he was the director of Egyptian Railways Department. He designed and made unique engineering tools. In 1900, the self-propelled, hard soil breaking wooden plough deserved a big golden medal in the exhibition of Paris, in 1906 - a golden medal in the exhibition of Milan, as well as a golden medal of French Agriculture Company. In 1905 Nubarian and Anben founded the city Heliopolis,

near Cairo. For many years he was one of the most important figures in Egypt. The king and the queen of Belgium were hosted in his Palace, in 1916 his friend Hussein A Sultan of Turkey, in 1925 Nubaryan received Fuat king of Egypt in his apartment of Paris. Alongside these public activities he was always connected with the Armenian community and was the head of Cairo and Alexandria's Armenian communities for many years. On his initiative Armenian General Benevolent Union was founded on April 15, 1906 (Nubarian led it until 1928). In 1912-1913, during the Balcan War, Poghos Nubar Pasha was appointed as the director of Armenian National delegation by Catholicos of All Armenians, Gevorg E Surmyants, with a view to raise once more the issue of Armenian reforms among European countries (Yacoub Artin Pasha, European spiritual leader Bishop Gevorg Ivtivchyan, Minas Cheras, Harutiun Mostichyan, Vahan Malezyan were included in the delegation). He carried out these powers in 1913-1923. He was notable for his favourable great national activities: by his efforts many hospitals, schools, cultural centres opened, periodicals, Armenological works were published. In 1881-1882, after the establishment of British rule in Egypt, Nubaryan family's position and economic power gradually reduced. In 1919-1923 Poghos Pasha sold his estates and settled down in Paris. He funded to build a settlement in the southern side of Yerevan for the Armenians repatriated from foreign countries. Today the settlement is in the administrative territory of Yerevan with the name of Nubarashen. Nubaryan was rewarded with Egyptian Mejitie the 1st, Osmanie the 1st degree, Nile Big, Belgian Leopold, French Knightly Cross Legion of Honor (1900), Officers Cross Legion of Honor (1906) orders.

### D'APRO TIGRAN PASHA

*The Ottoman Army Pasha (Major-General, 1890s)*

*Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs (05/14/1891-04/15/1894)*

**Tigran Pasha D'Apro (Aproyan)** (born in 04/15/1846, Cairo-07/29/1904, Switzerland, Evian Le Pen) is an Egyptian state and military figure, Stepan Apro's son. His ancestors come from a famous and very old dynasty of Armenian capital Ani, are Yusufyan and Nubaryan families' relative. He received primary education, studied in Switzerland, France, England. He was fluent in French, English, Italian, Greek, Turkish. In 1868-1869 he was Nubar Pasha's secretary, in 1870-1876 editor of Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in 1876-1878 the assistant of the general secretary of Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, later the general secretary, in 1878-1879 the general secretary of Egyptian Prime Minister's office. In 1879 when Nubar Pasha abdicated the position of Prime Minister, Tigran pasha abdicated, too. In 1881-1882 he was the director of officials of Egyptian



Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in 1882-1891 the Deputy of Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in 1891-1894 Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1869 he gained the title of bey (colonel). In June, 1882 Arap Pasha rebelled against the Viceroy of Egypt in Alexandria. Tigran Pasha, who was on vacation, returned to Egypt on July 11, and, alongside Armenian Zohrap Pasha, by the Viceroy Tevfik Pasha, was sent to negotiate with the admiral, commander of British fleet, Pochan Scumar, stopped near Alexandria. The negotiations were successfully completed, but because of disobedience of the rebels, the English bombed Alexandria on July 12. The rebels had been going to bomb the two shores of the Suez Canal. Tigran Pasha, alongside Ferdinand de Lesseps, again met the leader of the rebels and prevented the destructive step. D'Apro was a person who loved Egypt and he rendered great services for the sake of it. When serious disagreements arose between him and the English, he said to the ambassador's face: "Are you an Egyptian minister or an official paid by British Government?".

## ETHIOPIA

### 19TH CENTURY GENERALS

#### NALBANDYAN

*Ethiopia's Military and Diplomatic Figure  
The Ethiopian Army General (1880-1890s)*

**Nalbandyan** (the date of birth is unknown-1896, Addis Ababa) is an Ethiopian Armenian state, military, diplomatic figure.



#### TERZYAN SARKIS

*Ethiopia's Military and Diplomatic Figure  
The Ethiopian Army General (1880-1890s)*

**Sarkis Terzyan** (Sarkis Tllik /Sarkis the Great) (the date of birth is unknown-1896, Addis Ababa) is an Ethiopian Armenian state, military, diplomatic figure. He settled in Ethiopian Harar city in 1882. Later he went through military service in the army of king Menelik II. He was advanced for his courage, military circumspection and was appointed as the Governor of Ethiopian Kelite and Beyokarop regions. During the king's raid to the Eastern disobedient regions of the country he again excelled. The liberation of the city Harar was assigned to him, which was under the authority of Eshtr Emir Abdullah at that time. Sarkiz Terzyan realized the liberation of the city brilliantly, so after the military operation his glory spread across the country and he was entrusted the honor to protect the country's independence and peace. For a long time he was the Governor of the states: Nale, Kampula, then Kelessa. Besides the virtues demonstrated in military arena, he was a talented diplomat and an economist. During different years he was the head of diplomatic and commercial delegations visited London, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Brussels, Washington. Deeming important the effective relations for the economy of Ethiopia, he constructed Djibouti Addis Ababa railway and arranged the import of goods by that railway. Terzyan arranged the import of the newest weapon long-range artillery, quick-shooting rifles, by the help of which in December, 1895 the Ethiopian Army won against the Italian colonial army, broken into the country, thus providing the independence of Ethiopia. The prominent military commander, the great diplomat and the keeper of Ethiopia was made forced to go out of action through plot: he was killed in 1896, in the yard of Addis Abeba, German Embassy.

## 20TH CENTURY MAJOR-GENERALS

### YAZEJYAN LEVON

*Ethiopian General of Police (1910s)*



Levon Martirosi Yazejyan (there is no biographical information) is an Ethiopian police figure, photographer, artist. He was born in Arabkir. Being a member of ARF, he became one of the organizers of Armenians' self-defense in Bafra, 1896. He was arrested by Turkish authorities, was kept in the prison of Izmir for two years, then was exiled to Arabkir. From here he fled to Ethiopia and began serving in the police system. In 1910s he was appointed as the prefect of the city Addis Ababa. He illustrated St. Mary Church in Addis Ababa.

TURKEY  
16TH CENTURY  
GENERALS

SINAN PASHA

*The Ottoman Army Pasha (Military-Engineer General, 1550/60s)*

**Sinan Pasha** (Sinan the Great, Khoja Mimar Sinan) (born in 05/09/1490, Western Armenia, Kesariya, v. Ahgrnas-06/08/1588, Constantinople) is a Turkish military figure, the First Armenian General in the World. In 1502 he graduated from the Christian school in Constantinople. In 1503-1510 he studied at military school. After graduating from this school he was appointed as the engineer officer in the Yenicheri unit of Christian origin. He participated in Balkan, 1524 and Baghdad, 1534 wars. Sinan Pasha constructed bridges, protective buildings, military roads. He reached perfection in this art sphere and in 1539 he was appointed as the chief architect of the Ottoman Empire. During fifty years, alongside military buildings, he built about 360 other buildings (131 big and small mosques, 55 madrasas (schools), 19 mausoleums, 7 libraries, 14 imarats, 3 hospitals, 8 bridges, 5 bridge-watershows, 17 inns, 31 Palaces, 35 bath-houses, many warehouses and other buildings). He has buildings constructed in Sarayevo (a mosque, 1531), Yevpatoria (Juma-Jami Mosque, 1552), Bitola (Haydar-Kadi Jamia Mosque, 1561), Damaskos (Takiya Suleymaniye Mosque, 1554), Visegrad (Mehmed Pasha Sokolovich Bridge over the Drina river, 1571). The Selimiye Mosque built in Adrianapolis, 1569-1575, is a masterpiece of the Ottoman architecture, famous in the world architecture. With his buildings, Sinan Pasha became the greatest master continuing Armenian-Byzantine cupola-building traditions of 5-7th centuries. He enjoyed the absolute confidence of the Ottoman rulers, also using it in favour of kin-Armenians. In 1573 by order of Sultan Selim II, the Armenians of Caesaria were subjected to forced deportation to the island of Cyprus. To prevent the deportation order, Sinan appealed to Sultan. The latter, honoring the chief architect, ordered to pardon and not to displace his relatives. Fortunately, this decree has been kept and in 1930 first it was published in Turkish, then, in translation, Armenian, as well.



## 16-17TH CENTURIES GENERALS

### MAHMUD PASHA

*The Ottoman Army Pasha (General, 1590s)*

**Mahmud Pasha** (born in 1540s, Constantinople-the date of death is unknown) is a Turkish military figure.

## 17TH CENTURY

### GRAND VIZIER-GENERALS

#### KHOSROV PASHA

*The Ottoman Army Pasha (General, 1620/1630s)*

**Khosrov Pasha** (there is no biographical information) is a Turkish state and military figure. During child-gathering he was taken to Constantinople and was turned Turk by Turks. He increased in the official hierarchy and during the sultanate of Murad D (1611-1640) he reached a high position and received the degree of generalissimo.

#### SULEIMAN PASHA

*The Ottoman Army Pasha (General, 1650s)*

*Grand Vizier (Generalissimo)*

**Suleiman Pasha** (Ermeni Suleiman Pasha) (born in 1605, Malatia-1690) is a Turkish state and military figure. During child-gathering he was taken to Constantinople, circumcised and turned Muslim. From the position of yenicheri he advanced in Turkish hierarchy due to his military talent and diplomatic features. Upon the request of Gabu Aghas from his new family, with mediation of certain Ismail, Suleiman Pasha became Abdullah Pasha's agent, then he received work in the Palace, he was the chief of craft (tivlpentchi Aghas), soon he was appointed as Ibrahim Sultan's (1640-1648) bodyguard and received the degree of vizier. He was the advisor of eparkhos for a few months, then, successively, he was appointed as Kusakal of Karin, Sebastia, participated in the seizure of the island of Crete. He returned to Constantinople and married Muhhamad D Sultan's (1648-1687) sister Ayesha Sultana. In 1655-1656 he was the Grand Vizier (Sardareqrem/Generalissimo) of the Ottoman Sultan Muhhamad D. Troubled times there were and he was an Eparkhos (Prime Minister) three times for short periods, then Kusakal of Silistrey. In 1661-1676 he was the overseer of Sultan Palace. In 1676 he quit the service and lived a peaceful life in his house of Skyutari, where he passed away at the age of 85. He rendered great services to the Ottoman Empire. 18th century historian Jeremiah Chelebi Kyomyurchyan wrote about him.

## 18TH CENTURY

#### DAMAD IBRAHIM PASHA

*The Ottoman Army Pasha (General, 1720s)*

*Grand Vizier (Generalissimo)*

**Damad Ibrahim Pasha** (Nevshehirli Damad Ibrahim Pasha) (the date of birth is unknown-September, 1730, was killed by yenicheris during the rebellion broken out in Constantinople) is a Turkish state, military and diplomatic figure. He is a Muslim adopted Armenian. During Ahmed C's reign he was the Grand Vizier of Turkey for many years. In the early 1720s Russian Emperor Peter A tried to conquer the coastal

areas of Caspian Sea belonging to Iran, but with no success, in October, 1724 he returned to Astrakhan. The Grand Vizier Damad Ibrahim Pasha sent a diplomatic mission to St. Petersburg, that was led by Nishli Mehmed Agha to get explanations about the Russian-Caspian invasion and the further steps.

**ESSAID MEHMED PASHA**  
*The Ottoman Army Pasha (General, 1720s)*  
*Grand Vizier (Generalissimo)*

Essaid Mehmed Pasha (there is no biographical information) is a Turkish state, military and diplomatic figure. He is a Muslim adopted Armenian. In 1735 he came to power and received the degree of Grand Vizier. It is known, that at that time serious disagreements arose between the Armenian and Greek communities of Jerusalem. The late Grand Vizier, Ismail Pasha had clung to the Greeks and expropriated the Armenians. Essaid Pasha restored all the rights of Armenians.

**19TH CENTURY**  
**PALLAS (MARSHALS)**

**SAHAK APRO**

*Diplomatic Figure of the Ottoman Turkey (19th century)*  
*Member of the Ottoman State Council (1879-1900)*  
*The Ottoman Palla (Marshal)*

**Sahak Apro** (Apro Efendi, Sahak Aprozan) (born in 09/15/1823, Zmurnia-1900, Constantinople) is an Armenian diplomatic figure, a member of the Legislative part of the State Council of Turkey. He comes from Apro Chelep's prominent family. The latter comes from the famous and ancient family of the Armenian Capital Ani and is relative to Yusufian and Nubaryan families. In 1848 Sahak Apro began serving in the translation office of Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During Ali Pasha's great reign he was appointed as the first interpreter of the imperial office, then the general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1876 he was appointed as a member, then the president of the emergency committee of Philippe. In 1879-1900 he was a member of State Council of Turkey. In 1852-1853, alongside his colleague Grigor Markosyan, Sahak Apro published "Noyan Dove" journal in Constantinople. In 1855, in place of Jacob Efendi Krchikyan, he was appointed as the Chairman, at the same time the Office-Reader of the National Supreme Assembly with the title of loghofet. On February 27, 1870, June 4, 1876 he was elected as the Chairman of Armenian National Political Assembly. He was engaged in translations, translated into Turkish some of Voltaire and Machiavelli's works. Alongside Rifat Pasha, Sahak Apro published works about political figures. He was awarded with Turkish Osmanie the 2nd, Mejitic the 2nd orders.



## PASHAS

### ZOHRAB PASHA

*The Ottoman Political Figure (19th Century)*

*Turkish Ambassador in London*

**Zohrab Pasha** (there is no biographical information) is an Armenian political figure. He was the Turkish Ambassador in London.

### HARUTIUN AMIRA BEZDJYAN

*The Ottoman Statesman (19th Century)*

*The Manager of Turkish Royal Storehouse (1819-1834s)*



**Harutiun Amira Bezdjyan Pasha** (born in 04/10/1771, Constantinople-1834, Constantinople) is an Armenian statesman, great benefactor. He is Karsian makhtesi pezch (canvas seller) Poghos's son. He graduated from the Cathedral College, Constantinople. Since his childhood he helped his father, got excelled in commercial activities, acquired reputation and earned wealth. In 1819, after the death of Hovhannes Amira Chelepi, he was appointed as the Manager of Royal Storehouse (later this position was renamed to the Minister of Sultan's Private Treasure) and served faithfully to Sultan Mahmud B. During his life he took beneficent actions for about 250000 gold. He built the Chapel of the Holy Resurrection in the royal port, founded an embroidery school for girls in Bera, the National Hospital of Constantinople. He was awarded with the Ottoman higher order "Tasviri Hivmai". According to Sultan's special charter he was buried in Holy Resurrection Church of Gumgabuu, built under his patronage.

## ULA-EVVELI (LIEUTENANT-GENERALS)

### CHAIYAN ELIAS

*Employee of Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (19-20th Centuries)*

*The Ottoman Ula-Evveli (Lieutenant-General, 1886)*

*Member of State Council of Turkey (1894)*

**Elias Chaiyan** (born in 05/28/1840, Constantinople, Bera-04/21/1902, Constantinople) is an Armenian diplomatic figure. He graduated from Mesrobyan College of Izmir. He was a member of foreign correspondence office of the Ottoman Porte, in 1886-1887 the assistant-attachn in Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1894, he was appointed as a member of State Council of Turkey. He actively participated in the Armenian life of Constantinople. In 1860 he was elected as the Student Council member and the Chairman of Holy Cross Church Community Council of Skiutar, in 1896 as a member of the Political Assembly of Armenian National Council, in 1897 as the Chairman of Armenian National hospital St. Saviour. In this position he organized the everyday money-box of the hospital.

## ULA-SANISI (MAJOR-GENERALS)

### TATYAN HOVHANNES BEY

*Military Figure of Turkey*

*The Ottoman Army Ula-Sanisi (General, 11/29/1856)*

Hovhannes Bey Tatyán (born in 02/14/1798, Constantinople, v. Azatl-04/18/1869) is an Armenian military figure, a member of Supreme Court of the Ottoman Power(1856), Public Education Assembly (1857), Armenian Supreme Council (1847-1856), is the son of the royal powder-chief Dad Arakel Amira, born in the village of Kamarakap in Akna region of Western Armenia. At his homeland he learned Armenian, Greek, French from the famous teachers of that time. In 1812 his father passed away. In 1815-1820 he was an employee of the gunpowder depot (he did different works and studied), in 1820-1822 the manager of Peygoz Paper Manufacturing Plant, in 1826-1832 as the inspector of Eyup Textile Factory. He was appointed as the Chief of the gunpowder depot of the village Azatl in the place of his brother, Simon Amira, who had died on March 7,1832 (Simon Amira's son Poghos Bey Tatyán was appointed as the Chief of the gunpowder depot of Constantinople). In 1835, 1842, 1847 he left for Europe, got acquainted with industrial plants concerning his profession, modern technology, and, some equipments importing, some making in the place and some improving, he achieved success and organized the production of weapons, military uniforms and shoes in quite a new way. He used the state position in favour of his national organizations. He helped greatly the state organization work of the food of the hospital, built the church of St. Mary of the village Azatl, the churches of the village Maqri, the Armenian college of Narl Gabu, allocated large amount of money to Mkhitaryan Unity to publish bibliographic literature. He left a historical handwritten work and a number of other works. He was also recognized by European states. He was a member of "Encouragement Company" in Paris, "London and Edinburgh Company of Skills Prosperity", "Eastern Company" of Paris. Tatian was rewarded with the Ottoman Iftikhar order.



### TATYAN POGHOS BEY

*Military Figure of Turkey*

*The Ottoman Army Ula-Sanisi (General, 11/29/1856)*

Poghos Bey Tatyán (born in 1800, Constantinople, v. Azatl-11/19/1863, Paris, is buried in the church porch of the Cathedral of Constantinople) is an Armenian military figure, a member of Armenian Supreme Assembly, the grandson of Dad Arakel Amira born in the village of Kamarakap of the region Akna in Western Armenia, Simon Amira's son. He was appointed as the Chief of the gunpowder depot of Constantinople in place of his father, Simon Amira, who had died on March 7, 1832, later he also became the Chief of the gunpowder depot of the village Azatl. It is true, according to the contemporaries, he didn't have the talent of his cousin, Hovhannes Bey, but he was on of the most intelligent people of



Turkey of that time. He had been to Europe several times for state missions. In 1855, in Paris he presented himself to the emperor of France, Napoleon C. He was favourable to the Armenian circles greatly. In 1833 he bought a land for the National Hospital, on which St. Jacob's chapel and "The Place of Plague" subsidiary building were built, and a yard of 1500 gold. In 1844-1848 he was the guardian of the National Hospital: he transferred to the hospital the food allocation of meat, which was given to his family, as well as, 500 gold a year to satisfy the requirements of the hospital. In 1852, alongside Karapet Amira Palian, Tatian presented 180.000 ghurush to St. Jacob's chapel for its repairing. He presented 600 ghurush a year to Samatiy College, repaired of its base the church Ay Stefano which was built by his father, helped the national college of Ghalatio.

## 19-20TH CENTURIES

### GRAND VIZIER-GENERALS

#### ERAMYAN ABRAHAM PASHA

*Turkish Statesman*

*Grand Vizier (Generalissimo)*

**Abraham Pasha Eramyan** (there is no biographical information) is an Armenian state, diplomatic figure, a member of Turkish Senate and State Political Council. He was awarded with the Ottoman jewel-adorned, Mejitie the 1st degree orders.

#### GAZAYAN JAKOB PASHA

*Turkish Statesman*

*Grand Vizier (Generalissimo) (1880s)*

*Minister of Sultan's Private Treasure (1879-1891)*



**Jacob Pasha Gazazyan** (born in 1832, Constantinople, Bera-09/07/1891, Constantinople, is buried in the national cemetery of Sisli) is an Armenian statesman, eminent Gazaz Yovakim's son. He graduated from Narekyan College and received individual lessons of Turkish. In 1873 he was the Deputy Ruler of Ghalatia, in 1873-1875 the Chief of Turkish editorial's translation office of the Ottoman bank, in 1875-1879 the Chief of the correspondence office of the Ottoman Bank. In 1879 he was appointed as the Director of Sultan's Private Treasure. Soon the position of Director turned into Minister. Parallel to this post, in 1888 and 1889 he was the Minister of Finance of the Ottoman Empire. He acted in the national circle, too. He was the member of the district council of Bera, the member of the National Deputy Assembly. On September 7, 1891, in Yenigyugh he fell down from the scared horse, smashed his head and died. He was buried with honors appropriate to the state significant person. He was awarded with the Ottoman Turkey jewel-adorned Osmanie, Mejitie orders, Imtiaz golden and silver medals, Krete golden order.

## TATYAN HARUTIUN PASHA

*Statesman, Political Figure of Turkey*

*Grand Vizier (generalissimo) (1887)*



Harutiun Pasha Tatyán (Harutiun-Garegin, Artin Bey) (born in 04/04/1830, Constantinople, Ay Stefano-10/07/1901, Constantinople, Bera) is an Armenian state, political figure, member of political branch of the State Council of Turkey, advisor of Foreign Affairs, the royal Chief of powder, Turkish Army's Palla Hovhannes Bey Tatyán's son. He received his primary education at home. In 1849 he graduated from the Sand-Parp Liceo of Paris. The young graduate had high progress in all the subjects equally, but the knowledge of French was the most prominent. In 1850-1862 he served in the foreign correspondence office of Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in 1862-1865, in translation office of the same ministry. During those years he participated in the work of different political missions and commissions, he was a member of ambassadors' group sent to Valakia, Romania, Russia (Odessa). In 1865-1868 he was the first secretary, then the clerk of Turkish Embassy in Paris. In 1868-1871 he was appointed as the assistant-member then the real member of the National Council and was honored with the degree of Ula-Sanisi (Major-General). In 1871-1875 he held high state positions; he was the Director of the Department of State Securities, the Manager of forests, Advisor to the Ministry of Finance, again the Manager of forests and mines, the President of Bera and the circlet F of the adjacent districts, and was honored with the degree of Ula-Evveli (Lieutenant-General). In 1875 he was appointed as the advisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and led it until his death with small intervals. In 1888 he was appointed as the Commissar of Bulgaria. Many times he joined the work of international committees of trade agreement updates. He gladly participated in Armenian life of Constantinople. In 1856 he joined the new Board of Education. Repeatedly he took the chair of the meetings of Armenian Patriarchate in Constantinople. In November, 1896 he was elected as the Chairman of the Department of the National Political Assembly, which he led until his death. He was awarded with jewel-adorned Osmanie, jewel-adorned Mejitie, jewel-adorned Iftikhar, Mejitie the 3rd and the 1st degrees, golden and silver Imtiyaz orders. He was awarded with the orders of all big powers except Britain.

## SAGZLYAN HOVANNES PASHA

*Turkish Statesman*

*Grand Vizier (Generalissimo) (1897)*

*Minister of Sultan's Private Treasure (1897-1908)*

Hovhannes Pasha Sagzlyan (born in 1836, Constantinople-1912, Constantinople) is an Armenian statesman, a member of the political branch of Turkey's State Council (1896-1908). He received his primary education in the national college of Constantinople. In 1855 he graduated from the Muradian College of Paris, in 1858 the College of Law of Paris. In 1858-1859 he was the Envoy-Ambassador of Iran's Shah in Vienna and Rome. In 1859 he was invited to work in

Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1860 he was elected as the Secretary of State Council. In 1863 he was appointed as the Press-Manager of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in 1871 the President of the 6th circle of the city hall of Constantinople, in 1872 Advisor to the Ministry of Trade, in 1875 President of the Appellate Office of Commercial Court, in 1876 Advisor to the Ministry of Education. In 1878 he was elected as the member of the State Council for the second time, at the same time the general agent of the office of numbering. In 1896 he was elected as the member of the political branch of the State Council. In 1897-1908 he was the Minister of Sultan's Private Treasure. He was engaged in scientific-pedagogical activities. He taught law at state higher educational institutions of Turkey, in Armenian colleges of Milque, as well as Constantinople. He is the author of many works. The textbook "Introduction to Good Schooling" and the work "Political Economics" are valuable. Sagzlyan was rewarded with Osmanie the 1st, jewel-adorned Mejitie the 1st, jewel-adorned Ifikhar orders, golden medal Ligat, and rewards of other states.



### PORTUGALYAN MICHAEL PASHA

*Diplomatic Figure of Turkey*

*Grand Vizier of Turkey (1891)*

*Minister of Sultan's Private Treasure (1891-1897)*

**Michael Pasha Portugalyan** (Portugal) (born in 1842, Constantinople-1897, Constantinople) is an Armenian diplomatic, state figure, a member of the State Council of Turkey. In 1858 he graduated from Murad Rafaelyan College in Paris. He led diplomatic, state high positions in Krete and Turkey. He was a royal interpreter, manager of customs, advisor. In 1891-1897 he was the Minister of Sultan's Private Treasure. He performed Armenological-philological researches, published the original composition of Yeghishe's "For the Sake of Vardan and the Armenian War" and other works.

### NURYAN PASHA

*Grand Vizier (Generalissimo) (1895)*

**Nuryan Pasha** (there is no biographical information) is an Armenian statesman, member of the State Council of Turkey. There was such a message in the newspaper "Mshak" (June 3, 1895, number 63, pages 1-2): "...popular Nurian, who had a progress on the way of becoming vizier taking the degree of Pasha".

## PALLAS (MARSHALS)

### TEJIMANYAN FERIT PASHA

*Pasha of the Ottoman Army Medical Service (Marshal, 1880-1890s)*

Ferti (Ferdinand) Pasha Terjimanyan (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Medical Service of Turkish Army. In 1865 he graduated from the Military Medical College of Constantinople. He was the Chief Chemist of the Ottoman Army.



### TILPER ZAREH

*Member of the State Council of Turkey (20th Century)*

*Palla of the Ottoman Army (1904, Marshal)*

Zareh Efendi Tilper (there is no biographical information) is an Armenian public, political figure, a lawyer. He was a member of the Legislative Department of the Ottoman Imperial State Council. He was awarded with Osmanie the 1st, Mejitie the 1st degree orders.

### KHORASANDJYAN MICHAEL PASHA

*Palla of the Medical Service of the Ottoman Army (Marshal, 1902)*

Michael Pasha Khorasandjyan (Michael Peteri Khorasandjyan, Michael Efendi) (born in 1835, Constantinople, Haskey-09/17/1903, Constantinople, is buried in the Armenian cemetery of Sisli) is the Ottoman Army figure of military-medical service, pathologist, member of Regal Medical Company (1866). His father was from Akn. He received his primary education at his homeland. In 1848, alongside his brother Tovmas, Khorasandjyan was sent to Paris, where he studied at Gontores Medical Licco, and Tovmas at the University of Law. In 1859 he graduated from the Medical University of Paris with honors. In 1860-1873 he was the doctor of the war-ship "Tairi Pahri" with the title of lieutenant colonel, in 1873-1902 lecturer at the medical clinic of internal diseases, professor. He was Sultan Abdul Hamid B's reliable doctor until the end of his life. He had been a lecturer of Imperial Medical University for 19 years. At the beginning of 1890 he gained the degree of Ula-Evveli (Licutenant-General). In 1898 he was elected as the Chairman of Imperial Medical Company, but he resigned after short notice. He participated in national-community life. In 1860 he was one of the eight members of the committee appointed by Armenian National Hospital of St. Saviour, in 1898 a member of trusteeship of the same hospital. Khorasandjyan materially supported the hospital, cheritable companies, colleges and orphanages. He was awarded with Osmanie the 2nd, Mejitie the 1st (1894) orders. In 1866 he became masonic free bricklayer, in 1868 became a master.





## NORATUNKYAN GABRIEL PASHA

*Turkish Diplomatic Figure (19-20th Centuries)*

*Palla of the Ottoman Army (1900, Marshal)*

*Pasha of the Ottoman Army (1912)*

*Turkish Foreign Minister (1912-1914)*

**Gabriel Pasha Grigori Noratunkyan** (Gabriel Efendi) (born in 1852, Constantinople-12/20/1936, Paris) is an Armenian public, political, diplomatic figure, the lawyer-advisor of the Ottoman Porte of Constantinople (1883-1908). In 1869 he graduated from the French college of Gatygyugh in Constantinople, in 1875 the Law School of Paris and the course of Political Science School of Sorbonne University. In 1875 began serving in Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1877-1878, after the Russo-Turkish war he was appointed as a member of borderline and other international commissions. In 1908 after Young Turk revolution he was the Minister of Turkey's trade, public construction, in 1912-1913 Turkish Foreign Minister. In 1894 he was appointed as the President of Armenian National Assembly of Constantinople. In 1912-1913 during the Balkan War he was against turning the problem of Western Armenia into the issue of European diplomacy and he induced the National Assembly to limit itself with the negotiations with Turkish government. In 1922-1923, after Poghos-Nubar, he was the head of Armenian National Delegation in Lausanne. However, the delegation wasn't granted the right to participate in the conference, and his requirement, to form "The House of Armenians" in Turkey, was not satisfied. The last years of his life Noratunkyan lived in Paris. He published, in four volumes, the "Ottoman Collection of International Documents" collection of documents (1897-1903, Paris, French). He was awarded with Osmanie the 1st, Mejitie the 1st degree orders.

## SEFERYAN NSHAN

*Turkish Diplomatic Figure (1900-1908)*

*Palla of the Ottoman Army (Marshal)*

**Nshan Seferyan** (Nshan Efendi) (there is no biographical information) is an Armenian public, political, diplomatic figure. He was the second interpreter of the Ottoman Imperial Palace and the Inspector of Foreign Press Office. He was awarded with Osmanie the 1st, jewel-adorned Mejitie orders.

## FERIK PASHA (COLONEL-GENERAL)

### NAFILYAN ANTON PASHA

*Ferik of the Medical Service of the Ottoman Army (Colonel-General, 1900)*

**Anton Pasha** (Anton Komitasi Nafilyan, Nafilean) (born in 1831, Constantinople-09/21/1912, Constantinople, was buried in the cemetery of Sisli) is a medical figure of the Ottoman Army, Doctor of Medicine (1862), a member of the Ottoman Imperial Medical Company (1871). He received his primary education at district school, then Fremner's College, in 1854 he graduated from the Imperial Military Medical College of Constantinople, in 1862 the



medical faculty of Paris University. In 1854-1855, together with the Ottoman Army, he participated in the Crimean War, then in the pressure of rebel movements of the island Krete, was a doctor-surgeon. In 1862-1870 he was the doctor of the Military Hospital, then Sultan's bodyguard regiment, in 1870-1910 he was the head of the Department of Internal diseases of Haydar Pasha's Military Hospital in Constantinople. In 1867 he gained the title of colonel, in 1887 major-general, later the degree of colonel-general. In 1877 he participated in the Serbian-Turkish War. Nafilian is the first oncologist in Turkish reality, he taught Oncology and contributed to its development. He published medical works. He was awarded with Osmanie the 2nd, Mejitie the 2nd (1888), French "Legion of Honor" orders, Turkish "Worth" silver (1894) medal.

**BEYLERBEY (LIEUTENANT-GENERAL)  
MIRLIVA (LIEUTENANT-GENERAL)**

**TNKRYAN ANTON PASHA**

*Marine Colonel of the Ottoman Army (Admiral, 1857)  
Beylerbey of the Ottoman Army (Lieutenant-General, 1859)  
Turkish State, Military, Diplomatic Figure*

**Anton Pasha** (Anton Tnkryan Yaver Pasha, Anton Pasha Tnkr) (born in 1812, Constantinople-1908, Constantinople) is figure of Turkish Naval Forces, member of the State Council of Turkey (1870). He received primary education: he was fluent in French, Greek, Italian, Turkish. In 1836 he passed to civil service. He was the state interpreter, Prefect (Deputy of the Chief of District), Yaver (Acting Major). He was the secretary of the Ambassador of Turkey in France, Sulciman Pasha, with whom, in 1848 he left for Romania, in 1855-1856 he was the Secretary of Eomer Pasha in the Crimean War. In 1857-1868 he was the General Investigator of Sultan Fleet, in 1868-1881 the Manager of the Ottoman red-tape, in 1881-1893 the member of Public Debt Administration of Turkey, in 1893-1908 the member of Financial Supreme Council of Turkey. He served for the Ottoman Empire for 57 years. He was awarded with Mejitie the 1st degree, French "Legion of Honor", St. Mavrikios and St. Lazarus orders. In 1855 her wife, French Fany Glavani-Tngr was ordained as an honorable lady in the retinue of French Queen visiting Constantinople.



**SEVYAN GABRIEL PASHA**

*Miriliva of Medical Service of the Ottoman Army (Lieutenant-General, 1892)*

**Gabriel Pasha** (Gabriel Hovsepi Sevyan) (born in 01/06/1822, Constantinople, Peioghlu-11/27/1905, was buried in the cemetery of Sisli) is a figure of medical service of the Ottoman Army, is the founder-member of the Ottoman Imperial Medical Service (1861), a member of Imperial Board of Health of the Ottoman Porte, Marine Medical Council. He received his primary education at a district college of Constantinople. In 1835-1843, with the holy name of Yessayi,



he studied at the school of Mkhitarian Unity in Vienna. but dropped out of it. In 1848 he graduated from the Military Medical College of Constantinople. For many years he served with the medical staff of the war-ships of Turkish Maritime, participated in military operations. In 1850-1852 he was the doctor of regal war-ship "Shahap Pahr", in 1852-1855 the maritime sent to Siria, in 1857-1859 the war-ship "Fethin", in 1859-1860 the war-ship "Tayif", in 1862-1879 the marine hospital in Constantinople, in 1879-1892 the chief of the medical service of the imperial war-ship "Izzetin", in 1892-1897, with the title of general, the member of health, regal council appointed by the Marine Ministry. He had been in England, on the island Kios, in Siria, Egypt, Lebanon. On June 12, 1897 he retired. On October 28, 1879 Sevian and his family returned to the Armenian Apostolic Church with the group of anti-Hasunyans headed by Malachi Patriarch Ormanian of Constantinople. Sevian published medical works. He printed journalistic articles in the magazine "Golden Taste of Schooling", published in Constantinople. He was awarded with Osmanie the 3rd degree (1849) and Mejitie the 3rd degree (1895) orders.



### ISKENDERYAN ISKENDER PASHA

*Miriliva of Medical Service of the Ottoman Army (Lieutenant-General, 1890s)*

**Iskender Pasha** (Karapet Iskenderyan) (born in 1835, Constantinople-1910, Constantinople) is a figure of medical service of the Ottoman Army, Doctor of Medicine. In 1857 he graduated from the military medical college of Constantinople with the degree of hazarapet. He was the assistant of the professor of internal diseases at the same college, and then he was the professor of practical surgery, the chief of the medical service in the Army of Thessaloniki. Iskenderian was awarded with Mejitie the 4th degree order.

### VARTAN JOSEPH PASHA

*Pasha of the Ottoman Army (Lieutenant-General, 1860s)*



**Joseph Vartan Pasha** (born in 09/26/1815-03/28/1879) is a military, diplomatic figure of the Ottoman Army, a scientist, writer, publicist, publisher-editor. In 1836 he graduated from the school of Mkhitarian Unity in Vienna. He was fluent in many languages. In 1837 he was appointed as the interpreter of the Ottoman Royal Fleet. During the Crimean War he was the first interpreter of the Ottoman Fleet. He served in the Sultan Fleet for 25 years, gained the senior degree of Pasha, and was gratified the degree of Ula B. In 1860 he was demobilized from military service, held many political positions, and was an advisor. He is one of the most advanced and renowned writers, publicists and editors of 19th century Western-Armenian reality. He published the Armenian-lettered, Turkish-speaking newspaper

"Mejmuaye Havatis" for 17 years, after the termination of which contributed the paper "Manzumci Efkearin", then he was the chief-editor of the Armenian-lettered, Turkish-speaking newspaper "Terchimane Efkiar" until his death. The significant part of his works Vartan Pasha wrote in Armenian-lettered Turkish. He published "Agapi", "The Gabbler" novels, "The History of Napoleon Bonaparte" (6 volumes, 1855) historical-biographical work. He wrote mostly in Turkish. Among Armenian works there can be mentioned "Electrical Wire" and "Constitutional Truths" compositions. He did translations.

### MISAKYAN JOSEPH

*Turkish Ambassador in Holand (1900-1908)*

*Ula-Evveli of the Ottoman Army (Lieutenant-General, 1900s)*

Joseph Misakyan (Misak Efendi) (there is no biographical information) is an Armenian public, diplomatic figure. He was the Ambassador of Turkey in Holand. He was awarded with the Ottoman Empire Osmanic the 2nd, Mejitie the 1st degree orders.

### ASLANYAN STEPHAN PASHA

*Miriliva of Medical Service of the Ottoman Army (Lieutenant-General, 1870s)*

Stephan Pasha (Stephan Eghiki Aslanyan) (born in 12/25/1822, Constantinople-11/17/1901, Constantinople, is buried in the cemetery of Sisli) is a figure of the military-medical service of the Turkish Army, Doctor of Medicine (1848), the Chairman of the National Assembly for many years. His father, wall painting and repairing Eghik, was Van Aslan's son. He received his primary education in his birthplace, Peyoghlu St. Ejmiatsin School. In 1842 he graduated from the Armenian Seminary of Skyutar, in 1847, with honors, the Imperial Military-Medical Higher College of Constantinople with the title of hazarapet, in 1848, with the mediation of Sultan Mejid, the medical faculty of the University of Vienna. In 1848-1849 he was the military doctor of the hospitals of Beylerbey then Sparapetutium, in 1849-1858 the Vice Professor of the chair of surgery of the military-medical high school in Constantinople, in 1858-1870 the Chief of that same chair with the title of colonel, in 1870-1879 the Chairman and the member of Turkish Council of Sparapetutium, with the degree of briadier-general. In 1879 he refused the military service because of the charges against him, he was disgraced and settled in Cairo for residence. With the mediation of Artin Pasha Tatian he returned to Constantinople in 1889, but was restored to his appropriate military level only in 1897. He actively participated in public life of Western Armenians, 60s, 19th century. In 1859 he was elected as the Chairman of Armenian National Supreme Assembly, in 1863 and 1896-1901 the member of the Urban Assembly, in 1875-1880 the member of the Assembly of Armenian Patriarchate in



Constantinople. In 1879 he was the Envoy of St. Jerusalem, in 1883 the Envoy of Egypt. In 1877-1878, during the Russian-Turkish War, when the Russian Army had reached Adrianopolis, the Great Viceroy Savfer Pasha went to conclude a preliminary alliance with Russians and Aslanian partnered the Great Viceroy as a bodyguard-doctor. Upon the request of Patriarch Nerses and Serobve Vichenian, Aslanian tried to draw the attention of the Russian powers to the problems of Armenian nation and did his utmost to include Article 16 in the Treaty of San Stefano, according to which the good-order issue of Armenian provinces in Turkey would be put on Russia. Aslanian published the work "Description of the National Hospital of St. Saviour" (1860). He was awarded with the Ottoman Turkey Mejitie the 3rd degree order, military golden and silver medals. On February 28, 1866 he became a mason. It was engraved on Stephan Pasha's monument:

*The Chief of Doctors and Chief of Teachers  
With the Degree of General  
The Chairman of the National Assembly Repeatedly  
Tireless Factor until his Death...*

### MANVELYAN VAHAN PASHA

*Pasha of Medical Service of the Ottoman Army (Lieutenant-General, 1900s)*

**Vahan Pasha** (Vahan Yakobiki Manvelyan) (born in 1840, Constantinople, Skiutar-02/15/1902, Constantinople) is a figure of medical service of the Turkish Army, Doctor of Medicine. In 1869 he graduated from the military medical college of Constantinople, in 1875 the medical university of Paris. In 1869-1872 he was a doctor in Haitar Pasha's hospital with the degree of centurion, in 1872-1890 the doctor of the Imperial Palace with the degrees of centurion (1882) and gaymagam (1885). In 1890 he was appointed as a doctor of Region D in Constantinople. In 1892 he gained the title of colonel. He lectured at Imperial Medical University and was the assistant of the lecturer of therapeutics. He was the Chairman of Guzkunchuk and Ortakeo District Council. Manvelian was rewarded with the Ottoman Empire Osmanie the 3rd, Mejitie the 3rd degree orders.



### PASHAS (GENERALS)

#### AHMED PASHA

*Pasha of the Pashayutium of Ajaria in the Ottoman Empire (General, 1839)*

**Ahmed Pasha** (the dates of birth and death are unknown) is a public-state figure of Ajaria. He comes from Hamshenhay (yemshi oghli-Yemshin or Hamshen's son, Georgian variant-yemshiashvili)

Atabek's family of Ajaria. In 1839-1844 when Ajaria was under the vassalage of Turkey, Ahmed Pasha managed Ajaria. He realized emphasized Turkish policy as opposed to the Major-General of the Russian Army, Ahmed Bek, who was his namesake and was from the same dynasty. For the first time in Ajaria he introduced Turkish tax policy. He broke the resistance of local beks, soldiers and sponsored Turkish officials.

### KRCHIKYAN ANDRANIK PASHA

*Pasha of the Ottoman Army Medical Service (General, 1884)*

**Andranik Pasha** (Andranik Hovhannesi Krchikyan) (born in 1819, Constantinople, Peshiktash-12/05/1894, Constantinople, was buried in the cemetery of Sisli) is a figure of medical service of the Turkish Army, Doctor of Medicine, professor. He graduated from the military medical college of Constantinople, received higher education of naturalist in Paris. In 1844-1890 he officiated at military and public medical colleges, taught natural subjects. In 1884 he was appointed as the Vice Director of the military college. He published medical and natural works, prepared a two-volume work of natural science for Turkish colleges. Krchikian prepared several generations of doctors for Turkey. He participated in national-community life. In 1863 he was elected as the member and acolyte of Political Assembly, in 1876 the member of Political Assembly. He published the book "Particular or General Rules of Health Care or Healthy Living". He was engaged in painting, masterly sealed birds and animals with wax.



### ZARALE-OGHLY JOSEPH

*Pasha of the Ottoman Army (General, 19th Century)*

**Joseph Zarale-Oghly** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Ottoman Army. He was born in the village of Zara in Sebastia. At the beginning of 19th century 800 families were Armenians in 1000 ones of this village. He was a Chorist. Joseph adopted Islam and reached the degree of Pasha.

### SELIM PASHA

*Pasha of Akhaltskha Pashayutium of the Ottoman Empire (General, 1802)*

**Selim Khemshi Oghly** (the date of birth is unknown-1815, was beheaded in Erzurum) is a public-state figure of Ajaria. He comes from Hamshenhay (yemshi oghli-Yemshin or Hamshen's son, Georgian variant-yemshiashvili) Atabek's family of Ajaria. At the end of 18th century, taking advantage of the anarchy in Akhaltskha, he enhanced his position in Ajaria, became the head of that region and stopped obeying the Turk Pasha of Akhaltskha. In 1802, with the help of Ajarian efforts, he drove the Turk Sherif Pasha of Akhaltskha and became the Pasha of Akhaltskha. Turkish authorities sentenced him

to death. Selim handed the protection of his sons, Ahmed and Abdi, over to Georgian princess Mamia D and Gurielli and went to Russians. He tried to establish contacts with the Russian Army commanders in Caucasus, Rtishevich and Marquis Pauluchchi. But the latter handed him over to the Turkish Military Detachment of Erzurum in 1815, who beheaded Selim and sent his head to Istanbul.



### PAPAZYAN TIRAN PASHA

*Pasha of the Ottoman Army Medical Service (General, 1890s)*

**Tiran Pasha** (Tiran Papazyan) (born in 1858-1926) is a figure of medical service of the Turkish Army, Doctor of Medicine. He served in military hospitals. Papazyan participated in the Balkan War. During World War I he was the Chief of the medical service of the 3rd army situated in Baghdad and Damaskos.



### PESHTIMALJYAN TIGRAN PASHA

*Pasha of the Ottoman Army Medical Service (General, 1893)*

**Tigran Pasha** (Tigran Peshtimaljyan) (born in 1837-1894) is a figure of medical service of the Turkish Army, Doctor of Medicine, founder-member and president of the medical company, doctor-advisor of Sultan (from 1884). He participated in national-community life. He published journalistic articles in the newspapers: "East", "Masis", "Beacon of Armenia" devoted to the economic development prospects of Western Armenia and Cilicia. He was the follower of the poet Mikael Nalbandyan. He was a national deputy and member of Political Assembly (from 1872 in the board-staff) for many years. He was the president of the executive body of the benevolent company "Armenian United Company". Peshtimaljyan published the books "The History of Human Vaccination", "Sanitation and Disposition to the First and the Second Childhoods".

## 20TH CENTURY

### MARSHALS

#### SEFERYAN HMAYAK

*Turkish Diplomatic Figure (19-20th Centuries)*

*Palla of the Ottoman Army (Marshal, 1905)*

**Hmayak Seferyan** (Sefer Efendi) (there is no biographical information) is an Armenian public, diplomatic figure. He was the Director of foreign correspondence office of Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in 1900 he was awarded with the degree of Ula-Evveli (Lieutenant-General). In 1908, in place of Marshal Nshan Efendi

Seferyan, he was appointed as the Translator and Director of the foreign press office of Imperial Palace. He was awarded with the Ottoman Turkey Osmanie the 2nd, Mejitie the 1st degree orders.

## LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

### MAMIKONYAN MICHAEL

*Ula-Evveli (Lieutenant-General) of the Ottoman Army*

**Michael Mamikonyan** (Michael Efendi) (born in 1835, Constantinople-01/20/1905, Constantinople) is an Armenian public, military figure. His parents are Kesaryan. Mamikonyan studied at the colleges of Peshiktash then Samatia. He was strongly drawn to languages. In 1853-1866 he was the secretary-translator of the gunpowder depot of Constantinople. In 1866 the gunpowder depot was transferred to the Department of the Royal Artillery and here he continued to officiate as an interpreter, then he was transferred to the Service of Sparapetutiun (General Command) and in 1900-1902 he was the Director of the office of external correspondence and translation of Sparapetutiun. More than 32 years he led different positions in the Armenian regions of Constantinople. He was the member of District Council of Nalle-Gabu, Gum-Gabu, Bera, he was elected as the member of Political Council for many times, in 1880-1882 the Educational Advisor of Armenian National Council. He was awarded with the Ottoman Army Osmanie the 3rd, Mejitie the 2nd degree orders.

## MAJOR-GENERALS

### ASLANYAN HARUTIUN

*Figure of the Turkish Ministry of Sea (19-20th centuries)*

*Ula-Sanisi of the Ottoman Army (Major-General, 1908)*

**Harutiun Aslanyan** (Harutiun Efendi) (there is no biographical information) is a figure of logistical support. He was the provider of Turkish Ministry of Sea. He was awarded with the Ottoman Army Osmanie the 3rd degree order.

### GOLOLYAN AVETIS

*Lawyer of the Interior Ministry of Turkey*

*Ula-Sanisi of the Ottoman Army (1903, Major-General)*

**Avetis Gololyan** (Avetis Efendi) (there is no biographical information) is an Armenian lawyer. He was the lawyer of the Interior Ministry of Turkey. He was awarded with the Ottoman Army Osmanie the 3rd, Mejitie the 3rd degree orders.

### MARKOSYAN ARAM

*Worker of the Railway Service of Turkey*

*Ula-Sanisi of the Ottoman Army (1906, Major-General)*

**Aram Markosyan** (Aram Efendi) (there is no biographical information) is an Armenian employee of the railway service. He was the assistant of the Chief of Turkey's Railway Inspectorate and the Commissar of Eastern Railway Company.



## PAPAYAN TIGRAN PASHA

*Mirimiran of the Ottoman Army Medical Service (Major-General, 1902)*

**Tigran Pasha** (Tigran Papayan) (born in 1861-1934) is a figure of medical service of the Ottoman Army. He graduated from the Military Medical College of Constantinople. He was a royal doctor and teacher of Imperial Medical College. In 1895-1897 he was the member of the Board of Trustees of the national hospital St. Saviour. He was awarded with the Ottoman Turkey Osmanic the 2nd, Mejitie the 2nd degree orders.

## ITALY

### 19TH CENTURY GENERALS

#### TYURYAN STEPHAN

*General of the Liberation Army of Garibaldi (1855)*

**Stephan (Ishtvan) Tyuryan** (born in 1825-1908) was a General of the Army of legendary hero Jozeppe Garibaldi of Italian Liberation Struggle and his close ally. He entered the army of Garibaldi in 1853 and fought until 1860. In 1859 he participated in the work-organization of the volunteer corps "Millennium" and fought in victorious battles in Lombardia. During the Italian Revolution he participated in the capturing battles of Sicily, then Napoli. Garibaldi wrote in his recollections: "When next to you there are such generals as Tyuryan, the battle can't not be crowned with success".

## IRAN

### 17TH CENTURY GENERALS

#### ALLAHVERDI KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1600/1610s)*

*Governor of Fars (1608-1614)*

**Allahverdi Khan** (the date of birth is unknown-1614) is a military, state figure, general of Sefyan Persia. He participated in Abbas A Shah's 1603-1608 war against the Turkish people and he excelled in a number of battles. After the war he was appointed as the Governor of the state of Fars.

#### SEFI GHULI KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1600/1610s)*

*Governor of Baghdad (1624)*

**Sefi Ghuli Khan** (there is biographical information) is a military, state figure, general of Sefyan Persia. He participated in Abbas A Shah's 1603 war and excelled in a number of battles. In 1624 he was appointed as the Governor of Baghdad. He had 8000 infantries and horsemen under his command.

### 18TH CENTURY

#### SARDARS (VICEROY, MARSHAL)

#### MEHMED GHULI KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1700s)*

*Sardar of Yerevan (Viceroy, Marshal, 1715-1730)*

**Mehmed-Ghuli Khan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Persian Army. He comes from the Armenian family Musabekyanc of Agulis, he is the brother of the governor of Shamakhi, Hussein Khan. He adopted Islam and became Muslim. In 1715/20 he was appointed as the Sardar of Yerevan. Having suspected the Armenian Catholicos Astvatsatur A. Hamadantsi (reigned from 1715-1725) of participating in the liberation movement, subjected the Monastery of Ejmiatsin to a heavy fine.

#### DOUBLE-STAR GENERALS

#### AHMAD YUZHASHI KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1736s)*

*Governor of Shirvan (1736-1747)*

**Ahmad Yuzbashi Khan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure, general of the Persian Army. He comes from Shirvan's Armenian Khan Family of Hasan Jalalian, who had become Muslim. In 1736-1747 he was the Khan of Shirvan. He was one of the generals of Nadir Khan.

## HAJI CHELEBI KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1736s)*

*Governor of Shirvan and Shaqi (1745-?)*

**Haji Chelebi Khan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Persian Army. He comes from Heret-Shaqi's, the priest Barsegh's family, who was coming from Ter-Bagratuni family and who had become Muslim, Chelebi is the son of Barsegh's son, Ghasab-Kurbanali. In 1745 he replaced the Armenian Khan Ahmad Yuzbashi of Shirvan in the position of khan. In 1746 Chelebi with his army joined the meliks of Khamsa, Artsakh, in order to arrest the bandit Panah hidden in the Fortress of Bayati, but they didn't manage to occupy the fortress. In 1752 the chieftain Panah, alongside Georgians, went against Haji Cheleb, but the latter defeated the united forces and managed to take his borders up to Tbilisi. The date of the loss of power is unknown, but in 1791 his son Mustafa Khan was appointed in that position (later he also deserved the degree of general of the Russian Army).

## HUSSEIN KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1700/1710s)*

*Governor of Shamakhi (1700/1710s)*

**Hussein Khan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Persian Army. He comes from the Armenian family Musabekianc of Agulis, he is the brother of Mahmed-Ghuli Khan of Yerevan. He adopted Islam and became Muslim. In 1710-1720 he was the Governor of Shamakhi.

## MELIK MIRZA KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1755)*

*Governor of Khachen (1755-1775)*

**Melik Mirza Khan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Persian Army. He comes from the Armenian family Melik-Mirzakhanyan of Khachen. In 1755-1775 he was the Melik of Khachen.

## MUSTAFA KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1791)*

*General-Major of the Russian Army (1813)*

*Governor of Shirvan and Shaqi (1791-?)*

**Mustafa Khan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Persian Army. He comes from Heret-Shaqi's, the priest Barsegh's family, who was coming from Ter-Bagratuni family and who had become Muslim, Mustafa is the son of Barsegh's grandson, Haji Cheleb, the Governor of Shirvan and Shaqi. In 1791 he was appointed as the Governor of Shirvan and Shaqi. In 1813, after the capturing of Artsakh's these lands by the Russians, Mustafa Khan remained in the position, gaining the degree of major-general of the Russian Army.

## GENERALS

### AMIR KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1750s)*

**Amir Khan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Persian Army. He comes from the Armenian family of Artsakh. In 1740 Nadir Shah demanded two skilled professionals from the meliks of Artsakh to arrange gunner and military units in his army. Soon, with the mediation of the Catholicos of All Armenians, Abraham, the heroes of the battles of Gardmank, Amir and Zohrab brothers were sent to Tehran. They were honored with the degree of khan (general). Amir Khan's this son, during his teenage years left for the school of St. Garabed Monastery of Mush, was deeply interested in the art of song and music, later on he returned to Tehran. This is the famous Amir Oghlu, whose songs are still sung in Persian Armenian Community.

### ZOHRAB KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1750s)*

**Zohrab Khan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Persian Army, Amir Khan's brother. He comes from the Armenian family of Artsakh. In 1740-1750 he was the Commander of Nadir Shah's bodyguard troops. He participated in Nadir Shah's Caucasian, Transcaucasian, Caspian and Indian invasions.

## 19TH CENTURY

### FOUR-STAR GENERALS (GENERAL OF THE ARMY)

#### GHAYTMAZYANTS KHOSROW KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1816)*

*Governor of Gilan (1816-1851)*

*Vali of Kazbin (Viceroy, 1851-1856)*

**Khosrov Khan** (Andreas Ter-Samueli Ghaytmazyants) (born in 1775, Tbilisi-1858, Tehran, was buried in the chapel of Persian Shahs and Princess' tomb-sanctuary city Ghum's mosque, in the parvis, built for him, next to the chapel of Armenian Manuchar Khan) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. He is the grandson of the dean of Tbilisi's St. George church, Philipe Ghaytmazyants. In 1804, on the road of Yerevan-Tbilisi, near the settlement of Aparan he was taken prisoner by Persians, presented to Fat-Ali Shah, and by the latter's order Andreas was made Muslim, eunuch, was circumcised and renamed Khosrow. In 1816-1851 he was the Governor (Beklarbek) of Gilan, in 1851-1856 the Vali (Viceroy) of Kazbin. Khosrow Khan is Hovhannes Mantashyants's uncle who was the father of opulent, benefactor Alexander Mantashyants and under the patronage of Khosrow Khan, Hovhannes Mantashyants was occupied with merchantry in Persia. Due to his strength and courage he was rewarded with the honorable degree of "Shir" ("Lion") by Persian Court.

## GHULAM-HUSSAIN KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1830s)*  
*Governor and Sparapet of Araghstan (1824-1849)*  
*Governor of Isfahan (1849-1852)*

**Ghulam-Hussain Khan** (was born in the family of the famous Persian Armenian state and military figure, Spahadar (General) of Araghstan, Yusuf Khan and a Turkish Armenian woman) (born in 1807-1875) is a state and military figure of Iran. He was educated in Shah's harem under the guidance of Armenian Zibashahr Khanum, and with mediation of the latter, in 1822 he got married to Mah-Begum, Fateh Ali Shah and Armenian Khorishan's (she was Shah's 57th wife) daughter. In 1822 Shah appointed him as an assistant to his father, who was the Spahadar-Sparapet Yusuf Khan, the Governor of Araghstan. In 1824 he received the position of spahadar (sparapet) in place of his father and led it until 1849 (in 1824-1827 the real governor of Araghstan was Ghulam-Hussain's sister's husband, Armenian Spandiar Khan). In 1826, under the leadership of Spandiar Khan, Ghulam-Hussain sent against Russians the regiments of Khalaj, Sava and Ghum, which were under his subjection. At the beginning of 1827, when the situation deteriorated in the front, Ghulam-Hussain himself led his 20 Thousand army to Atrpatakan. After signing the peace alliance with the Russians, Shah was on a visit to its capital Sultanabad and awarded him with the title of "Araghstan's Kadkhoda" (Leader). As in his father's time, there were 20 infantries and mounted regiments under his command. In 1834, after Fateh Ali Shah's death he had important role in establishing crown prince Mahmed on the throne. But the minister, appointed by the latter, began struggling against the sparapet, managed him to bankruptcy and deprivation. The new Shah Nasreddin, in 1849, appointed the sparapet as the Governor of Isfahan. He remained in this position up to 1852, later being insulted by Shah's behaviour Ghulam-Hussain, left the position of governor voluntarily. After the resignation he lived in his paternal fortress Sultanabad.

## YENIKOLOPYANTS MANUCHAR KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1815/1816)*  
*Deputy of Isfahan (1834-1847)*

**Manuchar Khan** (Chongur Mirza-Gourgeni Mamikonyants-Yenikolopyants) (born in 1771, Tbilisi-02/09/1847, Isfahan: was buried with royal honors in the chapel of Persian Shahs and Princess' tomb-sanctuary city Ghum's mosque, in the parvis, built for him) is a state, military, diplomatic figure of Iran. In 1804, on the road of Yerevan-Tbilisi, near the settlement of Aparan he was taken prisoner by Persians, presented to Fat-Ali Shah, and by the latter's order Manuchar was made Muslim and eunuch to serve in the harem. During his loyal service, due to his working of rather great capital, he obtained a solid position in Shah's palace. In 1815/16 he was already the chief-eunuch of Shah's harem, then he received the position of Ich-Aghasutian (The Prince of Chief Eunuches) and the title of the Chief Eunuch of Chief Eunuches. In 1822 he was appointed as the President of the Higher Court of Persia, in 1823 the Chief Manager and Organizer of the region Gilan. He had great role in the termination of the Russian-Persian war and signing of the Treaty of Turkmenchay. In 1829 he gained the honorable title of "Mohtemid-Dovle": "Support of the Power" or "Pole of the Power".

In 1834 Yenikolopiants alongside his army, invaded, captured and subjected the Prince Farmanfarma who had declared himself shah in the city of Shiraz. In 1834 he was appointed as the Deputy of Isfahan, due to which, as well as his influence on Shah, he was the second person in the Power after Shah. He was awarded with Russian "White Eagle" the 1st degree order and "The Ribbon of Chivarly" (1827). He was one of the richest people in Persia: after his death he left real estates of 3,5-4 qurar (1,750,000-2,000,000) drams, besides the interest rent due, which were lost because of his relatives' disagreements.

## MAYINYANTS YUSUF KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1810)  
Governor and Sparapet of Araghstan (1807-1824)*

**Yusuf Khan** (Tsatur or Minas Mayinyants) (born in 1781/82, v. Kod, near Tbilisi-1824, Isfahan) is a state and military figure of Iran. In 1792 he was taken prisoner by Persians, presented to the Persian Shah Agha-Muhammad, the latter, in his turn, presented the Armenian teenager to his nephew and the crown prince Fateh Ali Khan and sent to Shiraz. The latter presented the teenager to his beloved wife, Armenian Ziba-Chehr Khanoum, who was also from Georgia (later Yusuf Khan's son Ghulam-Hussain Khan would learn and be educated at that same Ziba-Chehr Khanoum). Ziba-Chehr was personally involved in the teenager's up-bringing. In 1800 Shah removed the teenager from the harem and appointed as a courtier in his guards. Yusuf was inseparable from Shah and enjoyed great authority with the governor. In 1806 he trained at the proficient of military training Mirzay-Rostom Mamikonyants-Yenikolopyants and got skilled at military training. In 1806 after the education he was appointed as the commander of Araghstan's infantry troops. In 1807 he was retrained with the trainers brought by French captain Gordon and with mediation of him in 1807 Mayiniants was appointed to the position of Araghstan's Governor. He recruited and formed 20 regiments from the districts of the region given to him: Farhan, Keazaz, Keamaray, Saraband, Vafs, Bohjalu, Shahru, Tabriz and Ashtean. He made reforms in his units, reconstructed and trained the regiments in the European style. Fateh Ali Shah, after admitting the military review, rewarded him with the title of Araghstan's Spahadar (Sparapet), created specially for him, and before that there was no one who had been rewarded with that title. Mayiniants participated in many wars with his army, he fought against Turks, Russians, suppressed the rebel forces of mutinous regions. In 1824 Fateh Ali Shah, pluralistically, appointed him as the Trustee and Vizier (Minister) of the Governor of Isfahan, the crown prince Sultan Muhammad Mirza. With time he accumulated great wealth and was the wealthiest person of his times in Persia. On the roads of Araghstan he built prayer houses, inns, he built a free guest-house in his own fortress Sultanabad. He maintained Armenian-favourable policy; Armenians said about his times: "There were golden days for us - Armenians, he was the father of all, not the governor." Armenians had the opinion that he secretly professed Christianity.

## YENIKOLOPYANTS SULEIMAN KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1829)*

*Four-Star General of the Iranian Army (General of the Army, 1830s)*



Suleiman Khan (Soghomon Mirza-Rostomi Mamikonyants-Yenikolopyants) (born in 1782, Tbilisi-01/18/1853, Tehran, is buried in the yard of the Armenian St. Gevorg church) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. In 1802/03 he began serving in the Russian Army situated in Tbilisi, at first, he served in the infantry, then in the cavalry and soon he gained the title of the officer. In 1811, with his brother's, Gourgen's persuasions Yenikolopyants left for Tabriz and began serving in "Bhadran" ("Yeni Muslim"- "New Muslims"), regiment consisted of Russians who had become Muslim, founded by the crown prince Abbas-Mirza, and he immediately gained the position of captain. In 1821 he gained the title of colonel and the position of major. He participated in 1820-1823 Persian-Turkish war and in other invasions. In 1829 he gained the degrees of khan and sparapet, the position of chieftain (general), was appointed as the Vizier (Minister) of the regions of Daspili and Muhamray and settled down in the city of Shushter. In 1834 he was the head of his uncle Manuchar Khan's army, which invaded, captured and subjected Farmanfarma who had declared himself shah in the city of Shiraz. In 1847 he was in Isfahan and after the burial of his uncle Manuchar Khan he returned to Shushter. In 1848 his uncle Manuchar Khan's rival and archenemy Veli Khan attacked on Yenikolopyants with the army of Bakhtiari people. Sulciman Khan's Persian soldiers ran away, but the Armenian soldiers counterattacked Bakhtiari's armed forces until the Russian Samson Khan's "Bhadran" regiment reached the aid, captured Veli Khan. In 1850s he was the Sparapet of the Troops of Khuzstan, Lorstan, Arabistan, having his son Jahangir Khan as a deputy. He served faithfully and bravely during the reign of the four shahs of Iran and deserved the honorable degree of "Sham-Ud-Dovle" - "Clangor of the Power" or "Lance of the Power", and before that there was no one, even a Persian, who had been rewarded with that title. Yenikolopyants was rewarded with more than ten orders and knightly honors. Serving in the Persian Army, living in the environment of Muslims he didn't change his beliefs, faithfully remained as the son of the Armenian Church and in the yard of the Armenian Church he fulfilled his earthly life. After his death Shah ordered to organize a burial worthy of the first-class military sparapet. Yenikolpyants is the father of the state and military figure Jhangir Khan and of the diplomat, writer Nariman Khan.



## MELQUMYAN MIRZA MELQON KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1867)*

*The 1st Degree General of the Iranian Army (1872)*

*Minister of Internal Affairs of Iran (1867-1870)*

*Prime Minister of Iran (1872-1879)*

*Iran's Ambassador in London and Rome (1882-1908)*

**Mirza Melqon Khan Mirza Jacobi (Yaghoub) Grigorian-Melqumyan** (Joseph Melqumyan) (born in 1831, Iran, New Jugha-1908, Lozan) is a state, police, diplomatic figure of Iran. His father, Mirza Jacob obtained the degree of general in diplomatic field, in 1856. He received his primary education in New Jugha. In 1848 he graduated from Muradyan College of Mkhitaryan Unity in Paris. He returned to Paris and was involved in the system of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, soon Nasser Eddin Shah made him his private interpreter. On Shah's mission, in 1849-1852 he was in America and Europe, he was able to draw the attention of Western countries on the Persian market. In 1851 he became a frank-mason. In 1852 he returned to Iran and was appointed to work in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1852, because of an unsuccessful delegacy directed to Shah, he was arrested and avoiding beheading he escaped to Constantinople (Turkey), then with Sultan's permission he settled down in Baghdad. In 1867 he appealed to Shah with a conciliatory letter and receiving forgiveness, he returned to Iran and was appointed as the Minister of Internal Affairs, receiving the degree of general. In 1870-1872 he was the Advisor of the Prime Minister, in 1872-1879 the Prime Minister of Iran, obtaining the first degree red ribbon of general (sartipi). In 1879, because of his disagreements with Shah he left his position. During the subsequent years, until his death he was Iran's Ambassador in different European countries (London, Rome). At the beginning of 1870s, Melqumyan personally delivered telegraphic machines and appropriate equipments to Iran and sponsored the establishment of telegraphic communication. He was awarded with Persian "Lion and Sun", French "Legion d'Honneur", Sardinian "Sen Morris" and "Lazar", Russian "St. Stanislavsky" the 2nd degree, Belgian "Leopold", Austrian "Iron Crown", Dutch "Lion", Prussian "Red Eagle", as well Swedish, German, Turkish orders.

## THREE-STAR GENERALS

### GELOFYANTS SOKRAT KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1897)*

**Sokrat Khan Gelofyants** (born in 1868, Iran, city Hamadan-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. He graduated from the Royal School of Tehran with a gold medal. In 1887-1889 he studied in Europe. In 1889 Nasser Eddin Shah of Iran took him into his suite and visited almost all the courts of Europe. In the same year he became the member of Hnchak Party. In 1890, Tabriz, he was involved in organizing the work of party structures.



Avoiding the betrayals against him, in 1891-1894 he lived and acted in the Eastern part of Iran. In 1894 he was invited to Tehran and appointed as the editor of the newspaper "Eastern Star". He published articles of socialistic contents, as well as anti-Russian topics. With mediation of the Russian Ambassador the publication of the newspaper was suspended. In 1897 Mozafareidin Shah of Iran appointed him as his son Prince Salare Dovle's educator and rewarded him with the degree of general. In 1898-1903, with the status of Prince's educator and bodyguard, he managed the affairs of the provinces of Khamsa, Arabistan, Lorstan (Khuzestan), Bakhtiar and obtained higher assessments. In 1903 he was accused of arranging Armenian revolutionary armed groups for the purpose of enthroning the prince educated by him. This was followed by the rebellion of the prince against his father in Arabistan. In 1906 he left for America with his family and began working in the saleshouse of carpets. During his stay in America he published articles in the local press Hnchak.

## TWO-STAR GENERALS

### AMIRTUMAN MARTIROS KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1889)*

**Martiros Hovhannesi Amirtuman** (born in 1843, Iran, New Jugha-1905, Tehran) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. He graduated from Moscow Lazarian Seminary, then a military academy. Returning to Persia he became Nassr Eddin Shah's teacher of Russian. He translated from Russian into Persian the army regulations. He was the Commander of Special Shock Unit, obtained the degree of khan and the position of sar-tipi (military leader).

### ASTVATSATRYAN TSATUR KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1860s)*

**Tsatur Khan Astvatsaturi Setkhanyan** (the date of birth is unknown, died after 1912) is a state, diplomatic figure of Iran, the son of Iran's Ambassador in London, Astvatsatur Set Khan. He was an official in the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### BEZHAN KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1820s)*

*Governor of Yazd (After 1847)*

**Bezhhan Khan** (born in 1796/97, Georgia, Dmanisi-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. At the age of 14-15 neighbouring Turks kidnapped him and, in Yerevan, presented him to the crown prince Abbas Mirza, and with his order was made Turk. He performed various services in the guards of the crown prince and reached the degree of khan. He was the surrogate of different province chiefs, governors of Atrpatakan, as well as the governor. In 1820 he was one of the important figures of the crown prince's palace. In 1826 the crown prince's two wives left for Mecca and he was appointed as their manager by the crown prince. In 1827 he was sent as an envoy to the Commander of the Caucasus Troops of Russia, Paskevich, and through negotiations he arranged for Paskevich a meeting with Abbas Mirza, as a result of which a peace treaty was signed between the parties. In 1830-1847 he was the Commander of Urmia, Ardabil, the president of the Archives (office) of Tabriz. In 1847, newly-converted Nasser Eddin Shah appointed him as the Governor of the region Yazd.



## DAVTYAN DAVID KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General of the Medical Service, 1832)*

**David Khan Mkrtchyan** (David Mkrtichi Mkrtchyan) (born in 1786-1860/1862, Tehran) is a figure of the medical service of the Iranian Army. He is Soghomon Khan Davtyan (geometrician and royal architect) and Hovnan Khan Davtyan's (doctor) father. Some biographers consider him to be born in Karbi of Aragatsotn, others in the city of Shiraz in Persia. In 1805 he graduated from Jugha's Dpranots, in 1812 the English Medical College of Calcutta. In 1816 he became a military doctor. He served in the English Army located in India, excelled in elimination of epidemic cholera broken out in the city of Jeshor in Bengali. In 1822-1829 he worked and lived in Georgia, in the Publishing House of Tbilisi's newly opened Nersisyan School he published the booklet "Kaliramarps" (Choiera marbus) about the treatment of cholera (it was also translated into Persian and French). In 1829-1831 he was in Great Britain and improved his medical knowledge at the local medical institutions. In 1831 he settled down in the city of Tehran on Shah's invitation and was appointed as the royal doctor. He gained the degree of khan, the positions of colonel and military leader. In 1834 during the enthronement-fight arisen in connection with the death of Fath Ali Shah, he saved the people of Nor Jugha from massacre. In 1844 he was appointed as the Chief Doctor of the province Isfahan. Davtian died of typhus infection. He spoke fluently in Armenian, Persian, Italian, French, Greek, Turkish. He was awarded with Persian diamond-encrusted "Lion and Sun" and many other orders. His children, living in Nor Jugha, formed the ancestral surname "Davidkhanyan" on their father, David Khan's name.

## DAVTYAN HOVNAN KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General of the Medical Service, 1832)*

**Hovnan Khan Davtyan** (there is no biographical information) is figure of the medical service of the Iranian Army, is the son of the medical service general David Khan Davtyan, and the brother of Soghomon Khan Davtyan (geometrician and royal architect). He was the chief-doctor of Shah's court for many years.

## HASAN KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1830s)*

**Hasan Khan** (the dates of birth and death are unknown) is a military figure of the Iranian Army, military leader, the son of the Governor of Yazd, Bezhan Khan. He acted in 1830-1850. He reached the degree of khan, was a sartip, military leader. In 1852 he was appointed as the chief of the guard of Shah's palace in Tehran, however he got cholera and died.

## KHUDADAT KHAN ERMENI

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1831)*

**Khudadat Khan Ermeni** (Astvatsatur son of Ayvaz) (born in 1781,

Iran, Salmast-1847, Jerusalem) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. At the age of 10-11 he was taken prisoner by Persians and presented to the Persian Shah Fath Ali. Shah, in his turn, presented him to the crown prince Abbas Mirza. Khudadat served in the crown prince's guards, got skilled at military work. He had a progress and obtained the title of centurion. In 1826-1827 entered the Persian service with the status of Georgian Prince Alexander's vizier (minister), he fought against the Russian troops, settled down in Transcaucasus. In 1831 he got the degree of khan and was appointed as the deputy of Khoy's commander Muhammad Rahim Mirza. Some time later he gained the command of the troops of Khoy. In 1834-1844 he was the commander of the troops of Khoy, Ardabil, Urmia, then Kermanshah and Araghstan, in 1844-1847 Marshal of the Deputy of Tabriz, Shahzada. Alongside his two Muslim relatives he went to Mecca in 1847, after which they visited Jerusalem, where they were in all Lord's places. Two days after leaving Jerusalem he got ill and died.

**MASEHYAN HOVHANNES KHAN**  
*Diplomatic, Cultural Figure of Iran*

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1890s)*

Hovhannes Khan Tseruni Masehyan (born in 02/11/1864, Tehran-11/19/1931, Harbin, (China), was buried in the parvis of St. Gevorg Church of the village Vanag near Tehran, in 1963 his remains were transferred to the yard of Tehran's St. Astvatsatsin Church) is an Iranian-Armenian state, diplomatic, public, military and cultural figure, translator and pedagogue. In 1879 he graduated from Haykazian School in Tehran, in 1884 the College of Political Sciences in Paris. In 1884-1887 he was the royal translator of Iran's Shah Nassr Eddin and taught in Haykazyan School of Tehran (in 1887 he was the senior translator of the special embassy sent to London on the occasion of England's Queen Victoria's jubilee), in 1888-1896 the Director of Haykazyan School (in 1894 he was the translator of the special embassy sent to Sankt Petersburg on the occasion of the enthronement of the Emperor of Russia, Nikolay B), in 1895-1901 the Head of Press of Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Chief of the Division of the Eastern Countries, inspector of business, at the same time Shah's private translator (in 1897 he was the first secretary of the special embassy sent to London on the occasion of Queen Victoria's brilliant jubilee), in 1901-1905 Iran's Ambassador's Advisor in Berlin, in 1905-1911 the Vice-Ambassador of the same embassy, then the attorney of the affairs, in 1911-1912 the guardian advisor of the Chief of Archives in Tehran, Naip-es Saltane (in 1911 he gained the diplomatic title Kavam-es-Saltane), in 1912-1916 Iran's Ambassador in Germany, in 1918-1927 Iran's Ambassador in Great Britain, in 1927-1930 Iranian Majlis Deputy by the Armenian side in the Southern Iran, in 1930-1931 Iran's Ambassador in Japan. In November, 1931 he got seriously ill and resigned. He died in Harbin when returning from Tokyo to Iran. Both in the premises of Iran and outside it he carried out public, cultural, publishing, literary-translation activities. In



1894 in Tehran he founded and edited Persian-Armenian first weekly "Shavigh", in 1899 in Tehran he opened the School of Political Sciences. He translated William Shakespeare ("Hamlet", "Otello", "The Merchant of Venice", "Macbeth", "Romeo and Juliet", "Coriolanus", "Julius Caesar", "Antonio and Cleopatra", "The Tempest", "Much Ado About Nothing"), Goethe, Byron, Khayyam, Tagore, Saadi, Shiller and others' works. In Armenian reality he is the best translator of Shakespeare. In 1916, London, he participated in the celebrations of Shakespeare's 300 death anniversary. In the same 1916 he entered the composition of the Armenian National Delegation led by Poghos Nubar. He gained the degree of military general.



### PAZRKEANYAN KARAPET KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1880s)*

**Karapet Khan Pazrkeanyan** (01/14/1844, Constantinople-07/16/1929, France, Nice) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. In 1855-1860 he studied at Muradyan school in Paris, learning from Ghevond Alishan. He also received higher education in law and returned to Constantinople. In 1870 he began serving in the Embassy of Iran in Constantinople. Soon he received invitation to work in Iran. Here he was the first who began the organization of the telegraph business, becoming the founder of that service. Nassr Eddin Shah of Iran appreciated him greatly, appointed him as the head of that board with the higher title of "Musteshar" and rewarded with the degree of general. During his European visits Shah certainly included him in his retinue. Many times, on the state power of attorney, he participated in different negotiations and provided an effective way out. In Iran he advantaged the frankophil ideas and was the president of the company "The Alliance of the French-Speaking People". Alongside the inhabitant of Tehran, Gasparyan, he founded a college where Armenian and French were taught. In 1908 he settled down in France for residence. Taking the opportunity, the Government of Iran appointed him as its plenipotentiary in Portugal.

### YENIKOLOPYANTS MIRZA-GURGEN KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1820s)*

*Deputy of Isfahan (1847-1850)*

**Mirza-Gurgen Khan** (Mirza-Gurgen Mirza-Rostomi Mamikonyants-Yenikolpiants) (born in 1788-1856) is a military, diplomatic figure of the Iranian Army. In 1807 his father, in order to search for his captured brothers, Chongur, Jhan Bashkhi, Jahangir, went to Persia. Mirza Gurgen, in 1808/9, went to Tabriz on his mother's persuasion, met his father, already serving in Persia, but the latter not only didn't want to return to Tbilisi, but also sent his son back to bring his mother to Tehran. At that time his mother had already died and meeting his elder brother, Soghomon, in Tbilisi, he persuaded him to go with him to Tabriz to their father and begin serving in the Persian Army. In 1811 the brothers went to Tabriz, but here their father had already

died. Soghomon (future Suleiman Khan) stayed in Tabriz at his uncle's, Aghalar Khan, Mirza Gurgen went to Tehran to his younger brother Manuchar Khan. In 1823 Manuchar Khan was appointed as the Chief Manager and Organizer of Gilan's Governor and he appointed Mirza Gurgen as his assistant. Perhaps at that time he gained the degree of khan. In 1834 Manuchar Khan was appointed as the Deputy of Isfahan and took Mirza Gurgen with him on the status of his assistant, then he sent him to Tehran as the executive and representative of his correspondence at Shah's residence. After the death of Manuchar Khan, in mid-February, 1847, with mediation of Suleiman Khan's elder son, diplomat Nariman Khan, Nassr Eddin Shah, by edict, appointed Mirza Gurgen as the Deputy of Isfahan. After short time Shah replaced Mirza Gurgen by another person. Alongside Manuchar Khan's nephew, prince David Melikyants, they litigated the question of the heritage of Manuchar Khan's wealth. Taking the opportunity of their dispute, Persian Power owned Manuchar Khan's endless wealth.

### **YENIKOLOPYANTS NARIMAN KHAN**

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1850s)*

*Diplomatic, Cultural Figure of Iran*

**Nariman Khan** (Nariman Suleimani Mamikonyants-Yenikolopyants) (born in 1836, Tabriz-August, 1906, Belgium, Osgant) is an Iranian-Armenian state, diplomatic and military figure, Suleiman Khan's son and Jahangir Khan's younger brother. He received his primary education in Tehran, higher education in Paris. He was fluent in Persian, Turkish, French, German. He led high state positions. In 1861-1869 he was the Advisor of Iran's Embassy in Constantinople, the Translator of Iran's Shah with the title of honorary bodyguard, then Council, in 1869-1875 the Secretary of Iran's Embassy in Egypt, in 1875-1877 the Employee of Iran's Embassy in Paris, in 1877-1878 the Advisor of Iran's Ambassador in Constantinople. In 1878-1904, 26 years incessant, he was Iran's Ambassador in Austria, then in Italy. He gained the diplomatic title Kavam el Saltane. On diplomatic mission he visited many European capitals. He was in literary-philological practice. In the European press he published historiographical works. He wrote Persian poems, created paintings from Persian life. He received the degree of military general. He was awarded with diamond-encrusted "Lion and Sun" order (this is a rarely given reward). He was connected with Armenian circlets.

### **YENIKOLOPYANTS JAHANGIR KHAN**

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1850s)*

*Member of the Confidential Council of Iran's Shah (1882-1891)*

**Jahangir Khan** (Jahangir Suleimani Mamikonyants-Yenikolopyants) (born in 04/01/1828, Tabriz-1891, Tehran) is a state and military figure of Iran, Suleiman Khan's son and Nariman Khan's elder brother. In 1850s he was the deputy of his father, Sparapet of Khuzstan, Lorstan, Arabstan's troops, Sulciman Khan, he led the service of armament. When Suleiman Khan got ill and was bedridden, Jahangir Khan substituted him. After his father's death he again (1853) contin-



ued to serve in the Persian Army and became the Armour-Chief and the Powder-Chief of the Persian Army. In 1862, in Tehran he founded an artillery-foundry armouring factory and provided the army with rifles of European production. He built powder-building and paper factories. In 1882 he was appointed as the Minister of Architectural Art, then Culture. He was Nassr Eddin Shah's General-Bodyguard, as well as the Member of the Confidential Council of Shah. Being an educated person and fluent in foreign languages he was engaged in literary activities, translated from French into Persian the work of Telemachus. In 1878 historian-novelist Raffi, in the inn of Aghstafa, when leaving Tbilisi for Agulis, met Jahangir Khan going from Europe to Persia, about who he wrote in his travelling notes: "His majesty was the eminent Suleiman Khan's son. As a statesman he is very active and genius, and as a person he is honest and kind".

## YUSUF KHAN AMIR TOPKHANE GELOYENTS

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1813)*

**Yusuf Khan** (Joseph Thomasi Gelayents) (born in 1783/84, Tbilisi-1832) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. In 1795 he was captured by Persians and taken to Tabriz, where he was presented to the crown prince Abbas Mirza. He was a soldier of the crown prince's rider-guards, gained the titles of centurion, bek (colonel, 1809). At French and English trainers he studied the profession of artilleryman and in 1810 he was appointed as the chief of the artillery regiment consisted of more than two thousand Russian prisoners. In succession he received the positions of captain, then major. The regiment raided on Meghri, Kapan, Goris, destroyed those settlements and captured the people. Gelayents participated in 1820-1823 Turko-Persian War. He excelled in spring of 1822, in the region of Salmast, destroying completely Turkish 4000 troops consisted of Kurdish bandits. In 1826 he was appointed as the colonel of the gunner regiment. In 1829 he received the title of amir topkhane, the prince of the gunner troops of Atrpatakan's troops. In 1829 he captured the insurgent fortresses Baver and Befk of Kirman, for which he was awarded with a jewel-adorned sword. In 1830 he captured the insurgent fortress of Sultanabad, for which, by the edict of Shah, he was appointed as Amir Topkhane of the Iranian Army, the Commander of Gunner Troops. Under his leadership and with the help of European instructors, the industry of modern artilleries began in Persia. In 1832, when leading the attack of the fortress Amirabad of Herat, he died because of the bullet received to his chest. Abbas Mirza's crown prince sons participated in his burial.

## ZOHRAB KHAN AMIR TOPKHANE

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1820s)*

**Zohrab Khan** (born in 1782/83, Lori-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. In 1795, on the way to Tbilisi, he was taken prisoner by Persians and taken to Iran. Nothing is known about his activity and military education until 1832. It is only known that at that date he had already gained the position of a military leader (sartipi) and the degree of khan (general). After the murder of Yusuf Khan Amir Topkhane he was appointed by Abbas Mirza as the amir-topkhane of the crown prince's army, the commander of the gunner troops. He excelled while organizing the battle of capture of the insurgent fortress Saraskh. In 1834 he had a great role in turning Abbas Mirza's son Muhhamad Mirza into a Shah in place of dead Fath Ali Shah, as a result of

his actions the new Shah, by an edict, appointed him as the amir-topkhane of the Iranian Army, the commander of the gunner and shooter troops. In 1836 Zohrab Khan surrounded, captured and destroyed completely Kari-Kale Fortress of Herat.

### ZOHRAB KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1821)*

*Deputy of Khorasan (1832-1850)*

**Zohrab Khan** (the date of birth is unknown-1850) is a military figure of the Iranian Army, he comes from one of the villages of Artsakh, the Christian Armenian name is Stephan. He was taken as a prisoner in his childhood and grew up in the crown prince Abbas Mirza's harem. He was appointed as a soldier in the regiment of the crown prince's cavalry guards, gained the titles of centurion, bek (colonel, 1812). In 1812 alongside Avshar Khan, Karim Khan, Ashraf Khan, he led the Persian Army against the Russian troops distributed in Artsakh. In 1821 with his infantry and cavalry he defeated the Turkish 4000 Army consisting of Kurdish bandits. He was the beloved person of Yerevan's Sardar. Before 1826 war invasion against Russia he was appointed as the commander of Shah's cavalry, as well as the vanguard of Yerevan's Khan's Army. In August, 1827, on the command of Abbas Mirza, alongside Armenian artilleryman Yusuf Khan he surrounded the Monastery of Ejmiatsin with four thousand troops but left without doing any harm. There spread the opinion, that Abbas Mirza intentionally sent the two Armenian commanders to surround Ejmiatsin mainly with Armenian soldiers, to make sure that the Persians will not damage the Holy Town. In 1832-1850 Zohrab Khan was the Deputy of Khorastan.

## GENERALS

### AGHAJAN KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1840s)*

**Aghajan Khan** (Armenian Christian name is Aghajan) (the dates of birth and death are unknown) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. At the age of 10 he was captured from one of the villages of Kapan and presented to the harem of the Colonel of Muslim-turned Russian "Bhadran" ("Yeni Muslim", "New Muslims") regiment Mirza Ahmed. Becoming an adult he subscribed into the regiment "Bhadran" and became a soldier in infantry. He had a progress and due to his success in military field he received the position of major of that same regiment, and after the death of Mehdi Khan the position of colonel of that same regiment and the degree of khan. Four years after receiving the position of colonel he died.

### ASTVATSATUR SET KHAN

*Iranian Diplomatic Figure*

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1840s)*

**Astvatsatur Set Khan** (the dates of birth and death are unknown) is a state, diplomatic figure of Iran. He was Iran's Ambassador in London.

### BARSEGHYAN PAZIL KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army*

*(General of the Medical Service, 1890s)*

**Pazil Khan** (Minas Jacobi Barseghyan) (born in 1857-1922) is a figure of the medical service of the Iranian Army. He graduated from Humanitarian Seminary of Calcutta, English Medical College of Calcutta, Medical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh.

He worked in the hospitals of London and Manchester. In 1889 he was invited to Persia and appointed as a Lecturer of the Medical College. He officiated for 22 years. In 1911 he settled down in Constantinople. He was an active member of the Council of the Directorate of the United Company, Council of the Trustees of the National Hospital of St. Saviour, Custody of Girls' Orphanage and Armenian Medical Union. On April 24, 1915, alongside hundreds of intellectuals he was arrested. With active mediation of the Embassy of Persia he was released from the central prison.



### DAVIDKHANYAN ISKANDAR KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1890s)*  
*Sartip of the Iranian Army (Lieutenant General, 1890s)*

Iskandar Khan Davidkhanyan (born in the town of New Jugha, there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. He acted in 1890-1900s.

### DAVIDKHANYAN MARTIROSKHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1880s)*



Martiros Khan Mkrtychi Davidkhanyan (Amir Tuman) (born in the city of New Jugha, there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Iranian Army, he is Sartip Suleiman Khan's (Lieutenant General) uncle. His father was a doctor in Shah's palace. He acted in the last quarter of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century. He was awarded with different Persian orders and general's marks.



### DAVIDKHANYAN SARGIS KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1880s)*

Sargis Khan Davidkhanyan (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. He is the father of the Lieutenant of the Iranian Army, Mkrtych Khan Davidkhanyan.



### GEREKHAN SOKRAT KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1890s)*

Sokrat Khan Mirza-Michaeli Gerekhan (born in the city of New Jugha, there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. His father was engaged in diplomatic activities. He acted in 1880-1900s. He gained the title of "Asadol Sultan" ("Sultan's Lion").

## KOROYANTS ARSHAK KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1840s)*

Arshak Khan Koroyants (the dates of birth and death are unknown) is a military figure of the Iranian Army.

## LAPCHINCHYAN SAMUEL KHAN

*Khan of the Medical Service of the Iranian Army (General, 1890s)*

Samuel Khan Lapchinchyan (there is no biographical information) is figure of the medical service of the Persian Army. In 1882 he graduated from the Medical College of Constantinople.

## MELIK-SHAHNAZARYAN DAVID KHAN

*French Diplomatic Figure (1800-1810s)*

*Iranian Diplomatic Figure (1810-1828)*

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1818)*

David Khan Melik Shahnazaryan (David Khan Aspet Melik Shahnazaryan) (the date of birth is unknown-1831/1833) is an Iranian diplomatic figure, he comes from the ancient family of Ter Melik Shahnazaryants of Gegharkunik. In his letter, sent in 1824 from Moscow to the Deputy of Georgia, Ermolov, he wrote about himself: "...I was born in the city of New Jugha, but my fatherland is Gegharkunik and I come from the family of Melik Bek Shaburov, who was the son of Melik Shahnazar and was living in the village of Mazra." His mother was captured when pregnant and he was born in New Jugha. According to one of his biographical versions, at the age of 17-18 he ran away from his owner and in Baghdad took shelter in the family of an Armenian childless merchant, by the help of who he was fluent in Persian, French, then was sent to Paris in order to be fluent in French fundamentally. Here Jacob Shahan Jrpet knew him, who was cooperating with the Emperor Napoleon. And with mediation of the latter, in 1804, Napoleon presenting a sword to David on a certain instruction, sent him to Tehran to Iran's Fath Ali Shah. On a double embassy he returned to Paris and then returned to Tehran with new letters. In 1810-1828 he served for Iran's Shah, completed diplomatic missions. In 1816 he was appointed as the Ambassador of Iran in France. In 1818, in Paris he published the work "Information" about the history of Iran in French and Persian. Probably, in 1818 he gained the degree of khan, general. In 1828 he left Persian Service and returned to Yerevan in order to get back his ancestral estates. But he could solve the problem neither through civil authorities, nor judicial bodies. Upon the advice and mediation of the Governor of Yerevan, the General of Cavalry, Vasil Behbudov (1830-1838) he turned to the Emperor of Russia with the petition to set the stipend for



the ancestral estates. 3000 silver stipend a year was appointed to the family of Melik Shahnazariants, but the eminent person, reached the door of death because of moral and physical insecurities, died the next day after getting the news. During that times, in order to survive he sold the sword received as a gift from Napoleon, the order of "Lion and Sun" received from Iran's Shah (according to the contemporaries, until 1810s there was no order in Iran and as the author of that order, the first order was given to David Khan).

### MELKUMYAN ABRAHAM KHAN

*General of the Iranian Army (1853)*

*Iranian Diplomatic Figure (1840-1950s)*

Abraham Khan Grigori Melkumyan (there is no biographical information) is the uncle of Iran's diplomatic employee, Mirza Melkon Khan and the brother of diplomatic employee Mirza Jacob Khan. In 1853 he was appointed as the Translator of Iran's Embassy in London. At the end of his diplomatic mission he returned to Tehran.

### MELKUMYAN MIRZA JAKOB

*General of the Iranian Army (1856)*

*Iranian Diplomatic Figure (1840-1850s)*

Mirza Jacob Grigori Melkumyan (there is no biographical information) is an Iranian diplomatic figure, he is Mirza Melkon Khan's father and diplomatic employee Abraham Khan's brother.

### MEHDI KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1831)*

Mehdi Khan (Armenian Christian name is Mkrtum) (the dates of birth and death are unknown) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. Alongside his two brothers he was captured from one of the villages of Artsakh, in 1806/07, was circumcised, made Muslim and sold in the city of Ghazvin. With mediation of his brother, Allah Verdi Bek he was set free from slavery and became an infantry soldier of the regiment of Muslim-turned Russian "Bhadran" ("Yeni Muslim", "New Muslims"). He had a progress and for his success in military field, in 1826 he obtained the degree of major of that same regiment, in 1831 the position of colonel and the degree of khan. During the days of the raid of Khorasan, after the death of the commander Samsonov, he was nominated to the office of commander by the prince Hamzay-Mirza, received Shah's agreement, but he suddenly got ill and died.

### MUSIS KHAN

*Khan of the Artillery of the Iranian Army (General, 1812)*

Musis Khan (Armenian name is Movses) (born in 1740s, Tbilisi-1820/21 is buried in the yard of the Armenian church of Ghazvin) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. He served in the Army of Georgia, was a gunner. Quarrelled with the Georgian rulers and he left for Persia. At first he served in Zeki Khan's unit. He gathered 20 Armenian gunners and began serving in Ali Murad Khan, then Agha Muhammad Khan's (later

Shah) units. During the reign of Fath Ali Shah he was appointed as topchi bashi (commander of artillery troops) of the Persian Army. He participated in many battles. He especially excelled in the battle near the Fortress of Gurean against Aghvans in 1818, where he saved prince Hasan Ali Mirza's Army from the inevitable destruction. Living in Persia and serving in the Persian Army he remained as a warm Armenian-loving person and he received an edict from Fath Ali Shah to build an Armenian church in the Fortress of Ghazvin, near Tehran.

### **PASHAYAN KARAPET KHAN**

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1897)*

**Karapet Khan Pashayan** (born in 1864, Constantinople-1915, Genocide victim) is a figure of the Armenian national liberation movement, the medical service of the Persian Army, the member of the Ottoman Parliament and the National Assembly (1908-1915). In 1888 he graduated from the Medical College of Constantinople. He worked as a doctor in the states of Balu, Malatia of Constantinople. In 1890 he was imprisoned and sentenced to death for organizing fidayi groups. In Turkey, with mediation of the wife of England's Ambassador, he received forgiveness and in 1895 left for Persia. In 1895-1903 he was a doctor in the palace of Persia's Shah, obtained the degree of khan. In 1903-1906 he lived and worked in Egypt. In 1907, upon the invitation, he returned to Persia and led the position of doctor. In 1908, after the proclamation of the Ottoman constitution, he returned to Constantinople, in 1908 he was elected as the Minister of the Ottoman Parliament from Svaz, and in 1912 as the Minister of the National Assembly from Kharberd. In 1915, alongside other Armenians he was arrested and transported to Ayas in the group of intellectuals where he was killed. He published many literary works ("The Girl's Diary", Constantinople, 1895, "Marica or Haykanush?", Constantinople, 1899, "The Constitutional Miscarriage of Alexandria", Alexandria, 1905, "Epic Collection", Alexandria, 1906, "The Friends of the Nation", Venice, 1910, "An Episode from the Revolutionary Past", Constantinople, 1911, "Hamiti Days", Constantinople, 1911) and medical ("The Greatest Enemy of Mankind", Izmir, 1901, "Children's Food", Alexandria, 1903, "Expanded School Health", Alexandria, 1905).



### **SIMON KHAN**

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1849)*

**Simon Khan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Persian Army. In 1840 he served in the regiment of "Yeni Muslim" or "Bhadran", reached the title of colonel. In 1846, along-

side the regiment he participated in the military act of the suppression of Korastan's revolt and personally reported to Shah Muhhammad about the victory. Immediately after the report Shah rewarded him with the degree of khan (general) and the order of "Lion and Sun."

### SIMONYAN SULEIMAN KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1890s)*

**Suleiman Khan** (Soghomon Simonyan) (born in 1858-1933) is a figure of the Iranian Army, musician. He received a high quality music education in Paris. He led the orchestra of the Iranian Army.

### SHAMTANCHYAN GRIGOR KHAN

*Iranian Diplomatic Figure*

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1890s)*

Grigor Khan Shamtanchyan (born in 1852, Constantinople-02/01/1907, Constantinople) is an Iranian diplomatic figure, the furrier Avetis Shamtanchyan's son. He received his primary education in Constantinople. He graduated from the Trade School in Paris. In 1872 alongside his cousin, in Constantinople, he founded a profitable trade-house of a European style. Gradually advancing he occupied quite a high position in Constantinople. The Government of Iran appreciating his potentials, invited him to serve in the Persian Embassy of Constantinople. He was the Commercial Advisor of the Embassy, Iran's Representative of Health Council, the Second Translator of the Embassy. He gained the degree of khan (general). He actively participated in the annual donations of the National Hospital, individually helped the young aspiring to higher education. He received Persian state rewards.

### SPANDIAR KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1824)*

**Spandiar Khan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. It is known, that he was born in Tbilisi, comes from the family of Amatuni, on his mother's side he had blood ties with Manuchar Khan. At his early age he was captured and sent to Persia as a prisoner. Probably, with the help of Manuchar Khan he had a progress and entered the number of Persian soldiers. It was with the mediation of that same Manuchar Khan he became the Governor of Araghstan and Sparapet Yusuf Khan's son-in-law. In 1823 Manuchar Khan was appointed as the Governor of Gilan and appointed him as the manager of his estates bought in Gilan. In 1824 Sparapet Yusuf Khan died and he was appointed as the trustee of his brother-in-law, Ghulam-Hussain, and the Commander of the Troops of Araghstan by Shah. In 1826, during the Russo-Persian War, by Shah's order he entered the Fortress of Khoy with two infantry regiments of Khalaji and Sava to confront the possible progress of the Russian people. After the war he returned to Araghstan and handed the power to Ghulam-Hussain Khan, who was already an adult. Later on he was again next to Manuchar Khan and was appointed by him as the equerry of his royal luxury.

## STEPHAN KHAN TOPCHI-BASHI

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1810s)*

**Stephan Khan** (there is no biographical information, died in Tehran) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. By birth he is Artsakhian, he came to Tehran, entered the Persian Army for service, studied the profession of gunner and in 1810-1820 he succeeded in this field, obtained the degree of khan and was appointed as the chief commander of the gunners of the state.

## TIREKYAN HARUTIUN KHAN

*Khan of the Medical Service of the Ottoman Army (General, 1890s)*

**Harutiun Khan Tirekyan** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the medical service of the Persian Army. In 1878 he graduated from the Medical University of Paris.

## YAGHUB KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1834)*

**Yaghub Khan** (Jacob Stephan's son) (the date of birth is unknown, Yerevan, Kond-1859, Tehran) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. He was set free from the Muslims of Yerevan by the Georgian prince Alexander and served him. He began serving in the regiment of Muslim-turned Russian "Bhadran", received military education. Alongside the regiment he raided to Kurdistan, Tajikistan, Iraq. In 1810, Araghstan's Spahadar, Armenian Yusuf Khan appointed him as a trainer of one of his regiments. In the structure of that regiment he reached the position of sultan (captain) and the title of bek. In Tehran the regiment realized the protection of the royal city for a year. After that he was appointed as the Chief of the Minister's Guard. In 1834 newly appointed Muhammad Khan rewarded him with the title of khan. In 1847 he retired with the payment of 50 toman a year. His house of Tehran served as an inn for the messengers, heralds, arrived from Tbilisi, Yerevan. He is the protector of the last days of the Georgian prince Alexander and he buried his body in the parvis of the Armenian church of the Fortress Shah Abdul Azim in Tehran.

## YENIKOLOPYANTS AGHALAR KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1827)*

**Aghalar Khan** (Aghalo Agha, Aghalar Khan Mamikonyants-Yenikolopyants) (born in 1774/75, Tbilisi-07/26/1846, Tabriz, is buried in the Northern part of the parvis of St. Astvatstatsin Church, in the Fortress) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. He learned Armenian, Georgian, Arabic, Persian, Turkish at a young age. He was an interpreter in the offices of the Georgian crown prince Georgi and Turk Pasha of Akhaltsikhe. In 1808 he fled to Ejmiatsin and from here passed to Tabriz to his brother, Mirza Rostom Yenikolopyants. The latter introduced him to the crown prince Abbas Mirza, who comprised him in his cavalry guards. By Abbas Mirza he was sent on mission to the pashas of Bayazet and Van, to solve the disputable problems connected

especially with Armenians. In 1820-1823 with the cavalry troops he participated in Turko-Persian War. On January 29, 1829, in Tehran, the Ambassador of Russia, Griboyedov was killed in Tehran. Upon the instruction of Abbas Mirza he persuaded and then accompanied the widower of Griboyedov, Nino to Tbilisi. In 1842 Mahhamed Shah's younger brother Behmen Mirza was appointed as the deputy (viceroy) of Atrpatakan and making sure that Aghalar Khan is an impartial, clean-fingered and loyal official, appointed him as his advisor.

## 20TH CENTURY

### SARDARS (MARSHALS)

#### DAVTYAN YEPREM KHAN

*Sardar of the Iranian Army (Marshal, 08/24/1911)*



**Yeprem Khan** (Yeprem Davidi Davtyan) (born in 1868, the state of Elisabethpol, the region of Shamkhori, v. Bars-05/06/1912, fell victim near the city Hamadan, Iran) is an Armenian revolutionary leader, in 1905-1911 military figure of the Iranian revolution and the Iranian Army, national hero of Iran. In 1880s he went to Western Armenia, joined the fidayi groups acting in Mush, Sasun, Van, Erzurum and fought against Turks. In 1890 he was arrested for taking part in the invasion of the group of Sargis Kukunyan and was exiled to Siberia (1892), then Sakhalin. In 1896 he managed to escape to Tabriz. In 1897 he participated in the invasion of Khanasor. Later he had active participation in the 1905-1911 Iranian revolution, became one of its eminent leaders. In 1909, after the occupation of Iran and Shah's downfall he was appointed as the Prefect of Tehran, then the Commander of the Armed Forces of Iran's Provisional Government. In June, 1910, alongside Sardar Bahadur they defeated the Shahsevans and captured 59 khans (generals) from the enemy. He gave more than 60 big and small battles and defeated the anti-revolutionary and monarchic forces. He died in the battle taken place near the city of Hamadan, in Iran. He was buried in his estate in the center of Tehran, on the area of which later was built Haykazian (later, on the name of Yeprem Khan it was called Davidian) school, St. Astvatstatsin Church, educational-health center. In order to build the sports ground of the school, Yeprem Khan's body was removed for 30 meters and there was erected a bust on his grave. In 1922, in Tabriz, on the project of the architect Alexander Tamanyan a monument was

built to the Armenians died in the Constitutional fights, on which, Yeprem Khan's name is the first to be engraved. Iranian historiography appreciated him highly and considered him as a bourgeois-democratic advanced figure, national hero, talented general. They called him Garibaldi of the East. The eminent poet Daniel Varujan dedicated the poem "Yeprem" to the devoted Armenian.

### SETKHANYAN ISKANDAR KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1898)*

*Sardar of the Iranian Army (Marshal, 1914)*

**Iskandar Khan Setkhanyan** (born in 1864, Iran, Tabriz-04/08/1953, Tehran) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. He received his primary education in Tabriz, learning from the Armenian great historian-novelist Raffi, the secondary one in Tbilisi, higher military education in Moscow. In 1890-1921 he served in the Iranian Army. After short period of time he became the General Commander of the Cavalry of the Iranian Army. In 1906-1917 he was the Chief of the Headquarters of the Iranian Army. He left the military service in 1921. His burial was done according to the military honors, the representative of Iran's Prime Minister and the Army's commanders participated.



### THREE STAR GENERALS

#### AGCHALYAN HOVHANNES KHAN

*The 1st Degree General of the Iranian Army (1901)*

*Iran's Ambassador Extraordinary in Egypt, Bulgaria, Spain (1897-1901)*

**Hovhannes Khan Agchalyan** (born in 1833, New Jugha-03/25/1915) is an Armenian diplomatic figure. He received his primary education in his native New Jugha. His father sent him to Europe for higher education, where he improved the knowledge of foreign languages. After returning to his homeland he was invited as an officer to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran, then he was sent as an interpreter to Iran's consular of Turkish commercial city Izmir. In 1875-1884 he was the Vicar General of Izmir's Council and the Chief Interpreter, in 1884-1888 the Assistant - Manager of Izmir's consular (in 1888 he gained the generalship of khan), in 1888-1897 the First Vicar of the Iranian Embassy in Constantinople (in 1892 he received the third degree general's breast tie, in 1896 the second degree general's sign), in 1897-1899 Iran's Ambassador Extraordinary in Egypt (in 1899 he gained the title of "Mani-ol-Saltane", Majestic Prince). In 1900 on the status of Iran's Ambassador Extraordinary he was sent on mission to Bulgaria for the declaration of Iran's Mozaffareddin Shah's enthronement.

ment. In 1901, on the status of the Attaché Extraordinary he was sent to Spain to take part in the enthronement festivity of Spain's King (in 1901 he gained Iran's General's Green Breast Cross of the First Level). During Iran's Mozaffareddin Shah's official visit to Austria he was an important member of the state delegation. He received many rewards. He received the orders of Iran's "Lion and Sun" the 4th degree (1878), gold and silver "Izmiat". He gained the Ottoman Porte three (1889, 1893, 1899), the Greek State (1897), the Serbian State (1900), the Bulgarian State (1900), the Russian Empire 2nd degree, Spain's Charles B King's orders.

## TWO STAR GENERALS



### DAVIDKHANYAN SOGHOMON KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1910s)*  
*Sartip of the Iranian Army (Lieutenant General, 1920s)*

Soghomon (Suleiman) Khan Davidkhanian (born in the city of New Jugha, there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. He was a Brigade Commander, later he was appointed as the Commander of Iran's Southern Brigade.



### SAGINYAN DAVID KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1910s)*  
*Sartip of the Iranian Army (Lieutenant General, 1920s)*

David Khan Saginyan (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. He acted during the reign of Fatal Shah. He was the Commander of Shiraz and Isfahan's troops. He died at the age of 78. Later his son was a Member of Iran's Parliament.

## GENERALS



### ABRAHAM KHAN BAKHTIARI

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1909/1910)*

Abraham Khan Bakhtiari (Hovakimyan) (born in 1877, Iran, the district of Bakhtiari, the region of Chharmahal, v. Lavasan-1963, Iran, Shiraz) is a military figure of the Iranian Army, Yeprem Khan's comrade-in-arms, one of the eminent figures of the consitutional movement. He received his primary education in his birthplace, then studied in Isfahan, left Tehran's San Lui School. At the beginning of the national-liberation movement carried on in the Western Armenia he made a brigade from Armenian young volunteers and entered the Country by Tabriz. He returned to Iran and participated in 1905-1911

Iranian Revolution. During the revolutionary battles he was injured seriously several times. In 1920 he assumed the management of the security service of Prince Joseph Arghutian who was appointed as the Ambassador of the Independent Republic of Armenia in Iran. In 1921 he again began serving in the Persian Army. He received orders of courage.

### ALLAHVERDI KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1910s)*

**Allahverdi Khan** (born in 1883-the date of death is unknown) is a figure of the medical service of the Iranian Army. He gained the French order "Legion of Honor".

### AZGAPETYAN NEWTON KHAN

*Khan of the Medical Service of the Iranian Army (General)  
Secretary of Iran's Embassy in the USA (1900s)*

**Newton Khan Azgapetyan** (Newton Poyatchian) (the date of birth is unknown, Constantinople-06/25/1924, New York) is a figure of the Medical Service of the Iranian Army, diplomatic figure, doctor of medicine, the son of Jacob Poyatchian, the protestant leader of the nation. He received his primary education at the college of Roper in Constantinople, graduated from the medical faculties of the universities of Geneva and Columbia (the USA). He was engaged in the medical work of Iran's Shah's palace. Later he moved to the USA and worked as a doctor. In 1900 he was the Secretary of Iran's Embassy in Washington. In 1906-1914 he was the Overall Secretary of New York's Association of Armenian Refugees. In 1914-1917 he visited the Caucasus and manifested practical assistance for the Armenian voluntary movement. In 1917-1924 he was a radical figure of the American company "Relief."

### DANIELYAN GRISH KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1909/1910)*

**Grish Khan Danielyan** (born in 1886, t. Gandzak-1933, Iran, Ahvaz) is a military figure of the Iranian Army, Yeprem Khan's comrade-in-arms, one of the eminent figures of the constitutional movement. In 1909 he graduated from the Military University of Warsaw. Immediately he joined Yeprem Khan's troops and became a soldier of the constitutional revolution. In 1909, after the occupation of Tehran, he was appointed as the Assistant of Tehran's First Prefect, Yeprem Khan. In 1911-1914 he was the Chief Deputy of Iran's Prefect, in 1914-1933 the Military Prosecutor of Mashhad, then one of the representatives of Khuzestan's Gendarme Department. He died in the city of Ahvaz and was buried according to the special military ceremony.

### GOROYAN ARSHAK KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1900s)*

**Arshak Khan Goroyan** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Iranian Army. He was Shah's General-Bodyguard.

## KELEKYAN TIGRAN

*Iran's Council in the USA (1901-1922)*

*Khan of the Iranian Army*

**Tigran Karapeti Kelekyan** (born in 01/19/1868, Kesaria-01/30/1951, New York) is an Armenian national-public, diplomatic figure, collector. In 1893 he was the head of the Persian branch of Chicago's World Exposition, in 1901-1922 Iran's Council in New York. In 1909, after the massacre of Adana, in 1912 he founded Dortyol's (Adana Vilayet) "Kelekyan" orphanage (in 1922 it was removed to Beirut and operated until 1932). In 1910-1929 he was a benefactor of the Armenian General Benevolent Union, in 1929 he was elected as the Deputy Director of AGBU. During years Dikran Kelekian created a big collection of Mesopotamian, Coptian, Persian faience, Byzantine, Moslem silk, carpets, Armenian manuscripts. They were shown in the expositions of Paris (1907), London (1912, 1931), etc. Since 1910s he materially supported the artists J. B. Brak, A. Matis, P. Picasso, the college of "School-Loving Ladies." Dikran Kelekyan presented to the Armenian National Gallery 18 pictures by Armenian artists (including Z. Zakaryan, G. Shldyan), the Gospel (manuscript number 9649) illustrated by the 13th century largest canyon Ignatius to Yerevan's Matenadaran Institute of Ancient Manuscripts after Mesrop Mashtots. In 1936 he participated in the 3rd National Congress of Persian Art in Saint Petersburg. In 1946 he helped organize the immigration into Armenia. He was awarded with French order "Legion of Honor."

## KHACHATRYAN IVAN KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1900s)*

**Ivan Khan Khachatryan** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Iranian Army. He acted at the beginning of 20th century.

## KHACHATRYAN MOVSES KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1914)*

**Movses Khan Khachatryan** (born in 07/03/1878, Iran, Hamadan-the date of death is unknown) is a figure of the Iranian Tax and Financial Services. He graduated from the American School of Tehran. In 1896-1898 he was teaching at that same school. In 1898-1900 he worked in the Ministry of Trade in Iran. In 1900-1908 he served in the customs, was a secretary, customs manager. In 1908-1909 he was in Europe, America, India, Egypt. In order to give benefits to immigrants he participated in contributions. In 1909 he continued his work in the customs: was an assistant manager, investigator. In 1914-1916 he was the



Finance Manager of the state of Fars. In 1916 he was appointed as the General Manager of the Institution of Afion, in 1920 he also added to this the position of the Director of Iran's Tax Department. In 1921 he was appointed as the General Manager of Atrpatakan's Finance. He rendered great service to Iran's educational work: he founded many Persian schools. During the starvation of 1918 he founded a Persian orphanage. He helped the Armenian community: he reached the result that from each bottle of vodka sold by Armenian wine-makers 2 shahi was allocated to the Armenian schools.

### LEVON VARDAN

*General of the Iranian Army (1955)*

**Levon Vardan** (born in 1906, Tehran-1963, Tehran) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. In 1927 he graduated from the University of Geneva in Switzerland. In 1927-1930 he had been a lecturer of French of Iranian Officer Institute.

### MELIKYAN ARTEM

*Sartip of the Iranian Army (General, 2005)*

**Artem (Artim) Melikyan** (Sarhang Khan) (born in 1947, Iran, city Isfahan) is a figure of the air forces of the Iranian Army. In 1967 he graduated from Shah Abbas's secondary school, in 1969 the 1st course of the faculty of Armenian language and literature of Isfahan State University, in 1974 the air forces officer faculty of Tehran. He studied in the courses of aircraft maintenance "Sensa" (with fixed wings), "Bel" (with mobile wings), passed six months internship in the military base of Italy's Air Force and received the title of pilot maestro. In 1976 he was considered to be the first pilot maestro of Iran's Air Force. He had active participation in Iran-Iraq war and for the act of "Kheibar" he gained the "Appreciation." In 2005 he gained the degree of sartip (general) of the Air Defense of Land Forces and was released to the reserve.



### MELIK-ANDREASYAN PETROS KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1908/1909)*

**Petros Khan Melik-Andreasyan** (the date of birth is unknown-he was hung by the Russians 06/06/1912) is a military figure of the Iranian Army, Yeprem Khan's comrade-in-arms, one of the eminent figures of the constitutional revolution. He participated in the Iranian 1905-1911 revolution. Just from the beginning of the constitutional revolution he gathered Armenian young people, joined the army of Yeprem Khan and participated in many battles from Rasht to Tehran. In 1909 after the occupation of Tehran he was appointed as the watcher of Shah's palace and wealth (the museum of precious stones

of Iran owes him for its today's existence). In 1910 he returned to Tabriz and was appointed as the Chief Commander of Tax Service in the Southern Azerbaijan. In 1911 the constitutional revolution lost, Tsarist Russia's troops entered Tabriz, there started the hunt of the revolutionary leaders. In spite of numerous warnings to save his life, he voluntarily surrendered to the Russian command and was sentenced to gallows. Surprisingly the gallows's rope was cut, but the Russian executioners actualized the verdict by the second attempt. The burial of the fighter for the constitutional struggle was carried out by military special procession and participation of the majority of the population of the city of Tabriz.

### SARGIS KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1908/1910)*

**Sargis Khan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. In 1910s he was the Manager of Isfahan's Post Office. He was awarded with Iranian orders.

### SULKHANYAN ZORIK

*Sartip of the Iranian Army (General, 1970s)*

**Zorik Sulkhanyan** (born in 1925, Iran, city Mashhad-1991, the USA) is a figure of the Air Forces of Iran. He received his elementary and secondary education in the city of Mashhad. He studied at the faculty of general sciences of Tehran State University, but he left his studies unfinished and in 1951-1954 he studied and graduated from the faculty of technology of Tehran Air Forces' University with the title of sargord (captain). In 1971, in the structure of Iran's Air Force's delegation he passed academic probation in the educational center of the USA's Air Forces. In 1954-1971 he was an officer to the air base defense of the military airport in Mehrabad, then a trainer to the air force's educational center of the military airport in Dushan Tapeh, in 1972-1976 the general trainer of the educational center of the military airport in Mehrabad. He gained the title of colonel in 1971. In the middle of 1970s he gained the degree of sartip (general). At the end of 1970s he settled down in the USA, where he passed away.

### TAHMAZYAN HARUT

*Captain of the Medical Service of the Iranian Army (General, 1989)*

**Harut Tahmizyan** (born in 1939, Iran, New Jugha) is a figure of the medical service of the Iranian Army, Doctor of the Medical Service, Member of the Iranian-Armenian Doctor's Union. In 1960 he left "Armen" secondary school of the city of Shahabbas, in 1964 the Veterinary University of Tehran, in 1965 the Military Officer University, in 1970 Tehran's Medical University. In 1964 he began serving in the armed forces. In 1965 he received his first official title.



In 1965 he was appointed as the Manager of the Military Hospital of the city of Shiraz, founded the experiment station of the hospital. In 1981 he obtained the rank of colonel. In 1989 he was appointed as the Overall Responsible of Shiraz's Military Hospitals. He participated in the works of the Iranian-Armenian non-governmental organizations, was a member of Shiraz's Church Council for many years. During his adolescence he was engaged in gymnastic, participated in many competitions and won. Since 2007 he has been living in the United States of America.

### **TATYAN VAHRAM KHAN**

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1900s)*

**Prince Vahram Khan Tatyán** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Iranian Army. He was Shah's Bodyguard-General.

### **TERYAN ARTO**

*The Brigadier General of the Iranian Army (1945)*

**Arto Teryan** (the concrete name-Artavazd Ter-Grigoryan, the pen-name - A. Ariazn) (born in 1892, Tehran-06/30/1954, Tehran) is a military, state figure of the Iranian Army, poet. He served in the Iranian Army and Police. He was an Investigator and Deputy Director of the Military Bank. He was released to the reserve in 1945. He wrote poems, reflections. He collaborated with Tehran-Armenian press. He also had activities at school, theatre, national bodies.

### **ZOHRAB KHAN**

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1908/1910)*

**Zohrab Khan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Iranian Army. After the death of Yeprem Khan, in May, 1912 he was appointed as the General of Police of Iran. He maintained this position for short period.

## LATVIA

### 20TH CENTURY GENERALS

#### MALYAN E.

*General-Director of Latvia's Railway Service (Major-General, 20th century)*

**E.M. Malyan** (born in 1926) is a figure of Latvia's Railway Service. He was the Deputy of the Chief of Baltic Railways. He did a lot of work towards the development of Baltic Republic, particularly Latvia's Railway.

## POLAND

### 16-17TH CENTURIES

#### SHIMONOVICH SHIMON

*Military, Diplomatic Figure of Poland  
General of the Polish Army (1593)*

**Shimon Shimonovich** (Simon Simonides, Bendonski) (born in 10/24/1558, Lviv-05/05/1629) is a Polish-Armenian military, diplomatic figure, poet, writer, his religion is Catholic. He is the Second Armenian General in the World. He received his primary education at home, from his father Simon Lvivian or Shimon Berejanski, who was Master of Philosophy and Free Arts. He graduated from Krakow University, refined in Italy and France. In 1583 he returned to Lviv. He was perfect at Greek, Latin, Italian, French, knew ancient literature, law, philosophy, maths, medicine. For some time he was a teacher, was engaged in translation, wrote verses, poems, odes, anthems. On April 18, 1590, the King of Poland, Sigizmund III rewarded him with the noble title Bendonski and on December 23 declared him as the Royal Poet. In 1593, the Pope Clement VIII, by means of his delegate, sent him a poet laurel and presents. In 1593-1595 he was the Commander-in-Chief of Rech Pospolita troops. During the military acts he met and became intimate with the Royal Chancellor, Prince Zamoyski. In 1598 he was invited to Zamoshch by Zamoyski and was appointed as a secretary and translator. He led the construction work of the higher school "Academy Zamoyska", founded chairs, a press, a library, gathered high-quality professors, presented 1428 books to the academy. During years he became Prince Zamoyski's most faithful and trusty friend. In 1605 Zamoyski died and according to his will Shimon Shimonovich became his son's educator. In 1814-1629 he lived in the estate of Chernetsin near the river Pur. He wrote the tragedy "Joseph Gastus" (1587), the books of poems "The God of Envy" (Krakow, 1588), "Pastoral" (1614), did translations from Ovidius, Virgilios. He was compared with Greek tragedians of antique times.

### 18TH CENTURY

#### LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

##### DE VITTE IAN

*Lieutenant-General of the Polish Army (1768)*

**Yan De Vitte** (Hovhannes Davidyan) (born in 1716, Kamenets Podolskiy-1785, Kamenets Podolskiy) is a military figure of the Polish Army, architect. He was born in an Armenian poor family. He received education of a military architect. In 1768-1785 he was the Commandant of Kamenets-Podolskiy Castle. He designed and led the con-

struction of the castles and forts of Lviv of Podoliei, Ternopol, Kamenets-Podolskiy, Berdichev and other places. In Kamenets-Podolskiy the prominent structure of Polish baroque, Dominican Church, Vittovian barracks bearing his name, Pototsky's Palace built in 1755, two Armenian buildings built by him are still standing. He rebuilt the Franziska temple of the 17th century, Polish Cathedral, Armenian well. He was an active public figure, he owned the richest library of Kamenets Podolskiy. The city residents called him tenderly the "father" of Kamenets Podolskiy.

### **MALAKHOVSKI PAVEL-JOSEF**

*Lieutenant - General of the Prussian Army (1750s)*

**Pavel-Josef Malakhovski** (the date of birth is unknown-1755) is an Armenian military figure of the Prussian Army, he comes from the city of Ani, from the family of Malkhasyan moved to Poland, he is the grandfather of the Major-General of the French Army K. Malakhovski. He acted in 1740-1760.

## **MAJOR-GENERALS**

### **BOGDANOVICH**

*Major-General of the Polish Army (1770s)*

**Bogdanovich** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Polish Army. Nothing is known about his activities. The Armenian Polish historian Sadok Baronch tells about his Armenian origin.

### **DE VITTE JOSEF**

*Major-General of the Polish Army (1783)*

**Josef De Vitte** (there is no biographical information) is an Armenian military figure of the Polish Army, he is the son of the Commandant, Lieutenant-General of Kamenets Podolskiy, Ian De Vitte (Hovhannes Davidyan). After his father's death, in 1785, he was appointed as the Commandant of Kamenets Podolskiy.

### **TOROSOVICH ROKH**

*Major-General of the Polish Army (1770s)*

**Rokh Torosovich** (Venyavski) (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Polish Army. Nothing is known about his activities. The Armenian Polish historian Sadok Baronch tells about his Armenian origin.

## **18-19TH CENTURIES**

### **ANDRIKHEVICH V.**

*General of the Polish Army (19th Centuries)*

**V.Andrikhevich** (born in 1787-1849) is a military figure of the Polish Army. He came from the Armenian catholic-turned family. He was a regimental commander of the Polish Army.

## YUZEFOVICH DMITRY

*Major-General of the Polish Army (18-19th Centuries)*

**Dmitry Mikhaylovich Yuzefovich** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Polish Army. He came from the Armenian catholic-turned family of the state of Poltava.

## 20TH CENTURY

### COLONEL-GENERALS

#### KARAKOZOV GEORGI

*Colonel-General of the Armoured Troops of the Polish Army (20th Century)*

**Georgi Karakozov** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Polish Army. He comes from an Armenian ancient family. He graduated from the Armoured Academy of the USSR Armed Forces after Malinovski. In 1960-1970s he was the Commander of the Armoured Troops of the Army of People's Republic of Poland. He married the Armenian Major-General Avakimov's daughter.

### MAJOR-GENERALS

#### ABGAROVICH

*General of the Polish Army (Beginning of the 21st Century)*

... **Abgarovich** (there is no biographical information) is a general of the Polish Army, Minister of Poland's Seimas (parliament). In 2005 Poland's Seimas recognized the Armenian Genocide. The retired general Abgarovich was one of the people who had prepared the issue.

#### ABRAHAM ROMAN

*Major-General of the Polish Army (20th Century)*

**Roman Abraham** (the date of birth is unknown-1976) is a military figure of the Polish Army. He was proud of his Armenian origin.

#### AKHANOVSKI G.

*Major-General of the Polish Army (20th Century)*

**G.Akhanovski** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Polish Army. He comes from the Armenian ancient family Ohanov.

#### AMIROVICH KAYETANOS

*General of the Polish Army (1919)*

**Kayetanos Amirovich** (born in 1862, Tishmienitsa-1935, Warsaw) is a military figure of the Polish Army. He graduated from the Pedagogical College of Stanislav. In 1884 he began serving in the Austrian Army. He reached the title of colonel of the Austrian Army and in 1918, with that title, he was appointed as the Commander of



the Troops of the city Ternopol. After the loss of Austria, he was affirmed by Polish authorities as the first Polish commander of that same city. In 1919, during the Polish-Ukrainian War, he organized assistance to the citizens of Lviv. In 1919 he received the degree of general by Polish authorities and was flited to Warsaw. In 1922, according to his request, he was released to the reserve. A military march was created in honor of him and was performed during festive events.

#### **KAKOZA M.**

*Major-General of the Polish Army (20th Century)*

**M.Kakoza** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Polish Army. In 1918 he was a general of reserve. He was captured by the soldiers of the Commander of the Western Front, Alexandr Myasnikyan.

#### **KOZHEVNIKYANTS L. M.**

*General of the Polish Army (20th Century)*

**L.M.Kozhevnikyants** (born in 1896-1978) is a military figure of the Polish Army. He was the Deputy Commander of the Polish Armed Forces. During the years of World War I he fought against the Germans, in 1945 participated in the rebellion of Warsaw.

## LEBANON

### 19TH CENTURY

#### MUSHIRS (MARSHALS)

##### DAVUDYAN DAVUD PASHA

*Turkish Diplomatic Figure*

*Mushir of the Ottoman Army (Marshal, 1861)*

*The First Governor of the Independent Lebanon (1861-1868)*

**Davud Pasha** (Davud Pasha Efendi, Karapet Artin (Harutiun) Davud, Karapet Davudian, David Poghosian) (born in 1816, Constantinople-1873, Constantinople) is a state-political, diplomatic figure of Turkey and Lebanon, Doctor of Law of the University of Vienna, Honorary Doctor of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. He comes from the Armenian catholic family of Constantinople. He graduated from the French College of Constantinople, studied in Berlin. He worked in the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1840 he was an Interpreter of Turkish Embassy in Berlin, then General Consul of Turkish Embassy of Vienna, in 1859-1860 he worked as the Head of Turkish Censorship Service, then in the system of Trade and Communication. In 1860, during the Lebanese revolts he went to Beirut. In 1861, with mediation of France, he was awarded with the degree of pasha, appointed as the Governor (Ruler) and in the short time he stabilized the condition of the country. He divided Lebanon into six provinces, reduced taxes and fees, formed the Lebanese Army and invited officers of the French Army in order to educate the soldiers. He carried out agricultural, constructional, road - building, educational and cultural works. He founded Lebanon's first Arabic - language and French - language newspaper "Lebanon", in Abie he founded Lebanon's best school of that time, the secondary college "Davud's Madrasah." He was awarded with French "Legion of Honor", Italian "St. Gregory" orders and Turkish ribbon "Osmanic." In 1868 he retired. One of the Lebanese dishes, in his honor, was called "Davud Pasha's Meal."



### 19-20TH CENTURY

##### TIVTIVNCHI NAUM PASHA

*Mushir of the Ottoman Army (Marshal, 1893)*

*Governor of the Independent Lebanon (1893-1902)*

**Naum Pasha** (Naum Pasha Tivtivnchi) (there is no biographical information) is a state-political figure of Turkey and Lebanon. On his father's side he comes from Aleppo's Armenian family Tivtivnchi, his

mother was the sister of Lebanon's Second Governor, Nasri Franko Pasha (1867-1873). He was the Governor of Lebanon in 1893-1902. He married his uncle Franko Pasha's daughter Mary.

## 20TH CENTURY MUSHIRS (MARSHALS)



### GUYUMJYAN HOVHANNES PASHA

*Mushir of the Ottoman Army (Marshal, 1908)*

*The Last Governor of the Independent Lebanon (1912-1915)*

**Hovhannes Pasha** (Hovhannes Guyumjyan) (born in 12/06/1858, Constantinople, Pera-08/11/1933, Italy, Rome) is a state-political, diplomatic figure of Turkey and Lebanon, catholic Armenian. He received family education. He studied at Mkhitaryan School of Constantinople for a year, then at Vienna's School of that same unity, he received higher education at Yisusyanner School of Paris. In 1877-1908 he worked at Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1892-1908 he was the Senior Secretary of Turkish Embassy in Rome. After the proclamation of the constitution, in 1908, he returned to Constantinople. In 1908-1911 he was a Deputy of Turkish National Assembly. In 1911 he was again invited to Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was appointed as an advisor. In 1912 he gained the degree of pasha and was appointed as Lebanon's Governor (Ruler). He made some reforms in the fields of Lebanon's internal life and external relations. In 1915, he was forcibly removed from Lebanon, where a great crisis began and the country fell under Turkish domination. Alongside his family he settled down in Italy. His French written autobiography has been survived.

## BRIGADIER-GENERALS

### ABRAHAMYAN NAREK

*Brigadier-General of the Lebanese Army (01/10/1998)*



**Narek Panosi Abrahamyan** (born in 05/04/1953, Aynchar, Musa Dagh, Lebanon) is a military figure of the Lebanese Army. He studied at Aynchar's "Haraj" Armenian College. In 1973 he entered and in 1976 graduated from Lebanon's Military Academy. In 1980, 1987, 1994-1995 he trained at the military academies of the USA. He was a commander of platoon, shock company, battalion. In 1990-1993 he led the landing-elite regiment of the Army of Lebanon. In 1998 he retired. In 1976-1990 he participated in the military operations ongoing in Lebanon.

## FERNEZYAN SOGHOMON

*Brigadier-General of the Lebanese Army (01/06/1998)*

**Soghomon Fernezyan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Lebanese Army. In 1998 he retired.

## LAZAR HENRY

*Brigadier-General of the Lebanese Army (01/01/1985)*

**Henry Lazar** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Lebanese Army. In 1985 he resigned.

## SULUKDJYAN ARAM

*Brigadier-General of the Lebanese Army (07/01/1975)*

**Aram Sedraki Sulukdjyan** (born in 1919, Adana-1979) is a military figure of the Lebanese Army. In 1921, during the migration of Cilicia, first he settled down in Beirut, then before 1929 in Saytay, and, in the end, in the city of Damascus, Syria. In 1936 he graduated from the College of Lazarists, in 1943 the Military Academy with the qualification of an administrative officer and manager of the army, in 1967-1950 he trained in foreign countries for four times. In 1936 he voluntarily joined the army. In 1941-1943 he was a deputy commander of battalion, in 1943 he was appointed as the commander of battalion. In 1941 he participated in the battles and was injured. In 1943, after leaving the French, he entered the ranks of the Lebanese Army. In 1959 he received the title of der-colonel, in 1968 colonel. In 1964-1972 he was the Administrative Investigator of the Lebanese Army, in 1972-1973 the Advisor of the Military Court of Appeal of the Lebanese Army. In 1973 he was appointed as the Advisor to the Minister of Defense of Lebanon and the Head of the Military Council. In 1976 he was released to reserve. He served in the army for 40 years and 6 months. He was awarded with Lebanese "Mayriner" and other orders and medals. He was fluent in Armenian, Arabic, French, English, Turkish.

## TERZYAN HRAYR-KARO

*Brigadier-General of the Lebanese Army (1970s)*

**Hrayr-Karo Terzyan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Lebanese Army. In 1958 he graduated from the Military Academy of Beirut (at first he wasn't admitted because of being an Armenian, but later with mediation of General Emil Lahud, he was admitted). He participated in the Lebanese army building work. Later he had disagreements with the leaders of the day connected with Lebanon's civil battles, resigned and left for Canada.

## TONOYAN STEPHAN

*Brigadier-General of the Lebanese Army (01/01/1997)*

**Stephan Tonoyan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Lebanese Army. In 1997 he retired.

## URFALYAN MELKON

**Brigadier-General of the Lebanese Army (07/01/1994)**

**Melkon Urfalyan** (born in 1951) is a military figure of the Lebanese Army. He received the education of a builder-architect and served in the engineering troops of the Lebanese Army. In 1999 he gained the title of general. In the same year he retired.

## 21ST Century

### MANJYAN PANOS

*Brigadier-General of the Lebanese Army (07/01/2001)*



**Panos Andraniki Manjyan** (born in 1952, Lebanon, v. Aynchar) is a military figure of the Lebanese Army. He grew up in the family of ex-resident of Musa Dagh, studied at the local school "Haraj", then at the Armenian Missionary College. He received military education at Lebanon's Military Academy and trained in the USA. He was the Commander of the 10th Armored Brigade of the Lebanese Army. Beginning from 2011 he is Lebanon's Minister of State.

### TALUZYAN JEAN

*Brigadier-General of the Lebanese Army (01/01/2010)*

**Jean Taluzyan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Lebanese Army ("Azdak" newspaper, Beirut, 01/13/2010).

## ARMENIA

### 18TH CENTURY

#### THE ARMY OF THE INDEPENDENT PRINCIPALITY OF SYUNIK

##### DAVID BEK

*Chairman-General of the Independent Principality of Syunik*

*(Monarch-Commander-In-Chief, 1722-1728)*

*Khan of the Persian Army (General, 1727)*

David Bek (the date of birth is unknown-1728, Halidzor) is an eminent figure of Armenian national liberation movement, the founder and Chairman of the Independent Principality of Syunik. Probably he came from one of the noble-princely families of Armenia removed to Georgia. He served in the army of the Georgian King Vakhtang VI and achieved great recognition. At Syunik's Meliks' request, alongside his army, David Bek came to the historical province Syunik and led the liberation movement of Armenians against the tribes of Turkish origin. During short time the areas of the regions of Principality of Syunik, Sisian, Goris, Kashatagh, Kovsakan, Areviq-Meghri, Kapan, Agulis were liberated, about 15237 square kilometers of territory, on which, after more than 300-year deprivation of statehood, the Independent Principality of Syunik was formed. The centers of the Armenian newly-independent statehood were the settlement of Shinuhayr, Tatev, and then the fortress-settlement of Halidzor built by him. A regular army was created consisted of about 50.000 soldiers, which consisted of cavalry and infantry, had a general commander-sparapet, captains, hazarapets and centurions. David Bek's captain's talent was especially seen in the battles of Yerablur (1722), Chavndur, Halidzor (1726). The existence and the power of that time of the Armenian Principality, in 1727, made the Persian King Tahmasb II recognize the Independent Principality of Syunik by the royal edict, reward the General David with the title of "khan" (general), bend to David Bek's will all surrounding non-Armenian khans, beks, as the Chairman - General of that region allowed him to crave money and to use stamp (coat of arms). Probably he died in 1728, unexpectedly (it is supposed that he was poisoned). His general comrade-in-arms Stepan Shahumian later stated the work "Fine History to David Bek." Armenian writers Raffi, Sero Khazadian made David Bek's heroic image epic, "Hayfilm" studio, during the years of the Great Patriotic War, produced "David Bek" feature film, David Bek's equestrian statue was erected in the city of Kapan. David Bek's name was given to one of the surrounding areas of Kapan.





## MKHITAR SPARAPET

*Gaherets-Zoravar of Syunik Independent Dictatorship (1728-1730)*

*Sparapet of Syunik Independent Dictatorship (Marshal, 1722-1730)*

**Mkhitar Sparapet** (Mkhitar Bek) (his date of birth is unknown, Gandzak - 1730, Khndzoresk) is an eminent figure of Armenian national-liberation movement, Sparapet of Syunik Independent Dictatorship, Davit Bek's close comrade-in-arms. He participated in the battles headed by Davit Bek, the creation of Syunik Independent Dictatorship, after his death he was the leader of the dictatorship. He was elected as a Prince of Kapan. On purpose of the struggle against the Ottoman army he applied with a message to the Russian Court. In 1727, against the attacking Turkish forces, he organized the defense and counterattack of Halidzor, then he had a brilliant victory near Meghri. Having the aim to create an Armenian-Persian united forehead against the attacks of Turkey, Persian Tahmaz 2 Shah under the influence of Mkhitar Sparapet's victories, recognized Syunik's dictatorship. However, because of the general attack of Turkish large number of troops, the troops headed by him failed deepening internal disagreements. He left Halidzor and settled in Khndzoresk, where he was killed in conspiracy by his compatriots. Sero Khanghadyan's "Mkhitar Sparapet" novel is dedicated to him, on the scenario of which director Edmon Qeosayan shot "Star of Hope" feature film. A street was named after him in the town of Kapan, self-defense detachment was named during the years of Artsakh liberation war.

## THE ARMY OF THE INDEPENDENT PRINCIPALITY OF ART-SAKH

### BABANOV AVAN

*Sparapet of the Semi-Independent Principality of Khamsa of Artsakh*

*(Commander-In-Chief, 1722-1729) Khan of the Persian Army (General, 1727)*

*"General Khan" of the Russian Army (Lieutenant-General, 1734)*

**Avan Babanov** (Avan Yuzbashi (centurion) Babanov) (the date of birth is unknown-1734, Astrakhan) is a figure of Armenian national liberation movement, diplomatic figure, the Commander-In-Chief of the Semi-Independent Principality of Khamsa of Artsakh. In 1712 he became the Commander-In-Chief of the Principality of Artsakh. In 1722-1729 he participated in the national liberation wars ongoing in Artsakh. In 1727, the Persian King Tahmasp II, by the edict, rewarded him with the title of "spasalar" (sparapet) and "khan" (general). After the fall of Syunik-Artsakhian liberation movement, leaving in his place the centurions Hovhan and Abraham (the latter later became sparapet), he went to Baku with his brother centurion Tarkhan in order to ask for military help from the Command of the South Corps

of Russia. Having no success, in 1729 he sent his representatives centurions Tarkhan Isakhanian, Melkon Aydinyan, Grigor Yesaian and Nerses Aghabekian to Saint Petersburg for purpose of receiving military help from the Emperor of Russia. With the same request he applied to the Georgian King Vakhtang VI who was in Russia. However, he didn't receive aid. In order to ensure his personal safety he stayed in the Russian estates and alongside centurion dependents and 250 soldiers he entered the service of the Russian garrison located in Astrakhan, thus starting the decomposition-abrasion of the Armenian troops of Artsakh (in the subsequent years many Artsakhian soldiers left Artsakh and began serving at Babanov's or in other Russian units). There were 250 people in the detachment liable to him, including 150 living at his expense. He participated in all the battles of Russian troops against Persians. In 1734 he went to Saint Petersburg and applied in writing to the Russian Empress Anna Ivanovna with the request of rewarding him with the military degree of major-general. The empress rejected the awarding of the degree of the Russian army general, as he was already general-khan, so she recognized his generalship degree "khan", and rewarded him with seniority (lieutenant-general), as well as with "generalship" wage rate. He and the centurions liable to him were given villages near Astrakhan. In 1736 the Russian Government set stipend to Avan Babanov's wife and son Atlukhan, removed to Astrakhan.

### LORIS-MELIKYANTS YEGAN MELIK

*Khan of the Persian Army (General, 1736)*

*Governor of the Semi-Independent Principality of Khamsa of Artsakh (Chairman Monarch, 1736)*

**Melik Yegan Ter-Ghukasi Loris-Melikyants** (Melik Avanyan) (the date of birth is unknown-1744) is a figure of the Armenian national liberation movement, the Chairman Monarch of the Semi-Independent Principality of Khamsa of Artsakh. According to the family legend, his family moved to the province of Dizak of Artsakh from Lori and settled down in the village of Togh. In 1700s he was elected as the head of the village Togh, in 1723/1724, by the edict of the Iranian Shah Tahmasp II he was appointed as Melik of Dizak. In 1722-1729 he participated in the national liberation wars against Turks, ongoing in Artsakh and Syunik. In 1736, by the edict of the Iranian Shah Nadir he was appointed as the Chairman of Armenian Melikutians in Artsakh and gained the degree of khan (general). His power spread beginning from Actual Aghvanq, from Kur River to Araks. The coat of arms with Melik Yegan's two-headed crowned eagle-icon is enchased on the inner wall of the church of Kavakavank located near the village of Togh.

ARMENIA  
1918-1921

SPARAPET /MARSHAL/

NAZARBEKYAN TOVMAS

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1907)*

*Lieutenant-General of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia (07/15/1919)*

*Armenian Sparapet (Marshal, 03/25/1919)*

*General of Infantry of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia (General of the Army, 01/26/1920)*



Tovmas Hovhannesi Nazarbekyan (Foma Nazarbekov) (born in 04/04/1855-02/17/1931, Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Russian Army and the Army of the First Republic of Armenia, Armenian-Gregorian. He comes from an ancient noble family. In 1874 he graduated from the Second Military Academy of Moscow, in 1876 Aleksandryan Military College. He began his service in the Leib-Guards of the Yerevanian 13th cavalry regiment on August 10, 1876. In 1877-1881 he was an adjutant of the 4th battalion, commander of the 13th company, in 1881-1895 the commander of Georgian 2nd cavalry regiment, then the 1st companies, in 1895-1896 senior officer of the regiment, the court president of the regiment, in 1896-1901 the commander of the 4th reserve battalion, in 1902-1904 the commander of Andijan's battalion, in 1904-1906 the commander of the 286th infantry regiment of Kirsan, in 1906-1907 the commander of Olonetski 14th infantry regiment. In 1907-1914, with the status of major-general he was in reserve. After the beginning of World War I he was drafted into military service. In 1914 he was the commander of the Caucasian 2nd infantry brigade, in 1915-1917 the commander of Caucasian 2nd rifle division, in 1917 the chief of the Yerevanian detachment and the commander of the state with the rights of the corps commander, in 1917-1918 the commander of the Armenian separate army corps, in 1919-1920 the commander-sparapet of the troops of the Armenian First Republic, the president of the military council. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish (Ardahan), 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese (Mukden) wars. He fought in the Caucasian front. Andranik's Armenian first volunteer regiment acted in Nazarbekian's division. On April 17-18, 1915, near Dilman, the Russian Army under the command of Nazarbekian defeated the Turkish Corps of Khalil Bey. In May, 1918, under his overall command, Armenians were victorious in the heroic battles of Sardarapat and Aparan. On March 25, 1919 he was appointed as the president of the military council of the Army of the Republic of Armenia, on April 24, 1919, he was simultaneously appointed as the commander-in-chief-sparapet of the armed forces. After the approval of the Soviet power in Armenia he was necessitated and exiled. After release, in 1921-1931 he lived in Tbilisi. He served in the army for 39 years. He was awarded with Saint Georgi the 4th (06/19/1915), Saint Vladimir

the 3rd (03/03/1905), the 2n (06/10/1916), Saint Ann the 3rd (1878), the 2nd (08/22/1901), the 1st (03/15/1915), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1877), the 2nd (11/26/1892), the 1st (03/25/1915) degree orders, with the golden weapon "For Courage" (1904). On August 6, 2004, he was justified according to the decision of the military prosecution of the military county of Moscow. The military writer, Colonel Haig Hayrapetian's "The Last Sparapet" biographical novel represents Tovmas Nazarbekyan's life and his military path (Russian, Moscow, 1995, 303 pages, 5000 copies).

### TARKHANYAN NIKOLAY

*Sparapet of the Army of RA (Marshal, 1921)*

**Nikolay Tarkhanyan** (Kuro) (born in 1896, Nagorno-Karabakh, Shushi -1944, Romania, Bucharest) is a military figure of the Russian Army and the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. He graduated from the military college of Moscow. During World War I 1914-1917 he fought in Western, in 1917-1918 Caucasian fronts, participated in the battles of Baghesh, Khnous and Alashkert. He was Dro's assistant, participated in the Armenian-Georgian War. In 1918 he gained the title of colonel. He is one of the organizers of February rebellion 1921. At that time he was the military commander of the province of Kotayk. After the victory of the rebellion, during the reign of the "Committee for National Salvation", he was anointed as Sparapet of the Armenian Army. After the loss of the rebellion he left for Europe, lived in Bucharest. In 1920 he was awarded with the order of "St. Vardan the Captain".



### LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

#### BAGHRAMOV IVAN

*Major-General of the Russian Army (03/25/1912)*

*Lieutenant-General of the Army of the Republic of Armenia (1919)*

*Member of the Military Council of the Army of the Republic of Armenia  
(04/24/1919)*

**Ivan Sergeyi Baghramov** (Baghramyan) (born in 11/07/1860 - 1921, Ryazan, victim of the Soviet dictatorship) is a military figure of the Russian Army and the Army of the First Republic of Armenia, Armenian-Gregorian. He graduated from Konstantinovian 2nd Military Academy, Nikolaevian Academy of the General Staff. He began his service in the army on September 1, 1879. On April 2, 1906 he gained the degree of colonel. He served in the general staff. In 1906-1909 he was the secretary of the recruiting department of the general staff, in 1909-1910 the secretary of the general department of the general staff, in 1910-1913 the chief of the main department of the general staff. On January 14, 1913 he was appointed as the chief of the mobilization department of the general staff. He participated in World War I, was the chief of 500 thousand army group consisting of 12 army corps. He was awarded with Saint Ann the 3rd (1900), Saint

Stanislav the 2nd (1909) degree orders. He participated in the army-building process of the First Republic of Armenia, he was the Member of the Military Council of the Army of the Republic of Armenia. In January 1921 he was exiled to the concentration camp of Ryazan. On August 6, 2004 he was justified according to the decision of the military prosecution of the military county of Moscow.



### **BAGRATUNI HAKOB**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (08/30/1917)*

*Lieutenant-General of the Army of the Republic of Armenia (1919)*

**Hakob (Yakov) Gerasimi Bagratuni** (born in 08/25/1879, Georgia, c.Akhaltzikhe - 12/23/1943, England, London) is a military figure of the Russian Army, statesman and military figure of the Republic of Armenia. In 1898 he graduated from the Male Gymnasium of Tbilisi with a golden medal, then the First Military Academy of Kiev. He participated in 1905 Russo-Japanese war. In 1907 he graduated from Nikolaeva Military Academy of the General Staff. In 1908-1914 he served in the military county of Turkestan. He carried out military-political and reconnaissance important assignments in Iran, Mongolia, Tibet, Korea, and Afghanistan, in the Central Asian cities of Bukhara, Kashgar, Kushka, Merv, and Tashkent. In Tashkent he revealed the plot of Pan-Turkish emisars. He actively participated in World War I. He was the head of the division then the headquarters of brigade. In February 1917 he was engaged actively in social and political activities. On July 12, 1917 he was appointed as the Chief of the General Staff of the Military County of Petrograd, on August 30 he gained the degree of major-general of the general staff. Alongside General L. Tigranyan and H. Zavryan he made the program of the organization of Armenian Corps. In November 1917, he was appointed as the Commander of newly-created Armenian Corps, however he couldn't reach Armenia in any way. In the spring of 1918, alongside the General I. S. Baghramian he directed the protection of Armenians in Baku. After the fall of the commune of Baku, from June 31, 1918 until September 15, he was the Navy Commisary of the Central Committee (Centrocaspian Dictatorship) of the Caspian Fleet. In February 1919 he was appointed by Avetis Aharonyan and Poghos Nubar as the Chief of the Armenian United Military Mission (Andranik was also in its cover), and then until the end of 1920 he acted in the USA. In November 1920, he was appointed as the Ambassador of the Republic of Armenia in England. He participated in the conferences of London 1921 and Lausanne 1923. He was awarded with Saint Georgi the 4th, the 3rd, Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1905), the 2nd, Saint Vladimir the 4th, the 3rd, Saint Ann the 4th (1905), the 3rd, the 2nd, Bukhara's Golden Star the 3rd (1914) degree orders.

## BEJANBEKYAN POGHOS

*Major-General of the Russian Army (09/11/1917)*

*Lieutenant-General of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia (1919)*

Poghos Petrosi Bejanbekyan (Pavel Petrosi Bejanbek) (born in 1869, Tbilisi-after 1956, Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia, colonel Petros Pavlovi Bejanbek's son, colonel Alexey Petrosi Bejanbek's brother. He was a military officer of the Russian Army. In 1908-1910 he was the lieutenant-colonel of the 79th regiment of the 20th infantry division of the Caucasian 1st Army Corps, in 1913-1914 the colonel of the 1st Caucasian regiment of the 1st Caucasian rifle division of the Caucasian 1st Army Corps. During the years of World War I he served in the Caucasian front. In June 1915 he was appointed as the officer inspecting and regulating the military and economic preparedness of the Armenian volunteer regiments acting in the cover of the Russian Army of the Caucasian front, in August 1915 the Chief of the Russian punitive detachment against Turkish-Tatar and Kurdish bandits acting in Ararat valley, on March 27, 1916 the Commander of the Armenian First Rifle Battalion of the Russian Army (he excelled in the battles of Erzurum, Kilkit, Svaz, Yenike. The battalion accomplished a great feat in Yerznka-Svaz direction; in extremely difficult conditions it fulfilled vanguard, guard and intelligence services), on August 8, 1916 the Commander of the Russian Caucasian 22nd rifle regiment. In the summer of 1917 the Russian Army was collapsing in the Caucasus. Bejanbekyan, on the status of the head of the delegation of the Armenian political and military circles was sent on mission to Petrograd, to the Military Minister of the Russian Provisional Government, Kerenski, with the proposal of forming Armenian regiments, brigades, divisions, and then Armenian Corps in the Caucasian front. On September 11, 1917 he was appointed as the Commander of the Armenian First Rifle Brigade (there were 3 regiments, each with two battalions in its cover). On October 23, 1917 he was relieved of his post and left in the reserve. On March 16, 1918 he was appointed as the Commander of the Armenian Collective Division, in that position replacing Andranik. He organized the rear support of the battle of Sardarapat. He participated in the formation of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th, the 3rd, Saint Ann the 4th, the 3rd, Saint Stanislav the 3rd, the 2nd degree orders. After 1921, first he lived in Central Asia, Ferghana, lectured at academic institutions, then settled down in Tbilisi.

## GAMAZYAN KONSTANDIN

*Lieutenant-General of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia (05/28/1919)*

Konstandin Mikayeli Gamazyan (Gamazov, Hamazyan, Ghamazyan) (the date of birth is unknown - 10/25/1919, Yerevan) is a military figure of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. In November 1917 he was appointed as the Commander of the Artillery Regiment of the Armenian Corps, on October 27, 1918 the Chief of the Artillery



Department of the Armenian Army. He was the real organizer and spirit of the Artillery Troops of the Armed Forces of the First Republic of Armenia.

## HAKHVERDYAN HOVHANNES

*Major-General of the Russian Army (11/27/1915)*  
*Lieutenant-General of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia (05/28/1919)*  
*The First Minister of Defense of the First Republic of Armenia (06/15/1918 - 02/17/1919)*  
*Member of the Military Council of the Army of the Republic of Armenia (04/24/1919)*

**Hovhannes Barseghi Hakhverdyan** (Ivan Vasilyi Hakhverdov) (born in 07/29/1873, Saint Petersburg - 04/28/1931, victim of the Soviet dictatorship) is a military figure of the Russian Army and the Army of the First Republic of Armenia, Armenian-Gregorian. He studied at the 1st Cadet Corps of Saint Petersburg, graduated, with honors, from Pavlovsky Military School, in 1902, with honors, Nikolaevsky Academy of the General Staff. On September 1, 1890 he began his service in the army. He gained the degree of officer in 1891. In 1895 he gained the title of poruchik, in 1900 staff's captain, in 1902 captain, in 1910 colonel. In 1902-1904 he was a commander of company, in 1904-1909 commander of battalion, officer of the staff of the army corps, adjutant, in 1909-1914 senior adjutant of the staff of the military county of Turkestan, in 1914 the chief of the staff of the troops of the castle of Svenborg of the military county of Saint Petersburg, in 1916 the chief of the staff of the 2nd Caucasian infantry corps, in 1916-1917 the chief of the staff of the 127th infantry division of Trabzon, the commander of the Finnish 5th, then the 3rd rifle divisions. At the end of 1917, the Caucasian Army collapsed. In 1917-1918 he had active participation in the organization work of national military units, especially Armenian separate corps. After the declaration of the First Republic of Armenia, from June 15, 1918 until March 27, 1919 he was the First Military Minister of the Republic of Armenia. Under his command, until the fall of 1918, the Military Ministry of the Republic of Armenia was formed, the national armed forces were raised, the Armenian separate division was created, some Armenian areas occupied by Turkey were liberated, the Armenian-Georgian war ended with victory. On April 25, 1919, he was appointed as the Chief of the Staff of Sparapet, the General Commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, on May 28 the Deputy Minister of Defence. After the military liquidation of the Republic of Armenia by the Soviet Russia he was imprisoned and sent to Baku. In 1921 he was released and settled down in the Soviet Armenia, was engaged in teaching work, was the military director of many higher educational institutions. In 1937 he was attacked by Stalin's repressions and died. In the cover of Russian the 1st and the 2nd Manchu armies he participated in 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War (he excelled in the battles of Lyaoyan, Shanghai, Mukden), in 1914-1918 World War I he fought first against Germans in the Western front, then against Turks in the Caucasian front. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1906), Saint Ann the 4th (1902), the 3rd (1905), the 2nd (1906), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1905), the 2nd (1906), Bukhara's "Golden Star" the 2nd (1906) degree orders, "In Memory of the 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War" bronze, "In Memory of the Reign of Alexander III and the Coronation of the Majestic Imperial Great Figures" silver, "The 300 Anniversary of the Reign of the House of Romanovs" bronze medals.

## SILIKYAN MOVSES

*Major-General of the Russian Army (08/22/1917)*

*Lieutenant-General of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia (05/28/1919)*

*Member of the Military Council of the Army of the Republic of Armenia  
(04/24/1919)*



Movses Babayi Silikyan (Silikov) (born in 09/14/1862, in the town of Vartashen in the Nukhinsky Uyezd of Elisabethpol Governorate-12/10/1937, victim of the Soviet violence, was shot in Avan Gorge near Yerevan, in the area of the present-day zoo) is a military figure of the Russian and Armenian armies, Armenian-Gregorian. In 1882 he graduated from the 2nd Military Gymnasium of Moscow, in 1884 the 3rd Alexandrople Military School, in 1904 the officer rifle school. He began his service in the army on August 14, 1884. He served mainly in the Caucasian military county. He was a commander of company, battalion. In 1914 he was appointed as the military commandant's assistant in Yerevan, in 1915 the commander of the 8th regiment, in 1916 the commander of Van detachment. He excelled during the capture of Mush, Bitlis, and the attack of Erzurum. After the occupation of Erzurum he was appointed as the commandant of Erzurum. On June 25, 1911 he gained the title of colonel, on August 22, 1917 the degree of major-general. In January, 1918 he was appointed as the commander of the 1st rifle division of the corps of the Armenian Army, then Yerevanian detachment. Under the skillful strategy of Silikyan, Turkish units received a crushing blow on the approaches of Sardarapat and in Aparan, and their attack towards Yerevan was suspended. In 1919 he was appointed as the commander of the front of the area of Gavar, in the autumn of 1920 general-in-chief of the front of Kars-Alexandropol and he tried to suspend Turks who were making headway, but he didn't manage to do it. In January, 1921 he was exiled to Ryazan. In May of that same year he returned from the exile and settled down in Rostov-on-Don. The Soviet suppressive machine pursued the famous commander during the next several years. In 1927 and November 1935 he was arrested, but was released because of the lack of sufficient evidence against him. For the last time he was arrested in 1937 and shot. He was awarded with Georgievyan Cross the 1st (11/18/1918) of the First Republic of Armenia, Tsarist St. Stanislav the 2nd (1910) degree orders.

## PIRUMYAN DANIEL-BEK

*Lieutenant-General of the Army of the Republic of Armenia (05/28/1919)*

Daniel-Bek Abisoghomi Pirumyan (Pirumov) (born in 11/22/1861, Nagorno-Karabakh, the region of Askeran, v.Nakhichevanik - 1921, is buried in the yard of the Church of St. Gayane) is a military figure of the Russian Army and the Army of the First Republic of Armenia, the son of Poghos Bek Pirumian's uncle. He graduated from the public school of Shusha and started his military service in 1881. In 1881-



1883 he studied at the infantry yunker college of Tbilisi, in 1913 he graduated from the course of the officer rifle school of Oranienbaum (now c. Lomonosov, Leningrad District). He participated in 1918 heroic battle of Sardarapat, was a commander of front. displayed great military skills and courage, in the central sector of the front he defeated the enemy. On July 20, 1918, he was appointed as the First Brigadier general of the newly-created Army of the Republic of Armenia. In 1918 he gained the degree of major-general. In September 1920 he was appointed as the Governor-General of Kars. On October 30, during the occupation of Kars by Turks he was captured. He was released from captivity in October of 1921 due to the efforts of Alexander Myasnikyan.

## MAJOR-GENERALS

### APRESYAN ... (?)

*Major-General of the Army of the Republic of Armenia (1919)*

... **Apresyan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the First Republic of Armenia. According to the decision of the First Republic of Armenia, in June 1920 he carried out punitive action in the area of Vedi and drove more than 3000 Tatar rebels to Turkey, then he raided to the south and occupied Shakhtakhti.

### ARAMYAN ... (?)

*Major-General of the Army of the Republic of Armenia (1919)*

... **Aramyan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the First Republic of Armenia. He participated in the formation process of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia.

### ARARATYAN CHRISTAPHOR

*Major-General of the Artillery of the Army of the Republic of Armenia (March, 1919)*



**Christaphor (Khachatur) Gerasimi Araratyan** (born in 06/18/1876, c. Nalchik-12/10/1937, Yerevan, victim of the Soviet violence, was shot in Avan Gorge near Yerevan, in the area of the present-day zoo) is a military figure of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. In 1892 he graduated from Tbilisi cadet corps, in 1896, with honors, Mikhaylov artillery school in Petersburg, in 1914 Officer School at Tsarskoe Selo, in 1926 the higher course of command allied to the military academy of M. V. Frunze in Moscow. In 1896 he began his service in the Caucasian artillery brigade of Kojori near Tbilisi. In 1905-1906 he voluntary served in the east and participated in 1904-1905 Russian-Japanese War, excelled in the battles of Sipi Hay and Kherusi. He participated in 1914-1917 World War I in the Western front, was the commander of the 1st artillery battery of the 21st

artillery brigade, then staff officer, inspector of the Romanian artillery situated in the positions of the Russian artillery mission. After the downfall of the Emperor of Russia, he received an offer by Romanians to serve in their army with the award of the degree of general, but he refused. In January 1918, in Tbilisi, he met the major-general Tovmas Nazarbekian famous from the Russian-Japanese front and upon his offer he was appointed as the brigadier general of the artillery of the newly-created Armenian separate army corps. On May 22-27, 1918 he participated in the heroic battle of Sardarapat. On August 9, 1918, he was appointed as the brigadier general of the artillery of the Armenian separate division. In March, 1919 he received the degree of major-general of the artillery and was appointed as the Military Minister of the Republic of Armenia (until May, 1920). During this period the number of the Armenian armed forces increased, due to the efforts of the Armenian military units, many places occupied by Turkey were united to Armenia, the anti-Armenian movements of Turk-Tartarian nations were suppressed. After the release of the obligation of minister he was immediately appointed as the Chief of the Artillery Department of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia. In this position he had active participation in the Armenian-Turkish War, participated in the military acts ongoing in the front of Kars. He was captured by Turks during the occupation of Kars (October, 1920). He was released with mediation of Alexander Myasnikian, the Head of the Government of Armenia. In 1921-1925 he was the Deputy-Commander and the Chief of the Artillery of the Armenian 76th Mountain Rifle Division. In 1926 he was demobilized. After the demobilization he was the Head of the Military Chairs of Yerevan State University and National Economy Institute. He was awarded with St. Georgi the 4th, St. Ann the 4th, St. Stanislav the 3rd, the 2nd degree orders, golden rifle (the emperor Alexander the 3rd himself handed for his excellent behaviour displayed in the parade of the graduates of 1896 of the military colleges of Moscow, on the handhold of the reward there was the inscription "To the General Moisey Arghutinski-Dolgorukov from the Viceroy of Caucasus, the Count Aleksey Ermolov").

### **BAGHDASARYAN BOGDAN**

*Major-General of the Army of the Republic of Armenia (1920)*

**Bogdan Vladimiri Baghdasaryan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. In February 1918 he was appointed as the brigadier general of the infantry consisted of Western-Armenian immigrants and fought in the front of Sarighamish. In January 1919 he was appointed as the commander of the Armenian third infantry brigade, in January 1920 the Chief of the General Staff of the Army of the Republic of Armenia. On May 21, 1920, in the city of Ijevan he was arrested by Bolsheviks and sent to Baku. After the establishment of the Soviet regime he returned to Armenia. In May, 1925 he was appointed as the Chief of the State Military Territorial Department (Military Committee of RA).

### **BEK-MAMIKONYAN ALEXANDER**

*Major-General of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia (1918)*

**Alexander Paveli Bek-Mamikonyan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. In November 1917 he was

appointed as the commander of the 7th regiment of the Armenian corps. On March 24, 1918, he assumed the command of the front of Sarighamish. On May 22-28, 1918, he was the commander of the front of Vanadzor. On August 30, 1919, he was appointed as the Chief of the Intendant's Department of the Armenian Army. In January, 1921 he was exiled to the concentration camp of Ryazan. On August 6, 2004, according to the decision of the military prosecution of the military county of Moscow he was acquitted.

### CHUMARYAN ...

*Major-General of the Army of RA (1919)*

... **Chumaryan** (Chumarov) (the date of birth is unknown-10/25/1919, on the way to the station of Yerevan, the armed evil-doers injured him deadly) is a military figure of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. In November 1917, he was appointed as the chief of the intendant's service of the Armenian Corps, on October 27, 1918, the chief of the intendant's department of the armed forces of the First Republic of Armenia, in 1919 the main controller of the Ministry of Defense of RA.

### GHAZARYAN IVAN

*Major-General of the Army of the Republic of Armenia (11/07/1919)*

**Ivan Ghazaryan** (Kazarov) (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the First Republic of Armenia. On November 7, 1919, he was appointed as the Commander of the Armed Forces of Zangezur. Dro and Njdeh were dissatisfied with his activity.

### GHORGHANYAN NIKOLAY

*Aide-de-Camp General of the Army of RA (03/26/1919)*

**Nikolay Adami Ghorghanyan** (born in 1878, Tbilisi-02/16/1921, Yerevan, was killed with an axe by a Turk butcher upon the order of Bolsheviks, is buried in the fraternal grave of the park of Sundukyan Theatre) is a military figure of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia, the son of Adam Soghomoni Korganov, the general of the cavalry of the Russian Army. He graduated from Mikhaylovo-Voronezh Cadet Corps, Nikolaevian Cavalry College, Officer Cavalry School. He participated in World War I in the Western front and from rotmistr he reached the title of colonel, at the end of the war he was the Commander of the Arkhangelogradian Cavalry Regiment. In 1917 he came to Armenia and began serving in the Armenian Corps. He participated in the battle of Vanadzor and kept the central part of the front for 4 days. On August 9, 1918, he was appointed as the Commander of the United Regiment of the Cavalry of Aparan, on March 26, 1919, the Acting General (functional general) on the



Assignments of the Ministry of Defense, at the beginning of 1920 the Head of the Garrison of Vagharshapat. In 1918-1920 he participated in the defense of the Republic of Armenia. In 1921, believing the promise of Bolsheviks, he didn't leave Armenia. However, he was arrested and became the victim of the red guile.

### HOVSEPYANTS ARTEM

*Major-General of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia (1918)*

**Artem Grigori Hovsepyants** (born in 1879, Daghet-Khachen-1923, Lori Province, t. Alaverdi, is buried in the cemetery of Sanahin Monastery) is a military figure of the First Republic of Armenia. He left the parochial school of the village, the classical gymnasium of Tbilisi. Following the example of his elder brothers, Sergey and Levon, he began serving in the Tsarist Army. In 1908 he was the staff captain and the Head of the Subaltern School of the regiment after the 14th Georgian Grenaderian general of the Caucasian 2nd Army Corps, Kotlyarevski. In the information of 1916 he is recollected with the title of lieutenant colonel. He fought in the Caucasian front during the World War I. In November 1917, he was appointed as the commander of the 4th regiment of the Armenian corps, in January 1918, the brigadier general of the 2nd infantry of the same corps. He participated in the organization work of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. In January 1919, he was appointed as the commander of the Armenian second infantry brigade. In March-May months of 1920 he was the first commandant of the fortress of Kars and the commander of the brigade of Kars. In September 1920, he was appointed as the commander of the front of Kars, in November 1920, the commander of the troops of the subdistrict of Lori. After the establishment of the Soviet regime he immediately began serving in the Armenian Red Army. Because of the deterioration of health, he was released to reserve, settled in the town of Alaverdi with his family and in 1922-1923 was the military commissary of the district of Lori. He had special bond with General Andranik, the eminent organizer of the Armenian national-liberation movement. He was awarded with Tsarist Russian St. Vladimir the 4th degree (1916) and the Soviet Military Red Flag (1921) orders.



### KHACHATURYAN POGHOS

*Major-General of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia (1919)*

**Poghos Gregoriyi Khachaturyan** (Pavel Khachaturov) (born in 12/21/1860, Yelizavetapol-05/14/1920, Gyumri, was shot for joining Bolshevik revolt of May) is a military figure of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. He graduated from the Cavalry Military College of Yelizavetgrad. He began his service in the army on October 26, 1879. On January 30, 1889, he gained the title of

poruchik, on March 15, 1895 staff captain, on March 15, 1899 captain, on January 1, 1906, lieutenant colonel. On January 30, 1885, he was appointed as the Commander of the Squadron of the 46th Draconian Pereyaslavian Regiment (Central Russia). On the eve of the World War I he was appointed as the Commander of the 2nd Starodubian Draconian Regiment. After the beginning of the war he was sent on mission to the Caucasian front. In December, 1917, he began serving in the Armenian separate corps, then in the Armed Forces of the First Republic of Armenia. On March 11, 1919, he was appointed as the special Commissioner-General of the Military Minister of RA, and on March 26 the Commander of the Individual cavalryman brigade. The cavalry troops of the Armenian Army were formed due to his efforts. He was awarded with St. Stanislav the 3rd (1896), St. Ann the 3rd (1901) degree orders.

### KISHMISHYAN H.

*Major-General of the Army of RA (1919)*

**H.Kishmishyan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. In 1917 he served in the general staff of the Russian Army and in the military county of Petrograd. He participated in the formation process of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. On October 27, 1918, he was appointed as the president of the military court. On July 13, 1919, he was appointed as the leader of the military detachment adjacent the diplomatic mission of the Republic of Armenia in Georgia, from January 1, 1920, military attachn (the actual leader of the intelligence service) , adjacent the diplomatic mission of Armenia.

### MELIK-MURADYAN MIKAYEL

*Major-General of the Army of the Republic of Armenia (1919)*

**Mikayel Gevorgi Melik-Muradyan** (born in 1868, Nakhichevan-the date of death is unknown, Tabriz) is a military figure of the First Republic of Armenia. He graduated from the Gymnasium of Yerevan and Mikhaylovian Officer College of Tbilisi. In 1916 he gained the title of lieutenant-general, in December 1917 the colonel. He participated in 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War. On the eve of World War I he moved to the Caucasian front and was appointed in the 39th division. In July, 1916, he was appointed as the commander of the Armenian 6th battalion of the Russian Army. His battalion entered into the composition of Sagiz's detachment and had active participation in the bloody battles ongoing in the regions of Maranda-Sagiz-Revanduz-Baneh-Bokkan-Penjwin. He excelled during the occupation of Karin. In December 1917, he was appointed as the commander of the 6th regiment of the 2nd rifle division of newly-created Armenian separate corps. After the formation of the First Republic of Armenia he served in the Armenian Army. In July 1918, he was



appointed as the commander of the 2nd infantry regiment of the Armenian separate division. In 1919 he was appointed as the commander of the detachment towards Igdir and liberated the whole territory from Kurdish bandits. In the middle of 1920 he gained the degree of major-general and was appointed as the commander of the troops of Vayots Dzor. After the military occupation of the Republic of Armenia by the Soviet Russia, he was arrested and thrown to the prison of Yerevan. During February 1921 rebellion he was released from prison and was appointed as the commander of self-defense forces of the city of Yerevan. After the suppression of the rebellion he moved to Tabriz.

### MIRIMANYAN ALEXANDER

*Major-General of the Army of RA (1919)*

Alexander Josephi Mirimanyan (the date of birth is unknown-12/10/1937, victim of the Soviet violence, was shot in Avan Gorge near Yerevan, in the area of the present-day zoo) is a military figure of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. He was the commander of the 4th infantry regiment.

### PIRUMYAN POGHOS-BEK

*Major-General of the Army of RA (1918)*

Poghos-Bek (Pavel) Ghahramani Pirumyan (Pirumov) (born in 1864, Nagorno-Karabakh, the region of Askeran, v. Nakhichevanik-1921) is a military figure of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. In 1874 he graduated from the military gymnasium of Shushi, in 1878 the yunker college of Tbilisi. He served in different units of the Russian Army. In 1914 he retired but after the beginning of World War I he returned to the acting army. In 1916 he moved to the Caucasian front and was appointed as the commander of the Armenian 5th rifle regiment. He fought against Turks in Van and Mush. In 1918 heroic battle of Sardarapat he was the commander of the 5th regiment (Kharabakhian), played an important role in the defeat of the Turkish Army. In August 1920, he was appointed as the commander of the detachment of New Bayazet. In 1921 he was exiled to Baku, then Ryazan, he committed suicide on the way.



### SHAHBUDAGYAN ...

*Major-General of the Army of RA (1919)*

... Shahbudaghyan (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. On July 21, 1919, he was appointed as the chief of the military-technical department of the armed forces of the First Republic of Armenia. On July 18-21, 1920, he participated in the military acts of defending the region of Kars from Turks.



## SHELKOVNIKYAN GRIGOR

*Major-General of the Army of RA (1919)*

**Grigor Harutiuni (Artemi) Shelkovnikyan** (born in 06/28/1867-1921) is a military figure of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. In May 1918 he participated in the heroic battle of Sardarapat. At the beginning of 1919 he was appointed as the Chief-Commander of the First Separate Armenian Infantry Brigade. According to the decision of the Government of RA, November 30, 1918, he was appointed as the governor-general of Nakhichevan, in May 1919, the head of the garrison-the commander of detachment of Nakhichevan, in July 1920, he cleared from the Turks the villages of the region of Vedi. In January 1921, he was arrested and alongside 1400 officers of the Armenian Army (including 15 generals and 75 colonels) was removed to Baku in mid-February. On 25 of the same month he was exiled to the concentration camp of Ryazan. He died on the way of the exile. In the station of Prokhladnoye near the camp, he committed suicide by jumping out of the window of the train. On August 6, 2004, he was justified according to the decision of the military prosecution of the military county of Moscow.

## CAPTAINS (GENERALS)

### ARGHUTYAN HOVSEP

*Captain of the First Republic of Armenia (General, 1919)*

*Ambassador of the Republic of Armenia in Persia (1919-1920)*



**Prince Hovsep Arghutyan** (born in 1865-1925, Paris) is a military, political, diplomatic figure of the First Republic of Armenia, member of RA Parliament (1919-1920). He left Nersisian School of Tbilisi. He did much work for the formation of Federation Party in 1890. He developed pedagogical activity in Trapizon, Yerevan and in Tbilisi in 1890-1914. He controlled triumphal (punitive) march against Kurds in 1897. He was a commander of 7th regiment of Armenian volunteer, he was awarded the rank of colonel in the Russian army in 1916-1917. He was the first Ambassador of First Republic of Armenia in Iran.

### ARMEN GARO

*Zoravar (General, 1920)*

*Pasha of the Ottoman Army (General, 1911)*

*Minister of Turkish Communication (1911-1914)*

*Ambassador of the Republic of Armenia in the USA (1920)*



**Armen Garo (Garegin Bastermajyan)** (born in 1873, Erzurum - 1923) is a political, diplomatic figure of the First Republic of Armenia, member of the Parliament of Turkey (1909-1911). He graduated from Erzurum Sansaryan College, studied at the Chemical Department of the University of Geneva. At the same university he

defended his doctoral thesis. In 1895 he participated in the revolt of Zeytun. He is the initiator and one of the performers of the occupation of Turkish "Ottomank bank" in Constantinople on August 14, 1896. He lived abroad for thirteen years. During the reign of Young Turks he returned to Turkey. In 1911, on the proposal of Taleat, he was appointed as a Minister of Turkish Road Communication. At the beginning of 1914, he left for Caucasus and participated actively in the formation of Armenian Volunteer Regiments. In 1917, on the demand of Catholicos of All Armenians he left for the USA in order to organize material support. In April of 1920, Armen Garo was appointed as an Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the First Republic of Armenia in the USA. On May 23, 1920, due to his efforts, in New York "Carnegie Hall" donation was made in favor of Armenian Army.

### GHORGHANYAN STEPAN

*Captain of the First Republic of Armenia (General, 1920)*

**Stepan Aleksandri Ghorganyan** (born in 1865-1925) is a military figure of the First Republic of Armenia. In 1919 he was appointed as governor-general of Kars region. In 1920 he was Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs.



### HAMAZASP

*Captain of the First Republic of Armenia (General, 1919)*

**Hamazasp** (Hamazasp Khachaturi Srvandztyants) (born in 1873, Van-02/16/1921, Yerevan, was killed with an axe by a Turk butcher upon the order of Bolsheviks, was buried in the fraternal grave of the park of Sundukyan Theatre) is a military figure of the national-liberation movement, the First Republic of Armenia, the philologist Garegin Srvandziant's cousin. He was an Armenakan, member of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation. Beginning from his teens he joined the revolutionary movement. Avoiding the persecution of Turkish authorities, he went to Yerevan, Shushi. He participated in 1905-1906 Armenian-Tatar massacres, in 1906 he organized the defense of the Armenians of Gandzak from Tatar attacks. In 1908, alongside the figures of the federation he was arrested by Tsarist authorities and sentenced to death, but it was replaced by a 15-year Siberian penal servitude. In 1913 he ran away from the prison and moved to Europe, then Constantinople. In 1914 ARF 8th general meeting taken place in Karin, he was vehemently apposed to any cooperation with the Young Turks. During World War I he was appointed as the commander of the 3rd volunteer regiment. He participated in many battles. He provided the migration of the Armenian



population from Basen and the region of Alashkert. In 1915 he was one of the volunteers liberating Van, he fought towards the direction of Bitlis (July), in October he undertook a successful raid with the direction towards Khizan. After the 1917 February revolution in Russia he was appointed as the commander of the military police of the province of Alashkert. In spring of 1918 he assumed the command of the Armenian brigade of Baku (10.000-12.000 soldiers and officers) and driving back the attacks of Turks for 4 months he provided, more specifically the defense of the Armenians of the city from massacre. After the fall of Baku commune he passed to Persia. In June 1918, he returned to Armenia and was appointed as the commander of the detachments of the province of New Bayazet by the military government of the First Republic, he participated in the defense of the Republic of Armenia, in the suppression of 1920 May rebellion. In 1921, believing Bolshevik's promise he didn't leave Armenia. But after short time he was arrested and became the victim of the red maceration.

### JAMALYAN ARSHAK

*Captain of the First Republic of Armenia (General , 1919)*

*Authorized Ambassador of the First Republic of Armenia in Georgia ( 1918-1920)*

**Arshak Jamalyan** (Isahakyan) ( born in 1882 in Gandzak- 22.12.1940 Paris) is a state diplomatic military figure, a member of the Armenian National Council ( October 1917) , a member of the Transcaucasian Seim (1917-1918), a member of the Parliament of the first Republic of Armenia (1919-1920). He was educated primary in native parochial school and in Russian school. 1901 he graduated from the Gevorgyan Seminary. 1908 he graduated from the University of Berlin the faculty of Sociology. During Armenian-?at?rs clash he participated in the terror of the Royal Chief of Police, for which he was imprisoned. He lived in Germany in 1906-1909. Simultaneously to the studying he founded ARF( Armenian Revolutionary Federation), The Armenian Students' Association of Europe,published " Student" periodical newspaper, the booklets in Armenian, German, French covering the Armenian liberation struggle. He came back to Caucasus in 1909. He was engaged in teaching, in editorial work- he taught in the Tbilisi's Nersisyan school and published " Haraj" daily with NikolAghbalyan. During the First World War he was engaged in organizing volunteer work. In December of 1917 he took part in Erzuka's signing of the armistice. In 1918-1919 he was the Authorized Ambassador of the First Republic of Armenia in Georgia , simultaneously the representative of the Republic of Armenia in Caucasian German command. In 1919 ?e was appointed Extraordinary Commissioner of mobilization of the Republic of Armenia, in 1920 he was the Minister of communication of the Republic of Armenia. He signed a ceasefire agreement with the Representative of Soviet Russia B. Legran in 10 August 1920. After the annexation of Soviet Armenia he left for Tbilisi, then for Constantinople, later for USA. He participated in the confederation and negotiations between the Bolsheviks of Riga. He wrote "The Confederation Theory"(1908) work. He was involved in literacy activities. He is the author of the dramas "Outbreak of Element" , "Out of Line", "Nahpet Nahapetyan".

## KANAYAN DRASTAMAT

*Captain of the First Republic of Armenia (General, 1920)*

*Minister of Defense of the First Republic of Armenia (November-December, 1920)*

*The First Minister of Defense of the Soviet Armenia (December, 1920-January, 1921)*



Drastamat Martirosi Kanayan /Dro/ (born in 05/01/1883, Igdirdz 03/08/1956, the USA, Boston) is figure of the Armenian national-liberation movement, military and state figure. He studied at the Russian Gymnasium of Yerevan, in 1904-1905 at the Military College of Pyatigorsk. In 1905, according to the command of Nikol Duman he became the commander of self-defense of the region of Kotayk. In 1914-1917, during World War I he was the commander of the Armenian 2nd volunteer regiment, at the end of 1917 the military commissary of Sarighamish. At the end of 1917 he was appointed as the commissary of the Armenian Corps. On May 24-29, 1918, he was the general-in-chief of the front of Aparan and displayed his captain talent. In November-December, 1920, he was the Minister of Defense of the First Republic of Armenia and he was able to stabilize the situation to some extent in Turkish front. On December 2, 1920, by the First Republic of Armenia he signed the "Agreement between the Republic of Armenia and RSFSR", according to which the Republic of Armenia underwent the military occupation of the Soviet Russia. According to the agreement, from December 1, 1920 until January 11, 1921 he was the general-in-chief of the troops of SSRA. On January 11, 1921 he was sent to Moscow on mission and he lived and acted in Moscow until 1923. In 1923 he went abroad. At the beginning he lived in Romania, later he left for Lebanon, then finally settled down in the USA. He had a unique role in the years of 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War. In order to eliminate the danger threatening Armenia by Turks in case of the victory of Germany, he cooperated with Germans. In 1941 he moved to Berlin and participated in the "Armenian National Council" led by Artashes Abeghyan. Alongside Garegin Njdeh he became one of the organizers of the "Armenian Legion". More than 9000 Armenian prisoners of war were collected from the concentration camps of the Ukraine and European countries and 10 legions were formed. In honor of the Armenian Legionaries, it should be mentioned that they, when being sent to both the German-Soviet and French, Greek, Dutch fronts, mainly passed to the enemy's side and fought against German fascists. Alongside the Armenian 808th battalion he was in the Northern Caucasus, in the region of Tuapse. In fact, his patriotic goal adopted initially was realized: the prisoners of war were saved from slaughter. After the Patriotic War he moved to the USA and carried out a lot of work for the defense of Armenians. He passed away on March 8, 1956, in the city of Boston, bequeathing to bury his body in his historical home-

land (on his Bostonian tombstone it is written in English: "General Dro"). His body was brought from Boston on May 28, 2000, and was buried in the town of Aparan, in the memorial of the heroic battle of Aparan. In 2001, the Ministry of Defense of RA founded the medal "Drastamat Kanaian". In 2005, the Ministry of Defense of RA founded the National Institute for Strategic Studies after Drastamat Kanaian. Streets have been named after him in Yerevan, Aparan and other settlements.



### KARO SASUNI

*Captain of the First Republic of Armenia (General, 1920)*

**Stepan Aleksandri Ghorganyan** (born in 1889, Aharonk, Sasun - 1977, Beirut) is a military figure of the First Republic of Armenia. In 1920 he was appointed as governor-general of Kars region. In 1920 he was Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs.

### MELIK-YOLCHYAN SERGEY

*Captain of the First Republic of Armenia (General, 1919)*

**Sergey Melik-Yolchyan**, is a military figure of the First Republic of Armenia. In 1920 he was appointed as governor-general of Syunik region. In 1920 he was appointed as governor-general of Erevan region.

### SAGHATELYAN HOVHANNES

*Captain of the First Republic of Armenia (General) of RA in the army of Anton Denikin*

*Authorized Ambassador of the First Republic of Armenia (1919-1920)*

**Hovhannes Mkrtychi Saghatelian** (born in 1882 in District of Aragatsotn Region Aparan, Villiage Quchak - 22.12.1940, Paris) is a state, diplomatic, military figure, lawyer and a member of Parliament of Armenia (in 1919-1921). The elementary education he got in the parochial school of the village, graduated from the male college. In 1887 he graduated from Moscow University the faculty of law. In 1887-1892 he was a history teacher in Gevorgyan Seminary of Ejmiatsin. In 1892-1907 he was the juris consult of petroleum industrial Alexander Mantashyan. In 1905 after Armenian massacres with the Mantashov's maintenance he left for Saint - Petersburg. He has been admitted by the emperor Nicholas and he presented him with the committed crime and asked to catch the hand which was slaughtering Armenians. In 1907 he was elected a member of the Russian State Duma of the second convocation. In 1912 by the nomination of ARI he competed and won the communists' candidate Stepan Shahumyan and became the fourth duma's member. In 6 March 1914



Russian State Duma stopped its existence. In 1912 was a terrible famine in Armenia in particular in Aparan. In Russia and in Georgia .Russia organized a picking of flour and wheat and the collected of 3-4 tones of bread were brought to the Region Aparan. In 1914-1914 he was a conciliator of the Region Aparan. In Ashtarak he met with the national hero Andranik together they worked out a plan for the Liberation of Armenia. In May 1918 , he fought against the Turks in front of Aparan the weapon in the hands. After the establishment of independence in 1919 was elected a member of parliament. In 1919, the Prime Minister of Armenia Hamo Ohanjian nominated him as the Ambassador of the Republic of Armenia in Krasnodar near Lieutenant General Anton Denikin. He helped the Armenian Army to obtain a large amount of ammunition. After the defeat of Denikin he left the country with the British Embassy. At first he lived in Paris, then moved to Vienna. By the mediation of Aghasi Khanjyan, Asqanaz Mravyan by the agreement of Stalin he returned to Armenia in 1927. He died in February 1936 and is buried in the cemetery of Tokhmakh in Yerevan. He published the book "The Destruction of Nature in the Caucasus, Especially in Armenia" (Vienna).

## SEPUH

*Captain of the First Republic of Armenia (General, 1919)*

**Sepuh** (Arshak Nersesi Nersisyan) (born in 04/20/1872, the state of Erzurum, the province of Baberd, t. Tomna-07/31/1940, the USA, New York) is a military figure of the Armenian national-liberation movement, the Army of the First Armenian Republic , member of the Parliament of the First Republic of Armenia (1919-1920). During his youth he cohered Hnchak Party, from 1894 the Party of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation. He studied at the national college of Trabzon. In 1888-1890 he lived and acted in Constantinople. In 1890, after the demonstration of Gum-Gapu he passed to Crimea, then Kars, Taron, from 1903 Sasun (in the cover of the group "Storm"). He participated in 1904 rebellion of Sasun. In 1907-1912 he acted in Taron, then in Karin, Tbilisi, from 1913 in Kharkov. At the beginning of World War I, alongside a group consisting of 21 people, he joined the regiment of Andranik. He was the commander of the 2nd company of the Armenian 1st volunteer regiment. He participated in the battles of Khoy and Dilman. In 1916, in Yerznka, alongside Murad Sebastatsi he formed the foundation of "One Armenian-One Gold", collected many Armenian orphans. In 1917 he was appointed as the governor of Baberd and the commander of the military forces. After the fall of Baberd and Kars he passed to Vladikavkaz, and then went to help the Armenian Forces fighting in Baku. After the fall of Baku he went to Batumi. As a result of the elections of the Parliament of the First Republic of Armenia taken place on June 21-23, 1919, he



was elected as a minister of the parliament. In summer of 1919 he returned to Armenia. Maintaining the mandate of the deputy he received the degree of captain and was appointed as the commander of the 4th brigade of the newly-created army. Alongside his unit he led combat operations almost in all borderlines of Armenia, suppressed the Bolshevik revolt of May. On the last days of the existence of the republic he was the commander of the front of Kars. At the beginning of 1921, not trusting Bolsheviks he went abroad. He was in Constantinople, London, Bulgaria, finally settled down in New York. Before his death he bequeathed to burn his body and keep the ash until it returns to Fatherland. The urn is now kept in the club of ARF in Detroit. The historian Ashot Nersisian published the monograph "General Sepuh" (Y., 2005, 346 pages).

## SMBAT

*Captain of the First Republic of Armenia (General, 1920)*



**Smbat** (Smbat Boroyan, Zoravar Smbat, Makhluto) (born in 08/27/1881, Mush, the block of St. Marinch-03/16/1956, Yerevan. is buried in the cemetery of the Monastery of St. Gayane of Ejmiatsin, on the right of the grave of Khent) is a military figure of the Armenian national-liberation movement, the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. In 1904 he participated in the heroic battles of Sasun. In 1906-1907 he stood next to Yeprem Khan and participated in the battles of constitutional revolution of Iran. During the years of World War I he was the head of the First regiment. He participated in the battle of Dilman and was injured. He fought in the fronts of Kars, Alexandrapol, and Akhalkalaki. In 1918-1920 he was the commander of the regiment, consisted of the volunteer groups of the 3rd brigade of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. In the cover of the regiment almost all the group-leaders with their groups were collected. In 1920, the regiment had active participation in the military acts going on in the front of Kars. During 1921 February rebellion, he fought against Bolsheviks in the front of Artashat, with an indivertible attack he made Bolsheviks, who had reached the cemeteries of Yerevan, run away. In 1921 he moved to Tabriz, got married and lived for many years in the USA and France. In 1927 he participated in the funeral of Andranik and received Andranik's cigarette case as a present. In 1933-1947 he lived in the city of Marcel of France. Just after his settling in Marcel he was appointed as the president of the democratic front of Marcel. In the publishing house of "Taron" in Marcel, a map was published with the inscription of "Taron's Lion Zoravar Smbat's Song." In 1941 in Marcel he wrote his recollections "Memories about Fatherland." In 1941-1945 he was one of the leaders of the struggle ongoing against Germans in the city

of Marcel in France and he contacted with Misak Manushian, one of the leaders of the movement of resistance. In 1947, believing Soviet Propaganda, he immigrated to Armenia. He was awarded with Tsarist two crosses and one medal.

## TORGOM

*Captain of the First Republic of Armenia (General, 1920)*

**Torgom** (Arshak Paghtasaryan, also Yervandyan, Torgomyan, Naghashyan, Torgom the Colonel, A.Torgom the Captain, Torgom the Captain, Torgom Jeneral) (born in 1874, Kcsaria-11/12/1953, Paris) is a military figure of the Armenian national-liberation movement and the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. He received his higher education in Paris and was fluent in French. He also graduated from the military college of Sen-Sir. In 1913 he challenged the French, Islamized, Turk-loving writer Pierre Loti to a duel for calling Armenians "timid like a rabbit". The poor-hearted literate rejected like a coward (Hakob-Grigor, A Collection of Works, Paris, 1981). He got military experience in the Balkan War fighting in the ranks of the Bulgarian Army. In 1914 he passed to Constantinople, then Caucasus and entered the Special Armenian Team Squad (Andranik's Division of Western-Armenians) formed in February, 1918, was appointed as the commander of the Erzurumian Infantry Regiment of the 1st brigade, deserved the title of colonel. On January 18, 1918, in Yerznka, he proclaimed the Independent Republic of Armenia in written form, with the capital of Karin, which had a few days of life. He participated in the protection of Erzurum and its surrounding areas and the towing of the Armenian population from those areas. After the independence of Armenia he served in the army, was a brigadier general, participated in the battles of the protection of the borders of Armenia, the suppression of May revolt. After the military occupation of Armenia by Russians, in 1921 he went abroad. He lived in London, Paris, and the USA. In 1921 he formed a detachment of volunteers and under the cover of the Greek Army he fought against Turks until the September of 1922. After the war he lived in Athens for 15 years receiving pension of the general of reserve. In the years of World War II he left Italy for England, where he was arrested and blocked until the approval of the cease-fire. He returned to Paris and lived there until the end of his life. In Athens he published the weekly "Cilicia" (Armenian) and the newspaper "L'Armenie" (French), in Switzerland he published a French book about the Balkan War and Turks.





THE ARMY OF THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF SYUNIK  
AND REPUBLIC OF MOUNTAINOUS ARMENIA

CAPTAIN (GENERAL)

**NZDEH GAREGIN**

*Colonel of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia (April, 1920)*  
*Dictator of the Military Forces of Kapan, Gndevaz, Goghtan, Baghaberd*  
*(08/25/1920)*

*Sparapet of the Autonomous Syunik (12/25/1920)*

*Captain of the Republic of Mountainous Armenia (General, 04/26/1921)*

**Garegin Nzdeh** (Garegin Eghishei Ter-Harutiunyan) (born in 01/01/1886, the province of Nakhichevan, v. Kznut-12/21/1955, c. Vladimir) is a national, political, military, state eminent figure, the founder of the movements of Tseghakron (1932-1934) and Taronakan (1937-1938), ideologist, publicist, semasiologist, orator. He studied at the Faculty of Law of the University of Petersburg (left it in 1904), in 1906 he graduated from the officer college of the reserve of Knyazhevo, in 1907 Sofia's officer school. In 1907-1908 he participated in the Persian national revolution. In 1908-1912 he was imprisoned in Tsarist prisons for ARF case. In 1912 he passed to Bulgaria and alongside Andranik he formed the Armenian volunteer company, which, under the cover of the Bulgarian Army, fought against Turks in 1913. In 1914 he joined the Armenian volunteer movement. He was the executive of the 5th regiment, the executive of the 2nd regiment, the executive of the 1st regiment, the organizer of the volunteer detachment of Akhalkalaki, founder-commander of the Armenian detachment. He excelled in the battle of Alaja. On May 22-28, 1918, he participated and had a decisive role in the battle of Vanadzor. From May, 1918 until August, 1919, he was the commander of the battalion of Garni, the commissary of the provincial part of Nakhichevan. He suppressed the rebellion of the Turks of Vedi. From August 1919, he became the military leader of Syunik. He had brilliant victories in many battles, he defeated the regular military units of the Soviet Azerbaijan, Turkey, the detachments of the 11th Red Army of the Soviet Russia (the 11th Army gave 12 thousand casualties and more than 4 thousand prisoners) entered Syunik. On December 25, 1920, the First Pan-Zangezurian Congress, taken place in Tatev declared the Autonomous Republic of Syunik, Garegin Nzdeh was appointed as Sparapet of the Republic of Syunik, the consecration ceremony took place on February 21, 1921, in the Church of St. Lusavorich in Goris. On April 26, 1921, the 2nd Extraordinary Congress of the Autonomous Republic of Syunik declared the independence of Syunik and was called the Republic of Mountainous Armenia. Garegin Nzdeh was appointed as the Prime Minister, Minister of

Foreign Affairs, Military Minister. Due to his heroic efforts Syunik was an actual part of the First Republic of Armenia, then Autonomous and Independent formation, as a result of which in June, 1921, it was included in the administrative cover of the Soviet Armenia. On July 9, 1921, he crossed the Arax river, was sheltered first in the village of Mudzambar of Oersia, then passed to Tabriz. At the end of 1921, he settled down in Sofia. In 1932-1934, in the USA, he founded and led the movement of Tseghakron, which inspired the whole Armenian diaspora. In 1941-1942 he had active participation in the negotiations with the leaders of the German Wehrmacht and participated in the organization work of the Armenian legion consisted of the Armenian prisoners who were in German concentration camps. Due to his active efforts many Armenian prisoners were saved from the exact death. In 1944, when the Soviet troops entered Bulgaria, he presented himself voluntarily to the Soviet military authorities, was transferred to Moscow, where on November 2, 1944, he was arrested. In Yerevan he was sentenced to 25-year imprisonment, in 1947 he was transferred to the prison of the city of Vladimir, where he died. In August 1983, the Sparapet's granddaughter's, Gohar Trdatian's husband, Pavel Ananyan secretly transported his body to Yerevan from the cemetery of Vladimir. A small part of Garegin Nzdeh's body was buried on the slopes of Mount Khustup on October 7, 1983, and the rest of the body, in 1987, in the yard of the Church of Spitakavor in Vayots Dzor. Every year on June 17 the Armenian nation goes on a pilgrimage to Sparapet's grave. He published "Military Exercise and Statute" (alongside the company leader Sheram, 1918), "Khustupian Calls" (1921), "The Battle of Existence of Mountainous Armenia" (1923), "Military Recollections" books. He was awarded with "Khustup's Eagle" iron cross (04/26/1921) of the Republic of Mountainous Armenia, Bulgarian Cross of Officer Courage (1913), Macedonian-Ordinian volunteer organization's, Russian St. Vladimir the 3rd (05/02/1915), St. Georgi the 3rd (07/23/1916), 2nd (07/26/1916), St. Ann the 4th (05/05/1915) degree orders. In 1992, the last station of Yerevan Subway and the square were called "Garegin Nzdeh's Station and Square." In 1996 one of the educational units of the Armed Forces of RA was called after him and in the square of the unit Garegin Nzdeh's statue was erected. In 2001, near the city of Kapan, in the complex after Garegin Nzdeh, his bust was inserted. In 2001 the Ministry of Defense of RA founded "Garegin Nzdeh", in 2002 Syunik regional administration "Eagle of Mountainous Armenia" departmental medals. Scholarships of "Sparapet Garegin Nzdeh" were appointed in the military-educational institutions of RA and NKR. In 2001 the Republic of Armenia celebrated Garegin Nzdeh's 115 anniversary at a state level. Near the Church of Spitakavor a khachkar-monument was placed (06/17/2005).

## YAPON

### *General of Army of the Republic of Mountainous Armenia*

**Yapon** (Hovhannes Paronyan) (born in 21.04.1878 in Region Syuniq, Nerqin Gori - 17.01.1942 Iran, village Muzhambar) is a military figure of Army of the First Republic of Armenia. In 1901 he graduated from Kars Kubinsk's Regiment military school he got the rank of Senior Officer. In 1892- 1898 he lived in Baku worked in stores belonging to Armenians. In 1898-1902 he served in the Kars's regiment Kubinski. In 1905 he



left Baku for Kars , he was a member of ARF party, he became a soldier in the fight for freedom by including as part of Kars military council. He participated in Javakhk self-defensive expeditions battles in Zangezur. He was appointed a Commander of self-defense forces of Kapan and Arevik. He ensured the safety of the Armenian Region's village. He terrorized the royal officials Burgadski who was well-known by anti-armenian activity. In 1909-1911 he acted in Baku, in 1911-1914 in Bayazet ( with Dro). He participated in World War I by his hundreds mounted in the second regiment which headed Dro. In 1916-1917 he acted in the City Orenburg in Russia. In 1917 he returned to Armenia by the demand of Dro and was assigned as a Police Chief to the region of Vayots Dzor, in 1918 a commissioner and battalion Commander (four hundred fifty rifles and three hundred thousand bullets). At first the battalion was in the part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, from March 1919 in the part of Ministry of Defense. In 6, 19, 28, May 1919, he was awarded the rank of subaltern sub-lieutenant, lieutenant. From 1920 he cooperated with Garegin Nzhdeh who came from Zangezur, he became one of the militaries of the Republic of Mountainous Armenia, the chief military of Mountainous Armenia's Western Front, by deserving the general's degree. After the fall of Mountainous Armenia in 1921 he moved to Iran, established in village Mozhambar, founded agricultural economy and he lived there till his death. He was awarded the fourth, third, second and first medals of Holy George (1914-1916).

## 20TH CENTURY

### THE ARMY OF THE SECOND REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF RA

#### TER-PETROSYAN LEVON

*The First President of RA (1991-1998)*

*Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of RA (1991-1998)*

Levon Hakobi Ter-Petrosyan (born in 01/09/1945, Syria, Aleppo) is a state, military, diplomatic figure of RA, Deputy of the Supreme Council of ASSR (1989-1990), Deputy of the Supreme Council of RA (1990-1991), Dr. of philological sciences (1987). In 1946 he came back to Armenia with his family. In 1968 he graduated from Yerevan State University, the Department of Near Eastern Studies of the Faculty of Philology, in 1971 the post-graduate studentship of the Near Eastern Institute of Saint Petersburg. In 1972-1978 he was a junior researcher of the Institute of Literature of RA Academy of Sciences after M. Abeghyan, in 1978-1985 he held the post of science secretary at Matenadaran named after Saint Mesrob Mashtots, in 1985-1990 senior researcher. From May 1988 he was included in the Armenian Committee of Karabakhyan movement. From December 10, 1988 until May 31, 1989 he was imprisoned in Moscow's Butyrka prison. In 1990-1991 he was the President of RA Supreme Council, in 1991-1998 RA President. During his reign, on September 21, 1991, Armenia was declared as an independent state as a result of the referendum, the Republic of Armenia became a member of UNO, on June 5, 1995 he adopted the Constitution of RA according to the nationwide referendum, the Republic of Armenia was known by more than one hundred and fifty countries, Armenia established diplomatic relations with more than sixty countries, Armenia became a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the self-defense army of Artsakh and Armenian volunteers defeated the Armed Forces of Azerbaijan, liberated the historical areas surrounding Artsakh. In 1990-1998 he fully participated in international multidimensional negotiations for Artsakh issue. In 1998-2007 he was engaged in scientific work and published a research on crusader period. In 2007 he returned to active politics, became the leader of opposition and on February 19, 2008, he participated in Presidential elections of RA (received more than 320.000 voices). On August 1, 2008, he founded Armenian National Congress confederation. He was awarded with French order "Legion of Honor".





## KOCHARYAN ROBERT

*President of NKR (1994-1997)*

*Prime Minister of RA (March, 1997-February, 1998)*

*President of RA (1998-2008)*

*Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of RA (1998-2008)*

Robert Sedraki Kocharyan (born in 08/31/1954, Nagorno-Karabakh, c. Stepanakert) is NKR and RA state, military, diplomatic figure, Deputy of ASSR Supreme Council (1989-1991) Deputy of RA Supreme Council (1991-1995), Deputy of NKR Supreme Council (1991-1994), Hero of Artsakh (1999). In 1982 he graduated from Yerevan State Engineering University, with honors, the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, with honors. In 1972-1974 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1980-1988 he was in office of Komsomol and Party bodies of NKAO. He is one of the political leaders of Artsakhian movement begun in 1988 and he had active participation both in the signature gathering begun in 1987, and in the famous decision making of 1988 Februarian session of Stepanakert's regional council on the occasion of joining Armenia to Stepanakert, and in the national-liberation movement ongoing under the conditions of the Soviet repressive system and the management of ongoing war activities. Under his leadership, in 1989 "Miatsum" social-political organization was founded, which thereupon led Artsakhian movement. In August, 1992, he was appointed as the President of the State Committee of NKR Defense. On December 24, 1994, according to the decision of NKR Supreme Council, and on November 24, 1996, according to the nationwide election he was elected as the President of NKR. On March 10, 1997, he was appointed as the Prime Minister of RA. On March 30, 1998 and March 5, 2003, he was elected as the President of the Republic of Armenia. He is one of the organizers of the defense army of Artsakh, he has a great contribution in the formation of Artsakhian Defense System, after May 1994 truce in the restoration and development of NKR Economy, in the army-formation of RA. In 1994-1998 partially, from 1998 fully he participated in international multidimensional negotiations on Artsakh issue, many meetings. In 1998, for the first time from UN tribune he raised the issue of the international recognition of Armenian Genocide. During his reign, in 2001 the Republic of Armenia became the member of the Council of Europe, in 2002 the member of World Trade Organization, on November 27, 2006, the new constitution of RA was adopted according to referendum, three Diaspora conferences were invited to Armenia (1999, 2002, 2006), three pan-Armenian sports games were organized (1999, 2001, 2005). He was awarded with NKR "Golden Eagle" order (1999).

## SARGSYAN SERDZ

*Prime Minister of RA (May, 2007-February, 2008)*

*President of RA (02/19/2008- )*

*Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of RA (2008- )*

Serdz Azati Sargsyan (born in 06/30/1954, Nagorno-Karabakh, c. Stepanakert) is a military figure of RA and NKR, Deputy of RA Supreme Council (1990-1993), RA National Assembly (2007), NKR Supreme Council, Hero of Artsakh (2000). In 1972-1974 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1979 he graduated from Yerevan State University, the Evening Department of Philological Faculty. In 1975, alongside his education he was a turner in Yerevan Electro-Technical Factory. In 1979 he moved to Stepanakert. In 1983-1985 he was the First Secretary of LCUY Stepanakert's city council, in 1985-1988 he performed a party work in LCUY regional committee. In 1988 he participated in the organization of Nagorno-Karabakh's defense. In 1991 he was the President of the Committee of Defense of NKR. On August 21, 1993, he was appointed as the Minister of Defense of RA, he led this position until 1995. In 1995-1996 he was the Head of the State Department of RA National Security, then the Minister of RA National Security. On November 8, 1996, he was appointed as the Minister of IA and FA of RA. In November, 1999, he was appointed as the Head of the Administration of RA President and Secretary of the National Security Council attached to RA President. On May 20, 2000, he was appointed as RA Minister of Defense, in May 2007-RA Prime Minister. On February 19, 2008 he was elected as RA President (he took the oath on April 8). During his reign, on October 10, 2009, transactions were signed with the Republic of Turkey about the beginning of diplomatic relations. He was awarded with RA Military Cross the 1st degree (1994), Tigran the Great (2006), NKR "Golden Eagle" orders (2000).



## THE SECOND REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA THE ORGANIZERS OF THE ARMY OF RA

### SARGSYAN VAZGEN

*Sparapet (a honor's name)*



**Vazgen Zaveni Sargsyan** ( born in 05.03.1959 in RA district Ararat village Ararat -27.10.1999 killed in conference hall of the National Assembly of RA is buried in military pantheon "Erablur") is a state military figure. In 1979 he has graduated from Yerevan State Institute of Physical Culture. In 1979-1983 he was ateacherof physical traininghis native secondary school, in 1983-1986he was a communist secretary of Ararat Cement factory.In 1986-1989he was the publicist's head of the department of "Garun" ("Spring") magazine, 1990-1992-he was a commander of land-defendervolunteer groups, as well as the Chairman of the Standing Committee of Supreme Council of Defense and Internal Affairs. In 28 January 1992 he was appointed as a Minister of Defense of the First RA, in 1992-1993 as a President's of Defense issues Advisor, as the representative of RA President in Armenia's border regions, in 1993-1995 as RA a state minister, in 1995-1999 as a Minister of Defense. In 11 June 1999 he was appointed as the RA Prime Minister. In 1998 he deserved the rank "Hero of Artsakh" was rewarded with a medal "Golden Eagle". In 1999 he was rewarded a rank of Armenia's National Hero(posthumous).For the service to the nation, the people gave him a "Sparapet" honor name. Streets , schools , RA Institute of the Ministry of Defense, military units were named after him, statues and busts were erected in 2000 in RA and NKR.In 2003 RA the Ministry of Defense established the Departmental medal "Vazgen Sargsayan".

## COLONEL-GENERALS

### DALIBALTAYAN GURGEN

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (02/20/1971)*

*Colonel-General of the Army of RA (06/04/1996)*



**Gourgien Harutiuni Dalibaltayan** (born in 06/05/1926, Georgia, the region of Ninotsminda, v. Big Aragyal) is a military, state figure of the Soviet and RA Army, honorable citizen of Yerevan (2001). In 1944 he left the secondary school of the village of Grlovka, in 1947 the military-infantry college of Makhachkala, in 1961 the Military Academy after M. V. Frunze in Moscow, in 1976 and 1978 the academic courses of the general staff of USSR Armed Forces. In 1942-1944, along with learning at school he did the work of the chief of the military registration table. In 1947-1958 he was the commander of the rifle platoon of the rifle detachment, the kursantian platoon of the school of the regiment, the educational company, the rifle battalion. In 1961-1990 he led different command positions: he was the commander of the 259th division of Baku, Lenkoran, and then the commander of the regiment of the division of the 60th Motorized Rifle Division of Kirovabad, the deputy commander of that same division, the commander of the 242nd Motorized Rifle Division of Sibir's military county, the chief of the staff of the troops of the Southern Group (Budapest) of USSR European military unit, the deputy commander of the North Caucasian military county (Doni Rostov). In 1990 he entered the ranks of the newly-created Armed Forces of RA. In 1991 he was the chief of the staff of RA committee of defense, in 1992 the chief of the staff of RA Armed Forces, in 1992-1993 the first deputy of RA Minister of Defense. In 1993 he was appointed as the advisor to RA President and RA military chief-inspector. On February 12, 2007, he was released to reserve. On May 29, 1992, he gained the degree of the Lieutenant General of the Army of RA. He is one of the active leaders of the Artsakhian War. In 1991-1994 he participated in the development work of the fighting plans of self-defense and liberation military acts of Nagorno-Karabakh, personally directed the acts of the liberation of Khojalu, the opening of the humane passage of Kashatagh. Goris-Kashatagh military act, neutralization of weapon emplacements of Kharvachar. Alongside Vazgen Sargsian he developed and validated the plan of the military act of the liberation of Shushi, "Hrazdan." He was awarded with the Soviet Red Flag, RA Military Cross the 1st, NKR Military Cross the 1st degree, St. Nerses Shnorhali of the Armenian Apostolic Church orders, RA "For the Service to the Fatherland" 1st degree medal

(09/18/2006). He gained the diploma of the National Assembly of RA (01/28/2005). In 2001 Hovhannes Ayvazian's "The General of the Victorious Army" biography-book was published dedicated to Gurgen Dalibaltaian's 75th birthday anniversary.

## LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

### ABRAHAMYAN MKRTICH

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (05/06/1989)*

*Lieutenant-General of the Army of RA (10/17/1997)*



**Mkrtych Ashoti Abrahamyan** (born in 12/18/1939, Georgia, the region of Akhalkalaki, v. Kartsakh-01/11/2008, Yerevan) is a military figure of the Soviet and RA Army. In 1962 he graduated from the military college of communication of the city of Cherepovetsk in the RF, in 1976 the course of the academy of the communication of USSR Ministry of Defense, in 1985 the military academy after Voroshilov of the general staff of AF USSR. He served in the Soviet Army in 1958-1992. In 1962-1965 he served in the North-Caucasian military county, in 1976-1981 in the Soviet military group located in Germany, in 1981-1983 in Moscow. In 1986-1989 he was the chief of the troops of the communication of the central group of the Soviet troops. In 1992 he began serving in the Armed Forces of RA. From February until June, 1992, he was the first deputy of the chief of the general staff of the Armed Forces of RA, in 1992-1994 the deputy of RA Minister of Defense, in 1995-1996 the head-general of the administrative department of MD of RA on special missions, in 2000 the advisor to the Minister of Defense of RA, in 2000-2002 the first deputy of the general military inspector of RA. On May 6, 1989, he gained the military degree of major-general. In 1992-1994 he participated in the development work of self-defense and liberation battles, in the further years in the army-forming, the military communication system. He was awarded with RA MD "Marshal Baghramian," "Drastamat Kanaian" medals, Soviet Red Star (1989), "For the Service to the Fatherland" 3rd degree orders, "Courage" medal. He was released to the reserve on February 4, 2002. The school of the village Kartsakh was named after him.

### GRIGORYAN MANVEL

*Lieutenant-General of the Army of RA (05/27/2000)*



**Manvel Sektori Grigoryan** (born in 07/14/1956, RA, the region of Armavir, v. Arshaluys) is a military figure of RA Army, Deputy of NKR Supreme Council (1992-1996), Hero of Artsakh (09/01/2000). He graduated from the secondary school of Arshaluys, in 1996 the higher academic course of MD RA, in 1998 Yerevan State University, the Faculty of Law. In 1975-1977 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1992 he joined RA Armed Forces and was appointed as the

commander of battalion. In 1993-1997 he was the commander of brigade, in 1997-2000 detachment. On March 14, 2000 he was appointed as the Deputy Minister of Defense of RA. On April 2, 2008, he was released to the reserve. In spring of 1989 he was the commander of the volunteer detachment of Ejmiatsin, in summer the self-defense detachment of the region of Hadrut, NKR. In 1990 he was arrested by the Internal Forces of USSR located in NKR, but in December he ran away from the captivity. In 1990-1993 he participated in the self-defense and liberation military acts ongoing in NKR southern regions, in 1993-1994 in the south-eastern regions of Armenia and southern regions of Martakert, NKR. He led the liberation act of the village of Hogher of the region of Hadrut. On September 20, 1996, he gained the degree of major-general. In 1999 he was elected as the president of the volunteer union of "Yerkrapah", RA. He was awarded with RA Vardan Mamikonian (09, 18, 2006), Military Cross the 1st (05/28/1994), NKR Golden Eagle (09/01/2000), NKR Military Cross the 1st (07/25/1994) degree, YVU "Sparapet Vazgen Sargsian", RA MD "Marshal Baghramian", "Drastamat Kanaian", "For Impeccable Service " the 1st degree medals.

### **HARUTYUNYAN VAGHARSHAK**

*Lieutenant-General of the Army of RA (09/20/1996)*

*RA Minister of Defense (1999-2000)*

**Vagharshak Varnazi Harutyunyan** (born in 04/28/1956, Georgia, c. Akhalkalaki) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1978 he graduated from the Caspian Higher Naval College after S. V. Kirov in Baku, in 1991 the Naval Academy after Kuznetsov of AF of the USSR. In 1978-1990 he served in the armed forces of the USSR. In 1986-1990 he was the senior officer of the staff of the Pacific Maritime. In 1990 he returned to Armenia. In 1991-1992 he was the Deputy Minister of the Internal Affairs of RA, in 1992-1996 the Deputy Chief of the Staff of the Main Command of CIS united forces, in 1996-1999 he was the representative of RA Armed Forces of the co-ordination staff of the military cooperation of CIS member countries. In 1999-2000 he was RA Minister of Defense. On September 19, 1994, he gained the degree of major-general of RA Army. In 1991-1992 he participated in the battles of the defense of RA borders, led military actions. He participated in the formation of the system of the "Joint Security Agreement", in the formation of the Armenian-Russian military-technical and military-political relations, in the preparation and training activities of the officer personnel of the Armed Forces of RF. On July 22, 2002, he was degraded according to the decree of RA President.





## IVANYAN CHRISTAPOR

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (August, 1968)*

*Lieutenant-General of the Army of RA (01/28/1994)*

Christapor Ivani Ivanyan (born in 12/20/1920, Tbilisi-09/02/1999) is a military figure of the Soviet and RA Army, Hero of Artsakh (posthumous, 2000). In 1940 he graduated from the artillery college of Tbilisi, in 1941 the infantry college of Krasnodar, in 1949 the Military Academy of Moscow after M. V. Frunze, in 1956 the military academy of the general staff of the AF USSR. In 1941-1942 he was the commander of the battery of the 39th regiment of the 30th rifle division of the 9th army, in 1942-1943 the commander of the artillery division of the 76th marine infantry brigade of the 56th army, in 1943-1944 the commander of the 195th mountain mine thrower regiment of the 18th army, in 1944-1946 the commander of the artillery of the 318th mountain rifle division, in 1949-1952 the chief of the department of the staff of corps. In 1952-1958 he served in the Soviet detachment located in Germany, was the commander of the artillery regiment, then separate brigade. In 1958-1968 he served in the military county of Odessa, was the commander of the artillery division, the head of the military chair of the State University of Odessa, the brigadier general of artillery. In 1968 he was appointed as the chief of the artillery of the 14th army. In 1973-1978 he was the deputy commander of the rocket artillery troops of the military county of Andrbaykal. In 1978 he retired. In 1978-1981 he worked in the civil protection bodies of Kishinev, in 1981-1992 Zaporozhe. The Artsakhian movement in 1992 again called the resigned major-general to military service. In 1992-1997 he was the advisor of the President of NKR Committee of Defense, the first deputy of the commander of NKR Army of Defense, the commander of the 10th mountain rifle division, the first deputy of NKR Minister of Defense. He made a great effort to NKR Army structures, especially in the formation of artillery, creation of educational detachments, centers, rifle ranges and experimental fields. In 1941-1945 he participated in the Great Patriotic War, from the Caucasian foothills he reached till Czechoslovakia through battles. He especially excelled in the liberation of Novorossiysk, Kerch-Eltigenian landing operation. In 1993-1994 he personally led the military operations near Stepanakert, the suppression of the Azerbaijanian weapon emplacements of the region of Martuni. He was awarded with RA Military Cross the 1st, NKR Military Cross the 1st degree (07/31/1994), NKR Golden Eagle (09/01/2000) orders, Artsakh's "Maternal Gratitude" medal, Soviet Lenin's two (11/05/1941 and 11/17/1943), Military Red Flag (09/18/1943), captain Suvorov the 3rd degree (11/17/1943), Red Star three (the first in 11/17/1943), "For the Service to the Fatherland" the 3rd degree orders, "For Military Service" medal. The Military

Academy of Stepanakert (the statue of Christapor Ivanian was inserted in the yard) and the ex-village of Khojalu of the region of Askeran are called after Christapor Ivanian. In 2001 the biography-book of "The Legend of Two Wars" by Tigran Devrikian was published dedicated to Christapor Ivanian.

### **PETROSYAN KARLOS**

*Lieutenant-General of the Security Service of RA (2000)*

*Director of the National Security Service of RA (1999-2004)*

**Karlos Khachiki Petrosyan** (born in 02/03/1951, RA, the region of Sevan, v. Gomadzor) is a figure of the national security system of RA. In 1975 he graduated from the Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1976-1989 he was the investigator of the MFA system of ASSR, senior investigator, chief of the department of investigation, in 1989-1992 Deputy Chief of MFA department of investigation, in 1992-1993 chief of the Department, in 1993-1994 Deputy Chief of the Department of IA of the city of Yerevan, in 1995-1996 prosecutor of the department of investigation of RA prosecution, in 1996-1997 the chief of the department of the struggle against the crimes and illegal circulation of drugs organized by RA Ministry of Internal Affairs and National Security, in 1997-1999 the Chief of the General Department of Investigation of RA Ministry of Internal Affairs and National Security, in 1999-2002 Minister of RA National Security, in 2002-2004 the Director of National Security Service attached to RA Government. On November 5, 2004, he was released to reserve.



### **MAJOR-GENERALS**

#### **ABRAHAMYAN SUREN**

*Major-General of RA Police (06/22/1993)*

*Minister of RA Internal Affairs (1999)*

**Suren Jahangiri Abrahamyan** (born in 01/14/1947, Yerevan) is a statesman and figure of RA Internal Service, Deputy of the National Assembly (1995-1999), member of the committee of the development of football of the Union of European Football (UEFA) (1998-2000). In 1970 he graduated from the Faculty of Technical Cybernetics of Yerevan State Engineering University, in 1979 the academy of the city of Moscow of USSR Ministry of IA. In 1970-1972 he served in the Soviet Army. After the demobilization he began serving in the system of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs of ASSR. In 1972-1995 he was the operative commissioner of the department of the criminal intelligence of MIA, senior operative commissioner, the deputy of the chief on the operational line of the department of internal affairs of the region of Shengavit of the city of Yerevan, then chief, Deputy Minister of RA Internal Affairs. In 1992-1996 he was the head of the



state program of "Syunik-Zangezur", the coordinator of the works of security and defense structures led by RA State Minister Vazgen Sargsian, deputy, later the chief of the staff, in 1996-1998 the Governor of Syunik, in 1998-1999 Mayor of Yerevan, in the months of June-October, 1999, Minister of RA Internal Affairs. In 1998-2001 he was the President of RA Federation of Football. Within the program of "Syunik-Zangezur" he participated in the organization work of the defense of RA south-eastern and south-western borders.



### ANTONYAN ALEKSEY

*Major-General of RA Army (09/02/2000)*

**Aleksey Alexandri Antonyan** (01/02/1947, district of Chernivtsi, v.Storozhynets) is a military figure of RA Army. Their family removed to Yerevan. In 1970 he graduated from the Higher Pan-Military Commander College of Leningrad after S. V. Kirov, in 1979 the Military Academy of Moscow after M. V. Frunze. In 1960-1992 he served in different detachments of the Soviet Army. In 1993 he joined RA Armed Forces. In 1993-2000 he was the senior assistant of the representative of the AF of RA in the co-ordination staff of the military cooperation of the member countries of CIS. On September 5, 2000, he was appointed as the first deputy of the representative-chief of the staff of RA AF in the co-ordination staff. He was awarded with Soviet "For the Service to the Fatherland" the 3rd degree order (12/27/1982), "For Courage" medal (1972).



### GHAZARYAN KARLOS

*Major-General of RA Police (11/02/1990)*

**Karlos Bagrati Ghazaryan** (born in 09/04/1940, Baku) is a figure of RA Army and internal service. In 1947 his family settled down in the city of Gyumri. In 1959 he left the secondary school, in 1962 Ordzonikidzch (now Vladikavkaz) College of Internal Troops after S. Kirov, in 1968 Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1977, with honors, USSR MIA Academy. In 1968-1973 he led different positions, was the chief of the separate educational group, the commander of division, battalion, the deputy commander of a regiment, deputy commander of a regiment-chief of the staff, Deputy Chief of the department of ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1973-1975 he was the deputy of ASSR Minister of Internal Affairs, in 1977-1983 the deputy of ASSR Minister of Internal Affairs, in 1983-1988 the chief of the department of the city of Yerevan of internal affairs, in 1988-1990 the chief of the higher courses of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in July 1990 the first deputy of the minister of the internal affairs, in 1990-1991 RA Minister of Internal Affairs, in 1991-1993 advisor on the law enforcement authority of RA Prime Minister, in 1993-1999 the deputy of the chief of the general military inspectorate

attached to RA President, in 1999-2000 Vice Minister of RA Internal Affairs. He had active participation in the formation of the first military college of RA Army. He was awarded with more than a dozen Soviet and RA medals.

### GHAZARYAN ROMEN

*Major-General of RA Police (1995)*

**Romen Lendrushy Ghazaryan** (General Buso) (born in 10/10/1951, RA, the region of Armavir, v.Pshatavan - 2015, Moskov) is a figure of RA Police system. In 1968 he left Pshatavan's secondary school, in 1976 the police school of ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1970-1972 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1976-1990 he served in the department of the internal affairs of the region of Shengavit of Yerevan, from lieutenant reaching the rank of major of internal service. In 1988 he joined the national movement ongoing in Armenia, the struggle of the union of Armenia with Artsakh. In January 1990 he participated in the military acts of Yeraskh. He participated in the battles of defense of Armenian eastern borders. At the end of 1990 he was included in the guards of RA First President, then became its commander on the status of the Chief of the Department of RA National Ministry of Security.



### GRIGORYAN GRIGOR

*Major-General of the Security Service of RA (1995)*

**Grigor Garegini Grigoryan** (born in 03/04/1935, Nagorno-Karabakh, c. Hadrut) is a figure of RA national security service. In 1952 he graduated from the secondary school after Askanaz Mravian in Yerevan, in 1958 the Faculty of Law of Yerevan State University. In 1958-1960 he served in the state security service of ASSR. In 1960-1964 he was a senior researcher and lecturer of criminal sciences of the research-criminal laboratory of Yerevan State University. In 1964-1984 he served in the national security service of ASSR: he held responsible positions, was the chief-board member of the operative department. In 1984-1991 he was the Deputy Minister of the Internal Affairs of ASSR, at the same time in 1990-1991 the commandant of the emergency situation of Goris, then the special regions of Meghri, in 1992-1993 Deputy of the Minister of Defense of RA and the commander of border troops, in 1993-1995 the chief of the department of the military investigation of MD of RA, in 1995-2005 the first deputy of RA National Security Minister (from 2003 RA National Security Service Director's). In 1988-1994 he had active participation in the defense of the borders of Armenia, in the creation and formation of the armed forces of Armenia, he led the first military unit of Armenia, the "Special Regiment" for two times, participated in the battles ongoing in Syunik, Tavush, Gegarkunik, Vayots Dzor, the liberation



of Nyuvadi, in the defense of Martakert. He was awarded with the medal of RA "Military Service." During his 50-year service he gained 19 governmental rewards, a titular weapon for two times.



### HAKOBYAN SEMEN

*Major-General of RA Army (10/23/2000)*

**Semen Khoreni Hakobyan** (born in 08/01/1956, Azerbaijan, c.Baku - 07.06.2014, Yerevan) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1977 he graduated from the higher military automobile-engineering college of Ryazan, in 1986 the military academy of rear and transport of Saint Petersburg, in 2000 the military academy of the general staff of AF, RF. In 1973-1992 he served in the Armed Forces of USSR, was the chief of the auto-transport service of the separate guardian reactive division, the commander of platoon of rocket transfer, the commander of automobile platoon, the commander of battalion, the deputy commander of the regiment. In 1992 he joined RA Armed Forces. In 1992-1993 he was the Deputy Chief of the rear-the chief of the staff of the rear, MD, RA, in 1993-1995 the chief of the department of RA MD inspection and control, in the months of October-December of 1995 the Deputy Chief of the general staff of AF RA, in 1996-1997 the chief of the rear department of AF RA, in 1997-2000 the chief of the staff of the general military inspector of RA President-the deputy of RA general military inspector, 2000-2003 the chief of the military staff-the first deputy of the commander. On August 4, 2003, he was appointed as the general on special missions of RA Minister of Defense. He was awarded with RA "Military Service" (2001), RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Drastamat Kanayan", "Vazgen Sargsyan", "For Impeccable Service " the 1st degree medals.



### HAYRAPETYAN VLADIMIR

*Major-General of RA Army (05/28/1994)*

**Vladimir Asaturi Hayrapetyan** (born in 06/25/1942, RA, district of Syunik, v. Shishkert) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1964 he graduated from the Higher Artillery Command College of Tbilisi, in 1972 Leningrad Artillery Academy after M. Kalinin. He served in the Soviet Army in 1961-1992. In 1972-1974 he was the commander of the division of the 51st Army, in 1974-1982 the commander of the division of the artillery regiment of Far-East military county, the chief of the staff of the corps of the 15th Army, in 1982-1986 the chief of the staff of the army corps of the North-Caucasian military county, in 1986-1990 the chief of the staff of the army corps of the central group of USSR troops, in 1990-1992 the chief of the rocket-artillery troops of the army corps of the military county of Siber. In 1992 he joined RA Armed Forces. In 1992-2003 he was the chief of the rocket troops and artillery of RA AF. In 1992-1994 he participat-

ed in the battles ongoing for the defense of the borders of the Republic of Armenia. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd degree (09/18/2000), "Vardan Mamikonian" (09/20/2003) orders, RA "Courage" (1999), RA MD "Garegin Nzdeh", "Drastamat Kanaian", the Soviet "For Impeccable Service" the 3rd, the 2nd, the 1st degree medals. He was released to reserve on October 16, 2003.

### HAROYAN HMAYAK

*Major-General of RA Army (05/28/1994)*

**Hmayak Varazdati Haroyan** (born in 01/09/1949, RA, the region of Talin, v. Areg) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1973 he graduated from Kharkov Higher Military-Engineering College. In 1968-1993 he served in the ranks of the armed forces of USSR, obtained the degree of military colonel (1991). In 1983-1984 he had been a lecturer of the special civil defence course of Yerevan, in 1984-1993 the Deputy Chief of the civil defense of Yerevan Soviet period, then the chief of the staff. In 1993 he joined RA Armed Forces. In June, 1993 he was the commander of the Eastern group of MD troops, in 1993-1994 officer on RA MD special missions, in 1994-1997 the Deputy of RA Minister of Defense, in 1998-2001 military attaché of RA Embassy in the Russian Federation, in 2001-2004 the chief of the department of emergency situations detached to RA Government. In 1992-1994 he participated in the self-defense and liberation battles of the regions of RA Chambarak, Tavush, Goris, NKR Martuni, Fizoghlu. He was injured on May 20, 1993. He was awarded with RA Vardan Mamikonian (01/28/2009), NKR "Military Cross" the 1st degree orders, The Soviet "For Military Service", "For Impeccable Service" the 3rd, the 2nd, the 1st degree medals.



### HARUTYUNYAN VYACHESLAV

*Major-General of RA Security Service (1992)*

**Vyacheslav Varnazi Harutyunyan** (born in 08/10/1948, Georgia, the region of Akhalkalaki, v. Samsar-2009) is a figure of RA National Security System. He is the lieutenant-general Vagharshak Harutiunian's brother. In 1973 he graduated from the Faculty of Law of Kuban State University. In 1973-1981 he served in the state security committee of ASSR. In 1981-1984 he participated in the military acts of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. In 1987-1991 he was the Deputy of ASSR KGB President, in 1991-1992 the first deputy of the chief of the general department of the national security, in 1993-1997 the Advisor of RA Prime Minister. In 1997-2001 he was the chief of the department of emergency situations attached to RA Government. He was awarded with the Soviet "Red Star" order.



## HOVAKIMYAN RUDIK

*Major-General of RA Police (1990s)*

Rudik Sureni Hovakimyan (there is no biographical information) is a figure of RA Police System. He was the Deputy of RA Minister of Internal Affairs.



## KARAPETYAN LEVON

*Major-General of RA Army (10/23/2000)*

Levon Sedraki Karapetyan (born in 06/18/1936, Yerevan-06/07/2003, Yerevan) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1959 he graduated from the Pan-Army Command Military Academy of Moscow, in 1971 the Faculty of Civil Construction of the Institute of Rail Transport of Doni Rostov. In 1955-1990 he served in the Armed Forces of USSR and obtained the title of colonel (1980). In 1959-1965 he served in the military group of the Soviet Union located in Germany. In 1965-1992 he served in the local governmental bodies of RA Military Commissariat. In 1992 he was the chief of the department of organization-mobilization of the general staff of AF, in 1993-1995 the deputy of the chief of the department of the organization-mobilization of GS of AF, in 1996-2003 the deputy of the chief of the organization-mobilization department of the general staff and the chief of the general staff of AF of RA. He participated in the creation work of the Armed Forces of RA. He was awarded with RA "Military Service" (2000), RA MD "Marshal Baghramian", "Drastamat Kanaian" medals, the Soviet "Red Star" (02/21/1985) order, "For Military Service" (02/21/1978), USSR MD "For Impeccable Service" the 3rd, the 2nd, the 1st degree medals.



## KARAPETYAN RAFIK

*Major-General of RA Army (1997)*

Rafik Mikayeli Karapetyan (born in 11/07/1923, RA, the district of Syunik, v. Bnunis) is a military figure of RA Army. He participated in the Great Patriotic War. He graduated from the military college of Telaviv, in 1949 the course of "Vistrel", in 1953 the Military Academy after M. V. Frunze in Moscow, in 1973 the higher course of division-commanders of the same academy. In 1961-1970 he was the commander of the motorized rifle regiment of the Soviet Army, in 1970-1975 the deputy commander of the motorized rifle division. In 1984-1991 he was the president of the republican committee of ASSR DOSAAF, in 1991-2002 he was the president of the central council of RA defense and technical-sports company. In 1995-2003 he was the president of the foundation of "Marshal Baghramian" and he has done a great job in erecting Marshal Hovhannes Baghramyan's equestrian statue in the city of Yerevan.

## KARA-POGHOSYAN ROMAN

*Major-General of RA Police (03/24/1993)*

**Roman Hakobi Kara-Poghosyan** (born in 03/25/1947 Yerevan-08/21/2009, Yerevan) is a figure of the Police System of RA, academician of the Academy of the Maintenance of Security Problems, Defense and Civil Order of the Russian Federation (03/01/2005). In 1964 he left number 40 secondary school of Yerevan, in 1969 the Faculty of Mining and Metallurgy of Yerevan Engineering University, in 1984 the correspondence section of the Faculty of Law of Yerevan State University, in 1989 the first faculty of the academy of MIA of USSR. In 1971 he began serving in the system of RA Ministry of Internal Affairs. He worked as the operative commissioner of the department of IA of Hrazdan, the chief of the department of IA of the region of Shahumian of Yerevan. In 1992 he was the chief of the department of the struggle ongoing against depredations of public property of MIA, RA, then the chief of the department of criminal intelligence, in 1992-1994 the Deputy Minister of IA, RA. In 1994 he was appointed as the first deputy of the director of the coordinating bureau of the struggle against crimes organized in CIS countries. He was awarded with the Soviet "Sign of Honor" (11/14/1997), "Peter the Great" the 2nd degree (03/10/2005) of the academy of the maintenance of defence and social order, security problems, RF, "St. Prince Alexander Nevski" the 1st degree of that same academy (03/25/2005) orders, "MIA Honored Worker" (08/23/1990), "MIA Honorary Worker", (01/31/2000), "Honored worker of RA Police" (04/16/2003), "MIA Honored Worker of the Republic of Tadzikistan" (09/20/2003), "Badge of Honor of RF Council of Security" (09/24/2003) badges.



## MARGARYAN ARTSRUN

*Major-General of RA Police (1996)*

**Artsrun Lendrushi Margaryan** (born in 06/13/1959, Yerevan - 02/09/1999, the victim of terrorism) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1981 he graduated from the Faculty of Applied Mathematics of Yerevan State University. In 1993-1994 he was the deputy commander of RA MIA internal forces, in 1994-1999 the commander of RA MIA internal forces-the deputy minister of RA IA and NS. In 1989-1991 he participated in the defense of the borders of the native country and the liberation struggle of Artsakh. He was awarded with "Military Service" (1998) medal.



## MARTIROSYAN SERGEY

*Major-General of RA Army (07/20/1992)*

**Sergey Sahaki Martirosyan** (born in 07/20/1928, Yerevan - 2012, Yerevan) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1958 he graduated from the faculty of Law of Yerevan State University. In 1956-1992 he served in the MIA system of Armenia, deserved the degree of the colonel of internal service (1985). In 1992-1993 he was the Deputy



of RA Minister of Defense-Chief of the Rear, in 1994-1997 the chief of the various military-command college of RA Ministry of Defense, in 1997 -2001 general on the special missions of RA Minister of Defense. He was awarded with RA "Military Service" (09/20/1996), RA MD "Marshal Baghramian", "Drastamat Kanayan" medals, titular weapon. In 2001 he retired. In 2002 he was elected as the president of the higher officer panel attached to RA Minister of Defense.

### **MKRTICHEV ROBERT**

*Major-General of RA Security Service (1992)*

**Robert Muradi Mkrticev** (born in 02/07/1937, Baku) is a military figure of RA Army. He left one of the secondary schools of Baku, the college of ship-repairing of Baku, in 1966 the Faculty of Law of the State University after M. Gorki in Perm. He worked as a motorist of the motor ships of "Caspi", "Bodri", and "Pravi" of the Caspian Fleet. In 1958-1961 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1966-1975 he was the folk judge of the region of Khanty-Mansiysk of the district of Tyumen, the president of the folk court of Uralsk, then the president of civil council of the same city. In August, 1975 he began serving in the USSR state security service. He served in the department of Tyumen of KGB. In 1989 he was given an assignment in the Armenian State Security Committee. In 1989-1990 he was the Deputy Chief of the national security department of ASSR State Committee, in 1990-1994 the Armenian Second Republic. He left Armenia for Tyumen.

### **PETROSYAN ASHOT**

*Major-General of RA Army (09/20/1995)*



**Ashot Sedraki Petrosyan** (born in 04/28/1956, RA, the region of Tashir, v. Metsavan) is a military figure of the Armenian Army. In 1973 he left the secondary school of Metsamor, in 1979 the higher military-political college of Novosibirsk, in 1989 Moscow Military-Political Academy after V. I. Lenin. In 1979-1984 he served in the Soviet military group located in Hungary, in 1984-1990 in the military county of Far-East (the district of Amur) and in the Transcaucasian military county (Tbilisi). In 1990 he returned to Armenia. In 1990 he was the deputy commander of the "Special Regiment" created in the cover of RA Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 1991-1992 the commander of the "Special Regiment", in 1992-1993 the commander of the landing-assault regiment, then brigadier general, in 1993-1995 the Deputy of RA Minister of Defense, in 1995-1996 the Deputy Chief of the General Staff of RA AF, in 1997-1998 the commander of the military unit, in 1998-1999 the Chief of the MD

Military Institute, in 1999-2001 the executive director of "Haypost", in 2001-2007 the chief of the department (later inspection) of safe performance of work and mountainous control of RA Ministry of Commerce and Economical Development. In 2007 he was appointed as the head of the SNPO of the "National Center of Technical Security" attached to RA Government. In 1991-1994 he participated in the self-defense and liberation battles of the regions of Noyemberian, Tavush, Goris, Kapan, Meghri of RA and the region of Shahumian of NKR. In 1998 according to the edict of the RA Minister of Defense he was degraded. His generalship degree was restored in 2001, according to the edict of RA President.

## PETROSYAN ASTVATSATUR

*Major-General of RA Army (09/20/1996)*

**Astvatsatur Avetiki Petrosyan** (born in 01/03/1953, RA, the region of Aragats, v. Lernapur) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1970 he left number 8 secondary school after Gabriel Sundukian in Vanadzor, in 1975 the department of metal science of the faculty of mining and metallurgy of Yerevan Engineering Institute, in 1996 the military academy of the AF General Staff of RF. In 1975-1990 he worked in different civic institutions. From 1988 he displayed active participation in the national-liberation movement of Artsakh. In 1992-2000 he served in RA Armed Forces. In 1992-1994 he was the chief of the department of staff organization of the Department of Human Resources of RA Ministry of Defense, Assistant to RA Minister of Defense on the issues of Artsakh, in 1994-2000 Deputy of RA Minister of Defense. In 2000 he was appointed as the chief deputy of the department of emergency situations attached to RA Government. In 1989-1994 he participated in the military actions of the defense of the borders of RA and NKR. He was the commander of the battalion of "Artsiv Mahapart" (Kamikaze Eagles). He led one of the defense sectors of Karvachar. In 1993-1999 he was the Deputy President of the volunteer union of RA "Yerkrapah." In 1997 he founded the non-Governmental Organization of "Artsiv Mahapart." He is one of the authors of the symbols of RA Army. He wrote poems which mainly became songs. He is the author of the anthem of the volunteer union of RA "Yerkrapah." The works of "Anthem of Yerkrapah", "Artsiv Mahapart", and "The Song" were published in "Artsiv Mahapart" book of songs (1997), in the book of "Kamikazes" (2002). He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 1st degree order (05/26/1998), RA MD "Marshal Baghramian", NKR "Maternal Gratitude" medals.





**POGHOSYAN VALERI**  
*Major-General of RA Security Service (1992)*  
*RA Minister of Internal Affairs (1991-1992)*  
*President of RA National Security Committee (1992-1993)*  
*RA Judge of Higher Qualification (1998)*

**Valeri Vagharshaki Poghosyan** (born in 03/25/1944, Yerevan) is a figure of RA Internal Service, judicial system, Deputy of RA Supreme Council (1990-1991), candidate of philosophical sciences. In 1966 he graduated from the Faculty of Physics of Yerevan State University, in 1972 the fellowship of that same university. In 1974-1991 he was the curator of the editorial of philosophy and law of the editorial of the Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia. In 1990 he was appointed as a Deputy of RA Supreme Council, secretary of the standing committee of SC legal issues. In 1991-1992 he was RA IA Minister, in 1992-1993 the President of RA National Security Committee, in 1993-1996 the Advisor to the President of RA Supreme Council, at the same time member of the amnesty commission attached to RA President. On February 6, 1996 he was appointed as a member of RA Constitutional Court. He is an author of more than 30 scientific works.



### **SARGSYAN ALIKI**

*Major-General of RA Army (09/20/1995)*

**Alik Geghami Sargsyan** (born in 01/22/1938, Yerevan) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1959 he graduated from the Military-technical college of Baltic air defense troops, in 1976 Moscow Military Academy after N. Zhukov. In 1956-1986 he served in the ranks of USSR Armed Forces. In 1959-1965 he was the commander of battery, then served in Cuba. In 1980-1983 he was the Deputy Chief of the staff of the 14th corps of the air defense, in 1983-1986 military advisor on AD in Libya. He resigned with the title of general. In 1992 he joined the liberation struggle of Artsakh. In 1992-1998 he was the chief of the department of AD troops of RA Ministry of Defense, in 1998-2000 deputy-advisor of RA Minister of Defense on AD, in 2000-2001 advisor to RA Minister of Defense. He was awarded with RA "Military Service" (09/18/2000) medal, Soviet "Red Star" (10/28/1970), "For the Service to the Fatherland" the 3rd degree (01/26/1986) orders, "For Courage", USSR MD "For Impeccable Service" the 3rd, the 2nd, the 1st degree medals. He was released to reserve on December 17, 2001.

### **SAROYAN SEDRAK**

*Major-General of RA Army (03/14/2000)*

**Sedrak (Seyran) Firdusi Saroyan** (born in 09/03/1967, RA, the region of Ejmiatsin, v. Haykashen) is a military figure of RA Army, Deputy of the Fourth Convocation of RA National Assembly (2007-). In 1994

he graduated from Yerevan Economic-Law University, in 1996 RA MD academic course, in 1998 the academy course of Greek land forces, in 2001 the course of the military academy of the general staff of RF AF. In 1985-1987 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1989-1992 he participated in the liberation battle of Artsakh. In 1992 he was called up to RA Armed Forces. In 1992-1993 he was the commander of the battalion of "Eagle-10", in 1993-1994 the commander of regiment, in 1994-2000 of the brigade. In 2000 he was appointed as the commander of the military unit. In 1989-1994 he participated in the self-defense and liberation battles of the settlements of the regions of Martakert, Fizulu, Kashatagh, Krasnoselsk, Karvachar. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/1996), NKR "Military Cross" the 2nd (05/28/1994) degree orders, RA "For the Service to the Fatherland" the 1st degree (09/18/2006), "Courage" (05/28/1994), RA MD "Marshal Baghramian", "Drastamat Kanaian", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree medals, titular weapon. According to his application he was discharged on February 15, 2007. On May 12, 2007, he was appointed as RA Minister of National Assembly according to the majoritarian electoral system of number 19 district of Armavir.



### SAFARYAN SAMVEL

*Major-General of RA Police (06/29/1993)*

**Samvel Moskovi Safaryan** (born in 06/02/1945, RA, the region of Aragatsotn, v. Norashen) is a figure of RA Police, RA honorable policeman (2003), poet, academician of the academy of the sciences of Caucasian peoples (2002), member of the Naval International Company (1992), honorable member of RA Writers' Union (2000). In 1959 he left the 7-year school of Norashen, in 1962 the secondary school of the village of Mets Mantash of the region of Artik, in 1968 the Faculty of Cybernetics of Yerevan State Engineering University, in 1982 the course of the academy of USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1968-1970 he served in Transbaikalian military region. In 1971 he began serving in RA system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1971-1972 he was a district inspector, in 1973-1975 senior inspector-engineer of the department of technology of USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 1975-1985 the chief of the same department, in 1985-1991 the Deputy Chief of the department of state protection of RA MIA, in 1991-1992 the chief of the same department, in 1992-1994 Deputy of RA Minister of Internal Affairs, in 1994-1995 Deputy Chief of the department of the Internal troops of MIA RA, in 1995-1996 the chief of the union of "Protection", in 1996-2006 chief of the police of RA underground, in 2006-2008 Deputy Chief of the news department of RA Police. In 1987 he gained the title of colonel. In 1989-1991 he fought in the border regions of Syunik with the detachment (in 1991 it was rearranged to a battalion) consisting of Armenian volunteers. He was awarded with



RA MD "Marshal Baghramian", Soviet "For Impeccable Service" the 3rd, the 2nd, the 1st degree medals, four times with a titular weapon. He is a laureate of the awards after Grigor Narekatsi (1992), George Byron (1994). He gained the medals of "Konstantin Simonov" (2000), "Alexander Fadeev" (2002) golden, "Hakob Meghpart" (2005). He published "A Brief Guide of Signaling Devices " (USSR, MIA, for official use (1976), the professional guide, which was translated into Russian and spread in USSR IA system), "Incense-perfumed" (1991), "Toward Goddess Anahit" (1992), "It is a Chess Field" (1992), "Forever and Ever" (1994), "Erg Ergots" (2000), "Seven Revelations" (2000), "Syuzi's Dream"(2000), "Artyomik's Dream" (2000), "Golden Eagle" (2001), "Meditation Song of Existence" (2002) collection of poems, "The Mystery of Destiny" (2005) novel. The collection of the articles and letters of "The Unfathomable and the Comprehensible " (2000) (composer Siranush Bulatyan), Felix Bakhchinyan's "Insight Walking Trails" research (2001), Albert Hovhannisyan's "The Incandescent Son of Aragatsotn Norashen" essay (2003) are dedicated to his poetic earnings and biography.



### SIMONYANTS EDUARD

*Major-General of RA Security Service (1993)*

*Chief of the Department of RA National Security (1993-1994)*

**Eduard Grigori Simonyants** (born in 04/12/1937, c. Grozni-11/30/2005) is a figure of RA National Security Service. In 1959 he graduated from the Faculty of Oil and Gas Technology of Grozni Institute of Oil Industry. He worked as a senior engineer in the factory of "Orgneft" in Moscow. In 1965 he was invited to Armenia and began serving in the Yerevan Factory of Chemical Reactives. In 1969 he was sent on mission to India and worked in Baraun Oil-Refining Factory. Later he had his personal investment in the work of the oil-refining, chemical and metallurgical industrial plants of Omsk, Volgograd, Ufa, Kuybishev, Tolyatti, Moscow, Batumi, Kirovabad. In 1969 he settled down permanently in Yerevan. He worked in Yerevan Chemical Combine after Kirov, in the cities of Abovian, Charentsavan. In 1990-1993 he was the 1st deputy of the general advisor of RA President, in 1993-1994 the chief of the state department of RA National Security. In 1995-2005 he had active functions in the circlets of "Community Forum of Armenian Intellectuals" and "Public Initiative of the Defense of the Liberated Areas."



### STEPANYAN LEVON

*Major-General of RA Army (1994)*

**Levon Vladimiri Stepanyan** (born in 07/28/1950, c. Nakhichevan) is a military figure of RA Army, Deputy of RA Supreme Council (1990-1995). He graduated from Moscow Higher Command College of Frontier Troops., USSR AF Academy. He began serving in

Transcaucasus, in the border guard gate, later he was appointed as the Deputy Chief of the political department of the detachment of Hadrut. He participated in the Afghan War, served in the department of the military frontier county of Tbilisi for 2 years. Then he moved to RA city of Armavir and led the positions of the chief of the political department and deputy commander. In 1990-1995 he was a member of the commission of defense and internal affairs of RA Supreme Council. In 1990 he gained the title of colonel. In 1991-1992 he was a military commissary of the Republic of Armenia, at the same time he officiated the first deputy of the chief of the General staff and the chief of the formation-mobilization department. In 1993-2003 he was the commander of RA Frontier troops.

## VARDANYAN VAGHARSHAK

*Major-General of Justice of RA Army (09/19/1994)*

Vagharshak Nersesi Vardanyan (born in 03/03/1952, RA, the region of Akhurian, v. Mayisian) is a figure of the system of RA justice, RA honored lawyer (09/17/2008), academician of Russian Academy of Natural Science (11/07/2005). In 1967 he left the 8-year school of Mayisian, in 1969 Gyunri number 25 secondary school after Eghishe Charents, in 1974 the Law Faculty of Yerevan State University, in 1982 Moscow higher investigation course, in 1983 the University of Marxism-Leninism of the Grouping of the Soviet Troops in Germany. In 1974-1975 he was an intern-investigator of the unit distributed in the burgh of Pelena. In 1976 he began serving in the system of the military prosecution of the Soviet Union. In 1976-1979 he was an investigator of the military prosecution of the garrison of the city of Mogochoa in the district of Chita, in 1979-1981 he was an investigator of the military prosecution of the 3rd Army of the grouping of the Soviet troops in Germany, in 1981-1985 he was a senior investigator of the military prosecution of the military-air forces of the Soviet troops in Germany, in 1985-1986 investigator of the military prosecution of the Transcaucasian military county, in 1986-1987 prosecutor of the department of investigation of the military prosecution of the Transcaucasian military county, in 1987-1990 the deputy of the military prosecutor of the 7th Army of the military county of Transcaucasus located in Yerevan, in 1990-1992 military prosecutor of the same army. From October 5, 1992 to March 11, 1996 he was the first military prosecutor of the Republic of Armenia, in 1996-2008 he was the chief of the department of RA General Prosecution, then the chief of the supervising department concerned with legality of the fulfillment of punishments and other coercive measures of RA General Prosecution. In 2008 he was appointed as the chief of the department of the security staff of RA General Prosecution. In 1992-1994 he participated in the organization work of the defense of the



borders of the Republic of Armenia. On September 22, 1991, he received the title of colonel. He gained the title of the "Honorable Worker of RA Prosecution" (2002). He was awarded with RA "Military Service" (01/26/2007), RA Ministry of Defense "Marshal Baghramian", "Zoravar Andranik" (2004), Soviet "For Impeccable Service" the 1st, the 2nd, the 3rd degree medals.



### TER-TADEVOSYAN ARKADI

*Major-General of RA Army (1992)*

**Arkadi Ivani Ter-Tadevosyan** (Artush Hovhannesi Tadevosyan) (Komandos) (born in 05/22/1939, Tbilisi) is a military figure of RA Army, honorable citizen of Yerevan (1998), Hero of Artsakh (09/08/2009). In 1962 he graduated from Pan-Army Command College of Baku, in 1972 the Military Academy of Rear and Transport of Leningrad. In 1962-1972 he served in the Soviet military group located in the Democratic Republic of Germany, in 1972-1977 in the Transcaucasian military county (c. Gyumri), in 1977-1982 in the Soviet military group located in Czechoslovakia, in 1982-1988 Belorussian military region. In 1988 he passed to the military service in Armenia. In June, 1991, he was sent on mission to Stepanakert by RA Committee of Defense in order to organize and lead the self-defense forces of NKR. In 1991-1992 he was the commander of NKR self-defense forces, in 1992-1993 the Deputy Chief of the general staff of RA AF, then the chief of the department of military-educational and extra-barrack preparedness, in 1993-1995 the chief of the department of the work carried out with RA MD staff, in 1996-2002 the senior assistant of RA Minister of Defense. In 2002 he was elected as the president of RA Protective Sportstechnical Company. In May, 2000 he founded the non-governmental organization of "Komandos". In May 1990 he was subscribed to "Sasuntsi David" military detachment. He was devoted to the national-liberation struggle of Artsakh and demonstrated himself as a brave commander. The military detachments led by him operated many feats in the self-defense and liberation battles for the settlements of Artsakh, he gained the honorable title of "Komandos" by the nation. Artsakh's capital Shushi was liberated on May 8-9, 1992 under his leadership. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 1st, NKR "Military Cross" the 1st, NKR "Golden Eagle" (09/08/2009) orders, RA MD "Marshal Baghramian", NKR "For the Liberation of Shushi", NKR "Maternal Gratitude" medals.



### OHANYAN DAVID

*Major-General of RA Security Service (2000)*

**David Ashoti Ohanyan** (born in 1951, Tbilisi) graduated from Yerevan State Engineering University in 1973. In 1975 he began serving in the system of the Armenian SSR State Security Committee. In 1994-1998 he was an employee of the military anti-investigation. In 1998 he was appointed as the chief of NKR National Security.

## 21ST CENTURY

### COLONEL-GENERALS

#### HAKOBYAN GORIK

*Colonel-General of RA Security Service (12/17/2009)*

**Gorik Gurgeni Hakobyan** (born in 02/11/1946) is a figure of RA Security Service. In 1968 he graduated from Yerevan State Engineering University. In 1968-1969 he worked in the factory of "Micro-Electromotor" in Gyumri. In 1970 he began serving in ASSR State Security Service. In 1994-1997 he was the chief of RA NSM general department, then the general department of anti-investigation, in 1997-1999 Deputy of RA IA and NS Minister, in 1999-2002 Deputy of RA NS Minister, in 2002-2004 RA NSS Vice-Director. On November 8, 2004, he was appointed as RA NSS Director. In 1996 he gained the degree of RA major-general of security service, in 2004 lieutenant-general. He was awarded with RA "Military Service" (1998), "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree (12/19/2006) medals.



#### HARUTYUNYAN HAIK

*Colonel-General of RA Police (04/14/2006)*

*Chief of RA Police (1999-2008)*

**Haik Artemi Harutiunyan** (born in 10/20/1955, Yerevan) is a figure of RA Police System. In 1972 he left Yerevan number 116 secondary school, in 1981 USSR MIA Ryazan higher school of police with the profession of lawyer. In 1974-1976 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1976 began serving in USSR MIA system: in 1976-1977 he was the sentry-assistant of the chief of the isolator of the district of Sverdlovsk. In 1981 he returned to Armenia. In 1981-1992 he led different positions in RA MIA system: was the operative commissioner of the department of the fulfillment of criminal punishments, the chief of the operative part of the reformatory of Kosh of the same department, the deputy on the operative branch of the chief of number 1 investigative isolator, the chief of Nubarashen number 2 corrective labor reformatory. In 1992-1994 he was the Deputy of RA Minister of Internal Affairs, in 1994-1999 the first deputy of the minister. In the months of October-November of 1999, he was the Deputy of RA Minister of Internal Affairs-Commander of Internal Troops. In November 1999 he was appointed as RA Minister of Internal Affairs. In 2003-2008 he was the Chief of RA Police. On June 19, 2008, he was appointed as the Chief of RA State Protection Service. In 2000 he gained the degree of lieutenant-general. Under his leadership and the participation of the specialists of the ministry, on April 16, 2001, the RA law "About Police" was adopted by RA National Assembly. In 1989-1994 he organized meetings of military preparedness of IA System employees, in October, 1992, he formed volunteer battalions out of IA employees, was the chief of the operative staff of the fulfill-



ment of the coordinated work of RA MD and other departments. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd (05/26/1998), NKR "Military Cross" the 1st degree orders.



### **HARUTYUNYAN MIKHAIL**

*Colonel-General of RA Army (01/25/2002)*

*Chief of RA AF General Staff-the First Deputy of RA Minister of Defense (1994-2007)*

*RA Minister of Defense (2007-2008)*

**Mikhail Harutiuni Harutiunyan** (born in 03/10/1946, Shamakhi, Saghian) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1967 he graduated from Baku Military Higher Pan-Army Command College, in 1976 Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1988 USSR AF Military Academy of the General Staff after Voroshilov. In 1963-1992 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1967-1973 he served in the Soviet military group located in Germany. In 1976-1983 he was the chief of the department of the 7th army of Transcaucasian Military County, deputy chief of the staff, in 1988-1992 the head of the chair of the military academy of the general staff. In 1992 he was enlisted into Armenian national armed forces. In 1992 he was the 1st deputy of the general staff of RA Armed Forces-the chief of the operative department, in 1992-1994 the first deputy of the general staff of RA Armed Forces, in 1994-2007 the chief of the general staff of RA Armed Forces-the first Deputy of the Minister of Defense, in 2007-2008 RA Minister of Defense. On April 15, 2008, he was removed from the office of RA Minister of Defense. On April 16, 2008, he was appointed as General Military Inspector of RA President, advisor to RA President. In 1992-1994 he participated in the organization and management of the defense of RA borders. On September 19, 1994, he gained the degree of major-general, on September 20, 1996 - lieutenant-general. He was awarded with the Soviet "For Impeccable Service" the 3rd, the 2nd, the 1st degree medals, RA "Vardan Mamikonian" (2003), RR "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/1999), NKR "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/2000) degree orders, RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree (09/18/2006), "Military Service" (06/30/1994), RA MD "Marshal Baghramian", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree medals, a titular weapon, American military "Legion of Honor" medal (2004).



### **YURI KHACHATUROV**

*Colonel-General of RA Army (04/16/2008)*

*RA AF Chief of the General Staff-the First Deputy of RA Minister of Defense (2008-)*

**Yuri Grigori Khachaturov** (born in 05/01/1952, Georgia, c. Tetrtsgharo) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1974 he graduated from Tbilisi Military-Artillery College, in 1985 Moscow Military-Artillery Academy. In 1970-1992 he served in the ranks of USSR Armed Forces. He served in Smolensk, in the region of Primorie, Usuriysk (Far East). In 1987-1988 he served in Afghanistan. In the Soviet Army he was a commander of platoon, battery, division, the chief of the staff of the rocket-artillery service of the division. In 1992 he began serving in RA Armed Forces. In 1992-2000 he was a commander of regiment, brigade, military unit, in 2000-2008 Deputy of RA Minister of Defense. On April 16, 2008 he was appointed as the chief of the general staff of RA Armed Forces-the first deputy of RA Minister of Defense. In 1992-1994 he participated in self-defense

and liberation battles ongoing for the defense of RA borders, for the regions of Tavush, Chambarak, Kapan, NKR Karvachar. On September 20, 1995, he gained the title of major-general, on May 20, 2000, the degree of lieutenant-general. He was awarded with "Vardan Mamikonyan" (01/28/2006), RA "Military Cross" the 2nd (05/28/1994), NKR "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/2000) degree orders, RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Drastamat Kanayan", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree medals, Soviet "Red Star" (1989), "For the Service to Fatherland" the 3rd (1989) degree, Afghan the 2nd degree cross (1988) orders, Soviet "For Impeccable Service" the 3rd, the 2nd, the 1st degree medals.

**OHANYAN SEYRAN**  
*Colonel-General of RA Army (05/25/2007)*  
*RA Minister of Defense (2008- )*



**Seyran Musheghi Ohanyan** (born in 07/01/1962, Nagorno-Karabakh, c. Shushi) is a state and military figure of NKR and RA, Hero of Artsakh (09/02/1999). In 1983 he graduated from Baku Pan-Army Command Military College. In 1979-1992 he served in USSR Armed Forces. In 1983-1988 he was the commander of the moto-rifle platoon of one of the units of the Soviet military group located in Germany, then commander of the company, in 1988-1992 the commander of the company of the 366th moto-rifle regiment of the 23rd division, battalion located in Stepanakert. In the months of March-December of 1992 he was the commander of the Armenian separate regiment formed in Stepanakert, in 1992-1993 the first deputy of the commander of NKR Defense Army, in 1993-1994 the chief of the staff of NKR Defense Army, in 1994-1998 the first deputy of the commander of NKR Defense Army, in 1998-1999 the commander of the military unit. On August 2, 1999, he was appointed as NKR Minister of Defense, on January 17, 2000, commander of NKR Defense Army. On May 6, 2007, he was appointed as the chief of the general staff of RA Armed Forces-the first deputy of RA Minister of Defense. On May 5, 1995, he gained the military degree of NKR General of the Army, on March 14, 2000, lieutenant-general of NKR Army. He participated in all the battles for the liberation of Artsakh. He lost one of his legs in one of the battles for the sake of his native land. He was awarded "Tigran the Great" (09/20/2003), RA "Military Cross" the 1st (09/20/1996), NKR "Military Cross" the 1st (05/08/1996) degree, NKR "Golden Eagle" (09/02/1999) orders, RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree(09/18/2006), RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Drastamat Kanayan", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree, NKR "For the liberation of Shushi", "Maternal Gratitude" medals, RA MD memorial-medal "Coat of Arms", Armenian Apostolic Church "St. Nerses Shnorhali" grand

medal of honor (2008), the medal of "Valeri Brusov" of the Russian company of the international cooperation with foreign countries attached to RF MFA (2008). On May 9, 2007, in Stepanakert he admitted NKR Army presentation.

## LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

### AGHABEKYAM ARTHUR

*Lieutenant-General of RA Army (09/20/2003)*



Arthur Alexandri Aghabekyan (born in 11/24/1963, Nagorno-Karabakh, the region of Hadrut, v. Great Taglar) is a military figure of RA Army, Deputy of the Fourth Convocation of RA National Assembly (2007- ), an academician of the International Academy of Sciences of Nature and Society. In 1986 he graduated from Yerevan State Engineering University. In 1988-1991 he was the chief of the workshop of the branch of Hadrut of the factory of condensers in Stepanakert. In 1988-1990 he displayed active participation in the preparation, organization and management works of the liberation struggle of Artsakh. In 1990-1992 he was the commander of the regiment of Hadrut of NKR, in the months of March-September of 1992 Advisor to NKR President, in 1993 the commander of the battalion, then the 1st protective circle of Hadrut, in 1993-1994 the chief of the management points of the 4th division of the operative department of NKR Defense Army, in 1994-1996 the commander of the 1st circle of DA, NKR, in 1996-1999 the deputy commander of military unit, then brigadier general, in July 1999 NKR Minister of Internal Affairs, in 1999-2000 chief of the department of the regional integration attached to RA Government, in 2000-2007 Deputy of RA Minister of Defense. On September 2, 2000, he gained the degree major-general. In 1988-1994 he participated in self-defense and liberation battles of Hadrut, Askeran, Martakert, Karvachar, Zangelan. He excelled at the end of June of 1992 when leading the self-defense battles of the sections of Drakhtik-Jrakus-Togh, ?n August 15 - Khuruhut hill-Melikashen-Hadrut. He was awarded with RA "Vardan Mamikonyan" (01/28/2005), RA "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/1996), NKR "Military Cross" the 1st (05/08/1996) degree orders, RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree (01/26/2007), RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Drastamat Kanayan", "For Impeccable Service" the first degree medals. He gained the order of the European Academy of Sciences of "Ekaterina the Second" (02/22/2005). In 2002 he founded the Pan-Armenian Foundation of "Martik." On February 23, 2007, according to his application, he was released to reserve and restored his membership in ARF party. On May 12, 2007, according to the proportional list of ARF party he was elected as the Minister of RA National Assembly.

## AFYAN SASHA

*Lieutenant-General of RA Police (2013)*

Sasha Mikayeli Afyan (born in 08/23/1953) is a figure of RA Police System. On February 13, 2008, he was appointed as the deputy chief of the police attached to RA Government.



## APRIAMOV ENRIKO

*Lieutenant-General of RA Army (01/26/2007)*

Enriko Alexandri Apriamov (Abrahamyan) (born in 03/14/1954, Georgia, Tbilisi) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1975 he graduated from Tbilisi Higher Artillery Command College, in 2000 the course of the military academy of the general staff of AF, RF. In 1971-1992 he served in the ranks of the Armed Forces of USSR. In 1975-1980 he served in the Transbaikalian military county (Chita), in 1980-1985 in the Soviet military group located in Czechoslovakia, in 1985-1989 in the military county of Leningrad, in 1989-1992 in Armenia. In 1992 he joined RA Armed Forces. In 1992-1995 he was the commander of the artillery regiment, in 1996-2000 commander of military unit, in the months of March-July, 2000, the deputy of the chief of the general staff of AF, RA. On July 8, 2000, he was appointed as the first deputy of the chief of the general staff of AF, RA. He participated in the liberation battle of Artsakh. On December 13, 1997, he gained the degree of major-general. He was awarded with RA "Vardan Mamikonyan" (09/17/2008), RA "Military Cross" the 2nd (05/28/1994) orders, "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree (09/18/2006), "Courage", RA MD "Marshal Baghranyan", "Andranik Ozanyan", NKR "Maternal Gratitude" medals, Soviet "Symbol of Honor" (04/18/1984) order, USSR MD "For Impeccable Service" the 3rd, the 2nd, the 1st degree medals.



## ARZUMANYAN VREJ

*Lieutenant-General of RA Security Service (12/18/2008)*

Vrej Khachaturi Arzumanyan is a figure of RA National Security. In 1999 he was appointed as Deputy (from 2002 Deputy of the Director of RA National Security Service) of the Minister of RA National Security. In 2001 he gained the degree of major-general. He was awarded with "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree medal (12/19/2006).

## BAGHMANYAN HAYKAZ

*Lieutenant-General of RA Army (09/17/2009)*

Haykaz Papiki Baghmanyan (born in 10/24/1963, Northern Artsakh, the region of Khanlar, v. Getashen) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1985 he graduated from Khmel'nitsky Higher Artillery Command College after N. Yakovlev, in 1996 the higher academic course of MD, RA, in 2002 the course of the military academy of the general staff of AF, RF. In 1981-1992 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1991



he displayed active participation in the battles for Artsakh. In August 1992, he began serving in RA Armed Forces and was appointed as an officer of the 9th department of MD, RA. In 1992 he was the chief of the staff of the circle of defense of Martakert of NKR self-defense committee, in 1993 the commander of the motorized rifle separate regiment, in 1994-1997 the commander of landing assault brigade, in 1997-1999 commander of the motorized rifle regiment, in 1999-2009 commander of military unit. On January 17, 2009, he was appointed as the deputy of the chief of the general staff of RA Armed Forces. On March 14, 2000, he gained the degree of major-general. In 1991-1994 he participated in self-defense and liberation battles of Martakert, Hadrut, Kashatagh, Kubatlu. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/1996), NKR "Military Cross" the 1st (05/04/1995) degree orders, RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree (09/18/2006), RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Drastamat Kanayan", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree medals.

### GALSTYAN STEPAN

*Lieutenant-General of RA Army (01/26/2007)*



**Stepan Galstyan** (born in 05/15/1963, RA, the district of Shirak, v. Maralik) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1988 he graduated from Armavir Higher Military College of Aviation Pilots. In 1992 he began serving in RA Armed Forces. He was a commander of squadron. In October 2003, he was appointed as the aviation chief-department chief of RA Ministry of Defense, on January 26, 2009, deputy chief of the general staff of RA AF. He participated in the liberation battle of Artsakh and the military acts ongoing for the defense of RA borders. He was awarded with RA "Vardan Mamikonian" (2005) order, RA "Military Service" (2001), "For the Service to Fatherland" the 2nd degree (2006), RA MD "Marshal Baghramian", "Andranik Ozanian", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree, NKR "Maternal Gratitude" medals.

### GASPARYAN VLADIMIR

*Lieutenant-General of RA Army (08/16/2001)*



**Vladimir Sergeyi Gasparyan** (born in 09/09/1958, Estonia, c. Talin) is a military figure of RA Army, Minister of RA Supreme Council (1990-1995). In 1989 he graduated from Volgograd Higher Law School of USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs with the qualification of an investigator. In 1976-1978 he served in USSR Armed Forces. In 1980-1995 he served in the system of USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, then in RA Ministry of Internal Affairs. He served in the department of internal affairs of Kotayk, was the Deputy Minister of RA Internal Affairs, chief of Sevan and Armavir regional departments of RA Ministry of Internal Affairs. On June 17, 1997, he began serving in RA Armed Forces and was appointed as the chief of the depart-

ment of RA MD Military Police. He was elected as a Minister of Supreme Council in Yerevan NO. 114 district, was a member of the deputy group of "Republic." He was awarded with RA "Vardan Mamikonyan" (09/17/2009) order, "Courage" (09/19/1998), RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Drastamat Kanayan", "Vazgen Sargsyan" medals. He gained a diploma by RA National Assembly (01/28/2005).

### GRIGORYAN GRIGOR

*Lieutenant-General of RA Police (06/21/2007)*

**Grigor Vardgesi Grigoryan** (born in 03/23/1960, RA, the region of Ararat, v. Vanashen) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1987 he graduated from Yerevan State University. In 1977-1981 he served in USSR Armed Forces. In 1990-1992 he was the chief of the criminal investigation department of the division of the internal affairs of Ararat, in 1992-1996 the chief of the department of IA of Ararat, in 1996-2000 the Chief of Ararat Regional IA Department. In 2000 he was appointed as the Deputy of RA Minister of Internal Affairs (from 2003 - Chief of RA Police) - commander of internal troops. On July 2, 2008, he resigned. In 2002 he gained the degree of major-general. In 1989-1994 in the cover of the volunteer detachments of Ararat he participated in self-defense and liberation battles of the settlements of the regions of Goris, Ararat, NKR Askeran, Martakert, Shushi, Kashatagh. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd, NKR "Military Cross" the 2nd degree orders, RA "Courage", RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Drastamat Kanayan" orders.



### GRIGORYAN MIKHAIL

*Lieutenant-General of RA Police (01/25/2002)*

**Mikhail Gurgeni Grigoryan** (born in 07/03/1953, RA, the district of Lori, c. Stepanavan) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1970 he graduated from Tbilisi Artillery Higher College, in 1987 the Artillery Academy after M. Kalinin, in 1996 the Military Academy of the General Staff of RF. In 1970-1992 he served in the ranks of USSR Armed Forces. On September 2, 1992, he was appointed as the commander of the artillery brigade of RA Ministry of Defense, in December of the same year - the commander of the separate motorized rifle brigade. In June-November of 1994 he was the commander of the Eastern group of RA AF, in January-December of 1995 - the first deputy of the chief of the general staff of RA AF, in July-August of 1996 the first deputy of the chief of the general staff of RA AF - member of the military board, in 1996-1997 commander of military unit, in 1997-2000 the first deputy of the chief of the general staff of RA AF. On May 30, 2000, he was appointed as the Deputy of RA Minister of Defense. On August 29, 2005, he was removed from the



position of the Deputy of RA Minister of Defense. In February 2006, he was appointed as an Advisor to RA Minister of Defense. In 1992-1994 he participated in self-defense and liberation battles of RA Chambarak, Kapan, NKR Kashatagh, Kubatlu, Zangelan, Minchevan, Horadiz, Jebrayil. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/1999), NKR "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/2000) degree, Armenian Apostolic Church "St. Nerses Shnorhali" (10/19/2003) orders, RA MD "Marshal Baghramian", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree, RA Police "For Cooperation Strengthening", RF MD "Marshal Zhukov" medals. He gained the honorable symbol of "Knight of Lori" (12/31/2000).

### DARBINYAN ARMEN

*Lieutenant-General of RA Security Service (12/15/2007)*

**Armen Vaghinaki Darbinyan** (born in 09/12/1949, Yerevan) is a figure of RA National Security System. In 1973 he graduated from Yerevan State University. In 1973-1975 he worked in one of the scientific-research institutes of ASSR Academy of Sciences. In 1975 he began serving in the system of USSR State Security Committee. In 2003 he was appointed as the Deputy Director of the National Security Service-Chief of the General Department of Investigation attached to RA Government. In 1990-1993 he was the deputy of the commander of the operative military detachment, then - acting commander. In RA borderlands he led military, operative acts and looked after the maintenance of public order. In 2003 he gained the degree of major-general. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd degree order, "Courage", "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree (12/19/2006) medals.

### HARUTYUNYAN HRACHYA

*Lieutenant-General of RA Security Service (12/15/2007)*

**Hrachya Vazgeni Harutyunyan** (born in 10/01/1956, RA, the district of Lori, Stepanavan) is a figure of RA Police and State Security. In 1973 he left Stepanavan NO. 1 secondary school with a golden medal, in 1978 the Faculty of Geography of Yerevan State University with red diploma, in 1984 the training course of USSR State Security Committee. In 1978-1979 he was a senior researcher in ASSR Academy of Sciences. In 1979 he began serving in the security service and during his 20-year service he reached from the operative commissioner to the position of the chief of the general department and obtained the degree of colonel. In 1999-2004 he removed to the system of the department of RA Police and was the chief of the department of the struggle against the organized crimes, then the chief of the department of criminal investigation. In 2005 he was appointed as the deputy of the chief of the department of RA National Security (later



Deputy Director of RA National Security Service). In 1990-1993 he had active participation in Artsakh liberation battle, in the military acts of the humanitarian corridor of Kashatagh, the defense of RA borders. On April 16, 2003, he gained the degree of major-general of RA Police. He was awarded with USSR "Military Red Flag" order, "For Courage", "For Military Service" medals, RA "Military Cross" the 1st degree order (05/26/1998), RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree (12/19/2006) medal, RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Vazgen Sargsyan", "Frityof Nansen" golden memorial-medal of the Foundation of Frityof Nansen.

### HARUTYUNYAN ROMIK

*Lieutenant-General of RA Security Service (12/17/2009)*

**Romik Frunzi Harutyunyan** is a figure of RA National Security Service. He was appointed as the Deputy Director of RA National Security Service. In 2004 he gained the degree of major-general. He was awarded with "For the Service to Fatherland" the 2nd degree (12/19/2006) medal.

### HUNANYAN HOVHANNES

*Lieutenant-General of RA Police (09/15/2006)*

**Hovhannes Vagharshaki Hunanyan** (born in 06/10/1952, Georgia, the region of Akhalkalaki, v. Aragva) is a figure of RA Police System. In 1969 he graduated from Aragva Secondary School, in 1975 the Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1975 he began serving in the system of ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1975-1994 he was an inspector on the issues of infants of the department of internal affairs of the region of Spandarian of the city of Yerevan, the chief of the department of the criminal investigation of the same department, the chief of the department of criminal investigation of IA department of the region of Erebuni, chief of IA department of the region of Shahumian, in 1994-1999 deputy of the chief of IA department on operative branch. In 1999 he was appointed as the Deputy Minister of RA Internal Affairs. On May 28, 1999, he gained the degree of major-general of police. He was awarded with RA "Military Service" (05/26/1998), RA "For the Excellent Maintenance of Public Order" (04/13/2007) medals.



### KARAPETYAN MARTIN

*Lieutenant-General of RA Army (08/17/2001)*

**Martin Nazari Karapetyan** (born in 03/18/1960, RA, the region of Ghukasian, v. Pokr Sepasar) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1981 he graduated from Tbilisi Higher Artillery Command College, in 1997 Saint Petersburg Artillery Academy after Mikhailov. In 1977-1992 he served in USSR Armed Forces, was a commander of platoon, battery, division. In 1992 he began serving in RA Armed Forces and was appointed as a military commissary. In 1992-1994 he was a deputy brigadier-commander-chief of the staff, in 1994 deputy com-



mander of a regiment-chief of the staff, in 1997-2000 deputy commander of a military unit-chief of the staff, in 2000-2003 commander of a military unit, in 2003-2008 chief of the department of rocket troops and artillery of RA AF General Staff. On July 15, 2008, he was appointed as the chief of RA AF Military Institute after Vazgen Sargsian. In 1993-1994 he participated in the battles of defense of Ijevan, opening of the humanitarian corridor of Kashatagh, liberation of Karvachar. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd degree order (01/28/2006), "Courage", RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Drastamat Kanayan" medals.

### KOCHUNTS KAMO

*Lieutenant-General of RA Army (09/20/2003)*

**Kamo Grishai Kochunts** (born in 01/28/1963, RA, the region of Goris, v. Khndzoresk) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1980 he left Khndzoresk secondary school, in 1984 Baku Higher Combined Arms command College, in 1997 RA MD higher academic course, in 2001 RF AF military academy of the general staff. In 1980-1992 he served in USSR Armed Forces. He served in the military counties of Turkmenistan, then Transcaucasus, in 1985-1987 in Afghanistan. In 1990 he began serving in RA Armed Forces. In 1990-1992 he was the deputy military commissary of Meghri, then Goris, in 1992-1993 the commandant of Goris Military home of the border troops, in 1993-1994 chief of the operative department of the motorized rifle brigade, in 1994-1995 deputy commander of a regiment, in 1996-2000 deputy commander of a military unit - the chief of the staff, in July-August of 2000 the deputy of the chief of RA AF General staff, in 2001-2002 the first deputy of the operative department of AF General Staff, in 2002-2007 the chief of the operative department of the general staff - deputy chief of the staff, RA AF, in 2007-2009 RA Military Commissary. On January 17, 2009, he was appointed as the commander of a military unit. In 1992-1994 he participated in self-defense battles of the settlements of RA border regions. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd degree order (01/28/2006), RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 2nd degree (09/17/2008), RA "Courage" (09/19/1998), RA "Military Service" (05/26/2000), RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Garegin Nzhdeh", "Vazgen Sargsyan", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree medals, Soviet "Red Star" (07/23/1987), "For the Service to Fatherland" the 3rd degree orders, Afghan "From Grateful Afghan People", "Soldier-Internationalist" medals.

### MAHTESYAN ARARAT

*Lieutenant-General of RA Police (04/14/2006)*

**Ararat Smbati Mahtesyan** (born in 07/22/1951, Georgia, the region of Bogdanovka, v. Small Khanchali) is a figure of RA Police System. In 1968 he graduated from the secondary school of Bogdanovka, in 1973 the Faculty of Applied Mathematics of Yerevan State University, in 1983 the Law Faculty of USSR MIA Academy. In 1973-1975 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1976 he began serving in the system of ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1976-1983 he was a programmer of MIA Counting Center, senior programmer, the



deputy chief of the department of algorithmation and programming, the chief of the department, in 1983-1989 the deputy of the chief of the department of criminal investigation of IA Department of the region after 26 commissaries of Yerevan, then - chief, in 1989-1992 the chief of IA Department of the region of Kalinino, in 1992-1993 the deputy chief of Ejmiatsin territorial department of IA, in 1993-1997 the chief of the department of the analysis, planning, information of the formation-inspection department of MIA staff, deputy chief of the department, deputy chief of staff-chief of the operative department, in 1997-2000 the deputy chief of the staff - the chief of the department of duty service of IA and NSM bodies, deputy chief - chief of the department of duty service and operative management of MIA staff, in 2000-2001 Deputy of RA IA Minister, in 2001-2008 the first deputy of RA IA Minister (RA chief of police). From June 5, 2008, he was removed from his position. In 2001 he gained the degree of major-general.

### MARTIROSOV LEONID

*Lieutenant-General of RA Army (01/25/2010)*

Leonid Armenaki Martirosov (born in 10/16/1939, Baku) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1958 he graduated from NO. 142 secondary school of Baku, in 1961 Tbilisi Higher College of Artillery Command Staff, in 1975 Leningrad Military Artillery Academy after M. Kalinin. In 1958-1990 he served in USSR Armed Forces. In 1961-1971 he was an officer of Transcaucasian military county, in 1975-1981 deputy of the brigadier-commander of the Central Asian military county, then - commander, in 1981-1985 brigadier-commander of the grouping of the Soviet troops located in Germany, in 1985-1990 the chief of the staff - deputy commander of rocket-artillery troops of the 4th combined arms army of the Transcaucasian military county. In 1990 he was discharged. In 1991 he began serving in RA Armed Forces. He was appointed as the senior officer of the operative department of the state committee of defense attached to RA Government. In March 1992, he was appointed as the deputy chief of the operative department, then the chief of RA AF General Staff. In 1992-2002 he was the chief of the operative department of the general staff - deputy chief of the general staff of RA AF. On February 1, 2002, he was appointed as the first Deputy of RA General Military Inspector. In the months of June-July of 1991, he participated in the battles of the liberation of the village of Nyuvad, in May 1992 the liberation of Shushi, in the months of June-July of 1992 the defense of Martakert. He has an obvious investment in RA army-formation, the development of the operative art of RA Armed Forces. On May 8, 1996, he gained the degree of major-general. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd (05/26/1998), NKR "Military Cross" the 2nd (05/07/2001) degree, Soviet "Red Star" (02/21/1969) orders, RA "For Military Service" (05/26/2000), RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Drastamat Kanayan", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree medals.





## MELKONYAN GURGEN

*Lieutenant-General of RA Army (09.20.2003)*

**Gurgen (Gagik) Garniki Melkonyan** (born in 04/10/1957, RA, the region of Martuni) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1958 his family moved to the village of Haykashen of the region of Ejmiatsin. In 1983 he graduated from Doni Rostov Institute of Public Economy with the qualification of engineer-economist. In 1988 he joined the Artsakhian movement. In 1991-1992 he served in "Special Regiment" created in the system of RA Ministry of Internal Affairs, was a chief of rear, then commander. In 1992 he was a deputy commander of the border regiment on the branch of rear, in 1992-1995 the commander of special motorized rifle regiment, in 1996-1998 the chief of the rear department of RA MD, in 1998-2000 the commander of the educational motorized rifle brigade after Marshal Baghramian. On March 14, 2000, he was appointed as the Deputy of RA Minister of Defense and gained the degree of major-general. In 1989-1994 he participated in the self-defense and liberation battles ongoing in the regions of RA Kapan, Ijevan, Noyemberyan, NKR Hadrut, Shahumian, Kashatagh, Kubatlu, Zangelan, Karvachar. He was awarded with RA "Vardan Mamikonian" (09/18/2006), "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/1996), NKR "Military Cross the 2nd" (05/08/2000) degree orders, RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Drastamat Kanayan", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree, RA Police "For Cooperation Strengthening" medals. He gained a diploma of RA National Assembly (01/28/2005).



## MIRZABEKYAN ALIK

*Lieutenant-General of RA Army (09.20.2003)*

**Alik Razmiki Mirzabekyan** (born in 02/20/1959, NKR, the region of Martuni, v. Berdashen) is a military figure of RA Army, military mechanical engineer of the field of nuclear power equipment. In 1981 he graduated from Sevastapol Higher College of Naval Engineering, in 2001 the Military Academy of RF AF General Staff. In 1976-1992 he served in the Soviet Armed Forces. On September 15, 1992, he was included in the ranks of RA Armed Forces. In 1992-1993 he was the chief of the armament staff of RA MD Armament Department, then the chief of staff-deputy chief of the department, in 1995-1997 the chief of the department of the engineering troops-chief of the engineering troops of RA MD, in 1998-1999 the chief of RA MD armament staff, in 1999-2000 the chief of RA MD armament department. On August 14, 2001, he was appointed as the Deputy of RA Minister of Defense. On February 7, 2002, he gained the degree of major-general. In 1992-1994 he participated in the activities of the armament replenishment of the subdivisions of RA Armed Forces, in the development of the plans of separate defensive and aggressive

battles. He was awarded with RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree (09/17/2008), RA "For Military Service" (09/20/1996), NKR "For Military Service" (01/01/2002), RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree, RA Police "For Cooperation Strengthening", FR MD "300 Years of the Russian Navy" medals. He gained a diploma of RA National Assembly (01/28/2005).

### MIRZOYAN STEPAN

*Lieutenant-General of RA Army (02/26/2004)*

**Stepan Vahani Mirzoyan** (born in 11/08/1945, Yerevan) is a military figure of RA Army, academician-secretary of the military department of Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, academician of the International Academy of Sciences of Nature and Society, academician of the Armenian Technological Academy, academician of the Academy of European Natural Sciences. In 1968 he graduated from Baku Higher Combined Arms Command College, in 1977 Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze. In 1964-1992 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1968-1969 he served in the Soviet military group located in Czechoslovakia, in 1969-1971 in Cuba, in 1971-1974 in the Center Asian military county. In 1979-1984 he was the chief of the staff of the famous Panfilovan division. In 1984-1986 he fought in Afghanistan. In 1986-1990 he was in Poland. In 1990-1994 he was a RA Military Deputy Commissary on muster, in 1994-1996 the chief of RA MD Department of Human Resources, in 1996 Chief of RA MD Non-Commissioned Officer School, in 1996-1997 Chief of RA MD Department of Human Resources, in 1997-2000 commander of a military unit, in 2000-2007 the chief of RA MD Military Institute after V. Sargsyan. In 2007 he was released to reserve. On December 26, 1998, he gained the degree of major-general. He participated in self-defense battles of RA borders. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/2001), Soviet "For the Service to Fatherland" the 3rd degree orders, RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree (09/18/2006), "Military Service", RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Garegin Nzhdeh" medals. He gained the order of "Peter the Great" (02/22/2005) of the European Academy of Sciences, the chivalrous mantle of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, the order of Knight of the International Union of Knights (2006).



### MNATSAKANYAN LEVON

*Major-General of NKR Defense Army (09/20/2003)*

*Lieutenant-General of RA Army (2014)*

**Levon Henriki Mnatsakanyan** (born in 09/14/1965, NKR, c.Stepanakert) is a military figure of NKR Army. In 1989 he graduated from Yerevan State Engineering University. In 1983-1985 he served in the Soviet Armed Forces. He participated in Artsakhian liberation struggle. He fought in almost all the fronts of Artsakh. In 1990-1992 he was a freedom fighter of the first company of



Stepanakert, in 1992-1993 deputy commander of the 61st motorized rifle battalion of the Central Defense Circle, in 1993 commander of the artillery division, in 1993-1994 chief of the artillery of the protective circle, in 1994-1998 commander of the artillery brigade, in 1998-2000 - motorized rifle division. On October 15, 2001, he was appointed as the commander of the rifle division. In 1992-1994 he participated in the self-defense and liberation battles of NKR settlements. He was awarded with RA "Vardan Mamikonyan" (09/18/2006), "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/1996), NKR "Military Cross" the 1st (07/28/2001) degree orders, RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Andranik Ozanyan" medals, a titular weapon.

### PAITYAN ARSHALUYS

*Lieutenant-General of RA Army (09/17/2009)*



**Arshaluys Zaveni Paityan** (born in 12/02/1959, RA, Tavush, v. Norashen) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1987 he graduated from the Faculty of Philology of Vanadzor Pedagogical Institute, in 1997 the Military Academy of the General Staff of RF AF. In 1978-1980 he served in the Soviet Army. He worked at a school. In 1988-1991 he was the commander of the volunteer detachment of "Nzhdech" of Vanadzor, in 1992 the commander of the home-guardsmen detachments of "The Independents" of Tavush, in 1992-1993 the commander of Vanadzor the first call-up, the first conventional battalions. On January 14, 1993, he was drafted into the military service. In 1993-1994 he was the deputy on the staff of the commander of the unit, in 1994-1995 the commander of unit, in 1998 deputy commander of unit, in 1998-2000 the chief of the RA MD Military Institute after Vazgen Sargsian, in 2000-2003 commander of a military unit. In 2005 he was appointed as the deputy chief of the general staff of RA Armed Forces. On January 8, 2001, he gained the degree of major-general. In 1988-1994 he participated in self-defense and liberation battles of the settlements of the regions of RA Tavush, Ijevan, Noyemberyan, NKR Kashatagh. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/1996) order, RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree (09/18/2006), RA "Courage" (2003) medals.

### POGOSYAN HUNAN

*Lieutenant-General of RA Police (04/15/2014)*



**Hunan Hrachi Pogosyan** (born in 12/25/1960, Yerevan) is RA State and Police figure. He graduated Yerevan state University, the faculty of Law. In 2010 he was appointed as the Deputy of RA Minister of RA Internal Affairs.

## SARGSYAN ALIK

*Lieutenant-General of RA Police (05/29/2008)*

Alik Sargsi Sargsyan (born in 06/01/1957, v. Kanachut, the region of Artashat) is RA State and Police figure. In 1978 he graduated from the Faculty of Culture of Yerevan Pedagogical Institute after Khachatur Abovian, in 1995 the Higher School of RA Ministry of Internal Affairs with the qualification of a lawyer. In 1979-1981 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1978-1979 he was an instructor of the department of culture of the regional committee of Artashat, HLCUY, in 1981-1982 instructor of the department of culture of the regional committee of Artashat, ACP. In 1982, on party mission, he began serving in the system of ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1991-1993 he was the chief of the criminal department of the department of internal affairs of the region of Artashat, then the deputy on the operative branch of the chief of Yerevan IA Department, in 1993 the chief of IA department of the region of Erebuni in Yerevan, in 1994-2000 deputy chief on the operative branch of IA Department of Yerevan, in 2000 the chief of Ararat IA Department. In 2000-2008 he was the Governor of Ararat. On May 29, 2008, he was appointed as the chief of the Police of the Republic of Armenia, gaining the degree of major-general. He was awarded with RA "Anania Shirakatsi", RA MD "Marshal Baghramian", RA Police "For Excellent Service and Cooperation" medals, golden memorial-medal of "Frityof Nansen" by the Foundation of Frityof Nansen, Armenian Apostolic Church "Nerses Shnorhali" order.



## SARKISYAN MURAZ

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (04/25/1990)*  
*Lieutenant -General of RA Army (08/25/2008)*

Muraz Sarukhani Sarkisyan (born in 08/01/1943, the district of Syunik, v. Internal Khotanan) is a military figure of the Soviet Army and the Army of the Republic of Armenia, academician of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences. In 1965 he graduated from Tbilisi Higher Artillery Command College, in 1977 Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze. In 1962-1992 he served in the Soviet Army. He served in the Far-Eastern military county, Northern military groups, in the military county of Odessa. In the military counties of Odessa and Far-East he was a commander of division. In 1985-1989 he was a deputy commander of the army corps of the Far-Eastern military county, in 1989-1992 deputy commander of the Central Asian army corps. On September 15, 1992, he began serving in RA Armed Forces. In 1992-2008 he was the chief of the department of RA MD Military Service. On August 25, 2008, he was appointed as an Advisor to RA Minister of Defense. In 1992-1994 he participated in self-defense and liberation battles of RA Goris, Meghri, Sisian, Noyemberyan, Tavush, Vardenis, NKR Kashatagh, Karvachar. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/1999) degree order, RA "Military Service" (1996), RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Drastamat Kanayan" medals, Soviet "Symbol of Honor" order (1982), "For Impeccable Service" the 3rd, the 2nd, the 1st degree medals.





## TSOLAKYAN FELIX

*Lieutenant-General of RA Security Service (12/17/2009)*

**Felix Khosteghi Tsolakyan** (born in 01/27/1952, RA, the region of Ani, v. Internal Jrapı) is a figure of the system of RA National Security. In 1974 he graduated from the Faculty of History of Yerevan State University. In 1974-1976 he was a teacher of the industrial-technological technical college of the city of Ararat, in 1976-1980 the secretary of the regional committee of Ararat, ALCUY, and then the second secretary. In 1980 he moved to ASSR System of State Security Committee. In 1993-1996 he was the chief of the department of Masis of RA National Security Department, in 1996-1999 the chief of the district department of Shirak, in 1999-2003 the chief of the service of control of RA President, in 2003-2007 the chief of the state tax inspectorate attached to RA Government. In 2007 he was appointed as Deputy Director of RA National Security System. In 2001 he gained the degree of major-general of RA Security Service. He was awarded with RA "Anania Shirakatsi" medal (12/29/2005).



## VARYAN HOVHANNES

*Lieutenant-General of RA Police (04/14/2006)*

**Hovhannes Kimi Varyan** (born in 04/25/1957, Gyumri) is a figure of RA Police System. In 1975 he left Yerevan NO. 122 Russian Secondary School, in 1981, with honors, Yerevan Police Secondary Vocational School, in 1987, excellently, the branch of Doni Rostov of USSR IA Academy. In 1975-1977 he served in the Soviet Army (internal forces). In 1978 he began serving in the system of ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs as an ordinary policeman. In 1981-1993 he was an inspector of the department of the maintenance of public order of MIA, senior inspector, the chief of the department, deputy chief of service of IA department of Shengavit, in 1993-1995 deputy chief of the service of IA department of Yerevan, in 1995-1996 chief of IA department of Ejmiatsin, in 1996 acting head of IA department of the district of Armavir. In March 1996, he was appointed as the Deputy of RA Minister of RA Internal Affairs. On June 13, 2007, he was removed from the service. He participated in the battles of the protection of RA borders (Vardenis, Goris, Meghri). He was awarded with RA "Military Service" (09/19/1998), NKR "For Courage" (2002), Soviet more than a dozen medals, weapon-reward (1993, 2001).

## YERITSYAN ARMEN

*Lieutenant-General of RA Police (2014)*

*RA Minister of Emergency Situations (2010)*

**Armen Henriki Yeritsyan** (born in 12/25/1960, Yerevan) is a figure of RA Police, doctor of legal sciences (12/17/1999), professor (06/30/2002), academician of the International Academy of Sciences

of Nature and Society (05/03/2002), Russian International Academy of Natural Sciences (10/21/2002), International Academy of Spiritual Unity of the Peoples of the World (02/14/2003), European Academy of Natural Sciences (05/01/2004). In 1978 he left Yerevan No. 12 Secondary School, the music school of pioneer palace, in 1986, with honors, Kaliningrad Secondary Vocational School of USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 1990 USSR MIA Volgograd Higher School of Investigation, in 1996 the Fellowship of Yerevan State University. In 1979-1982 he served in the Soviet Army. On August 23, 1982, he began serving in ASSR MIA system, was appointed as a policeman of IA department of the region of Nairi. In 1982-1986 he was a policeman of guard-patrol service of the department of IA in Nairi, in 1987-1990 the instructor of IA department of the region of Ashtarak, in 1990-1991 operative commissioner of the criminal investigation of IA department of the city of Yerevan, then senior operative commissioner, in 1991-1993 the chief of the same department, in 1993 deputy chief of IA department of the region of Mashtots in Yerevan, in 1993-1995 chief of IA department of the Soviet region in Yerevan, in 1995 deputy chief of the general department of the struggle against the organized crimes of RA IA Ministry, in 1995-1997 the chief of the same department, in 1997-1999 chief of the regional department of Kotayk MIA RA, in 1999-2001 chief of the general department of the struggle against the organized crimes of RA IA Ministry, in 2001-2008 Deputy of RA Ministry of Internal Affairs (now Deputy Chief of RA Police), in 2008-2010 the first Deputy of RA Prefect. On March 15, 2010, he was appointed as the Minister of Emergency Situations. On December 3, 1996, at Yerevan State University he defended his Candidates Thesis, on September 21, 1999, doctoral theses in the Management Academy attached to the President of the Russian Federation. He lectures in law faculties of Yerevan Hrachya Ajarian University, Yerevan French University, in the branch of Moscow New Law Institute in Yerevan. He is a member of the legal council of RA Police, scientific councils of Yerevan State University and RA Academy of Management. He published 11 monographs dedicated to the issues of the protection of human rights (two of which in Moscow, in Russian), more than 50 scientific articles, he participated in many conferences in Armenia and abroad. He was awarded with RA "Courage" (09/21/1999), RA MD "Marshal Baghramian" (1999), "Drastamat Kanayan" (2003), "Garegin Nzhdeh" (2004), NKR "Mkhitar Gosh" (2006), Soviet "For Impeccable Service" the 3rd, the 2nd, the 1st degree medals, seven times - a titular weapon, orders and medals of 10 other countries. He gained the medals after Albert Schweitzer and Fridtjof Nansen. In 2002 he was appointed as the President of the Federation of Ski Sport.





### YERANOSYAN LEVON

*Major-General of RA Army (08/16/2001)*

Levon Khachiki Yeranosyan (born in 03/30/1964, RA, the region of Ejmiatsin, v. Jrarat) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1982 he graduated from Yerevan Cooperative Technical College, in 1991 Law Faculty of Zaporozhye Pedagogical Institute, in 1996 RA MD higher academic course, in 2001 the course of the military academy of the general staff of RF AF. In 1983-1985 he served in USSR Armed Forces. In 1993 he began serving in RA Armed Forces. In 1993-1994 he was the commander of a commandant platoon, in 1994-1997 deputy commander of a unit, in 1997-2000 commander of a unit. In 2000 he was appointed as the commander of a military unit. In 1989-1994 he participated in the defense of RA and NKR borders. He was injured three times. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd (02/07/2003), "Vardan Mamikonyan" (01/28/2008), NKR "Military Cross" the 1st (07/25/1994) degree orders, RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree (09/18/2006), "Military Service" (09/21/2000), RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Drastamat Kanayan", NKR "Maternal Gratitude" medals.

## MAJOR-GENERALS

### ABRAHAMYAN ARMEN

*Major-General of RA Army (09/15/2006)*



Armen Andraniki Abrahamyan (born in 12/05/1959, NKR, the region of Hadrut, v. Vaghaver) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1984 he graduated from Yerevan Engineering University. In 1984-1988 he worked in the city of Armavir in Krasnodar Krai in Russia, was a builder. In 1988 he returned to Artsakh and participated in the formation of the volunteer detachments of Hadrut. During the years of Artsakhian War he was the chief of the staff of the regiment. In 1997-2005 he was the commander of the border military unit of NKR Defense Army. In 2005 he was appointed as the commander of RA Border Troops. In 1988-1994 he participated in the self-defense battles of the regions of NKR Hadrut, Martakert, the liberation battles of Fizuli, Jebayil, Karvachar. In 1998 he gained the degree of NKR DA colonel. He was awarded with NKR "Military Cross" the 1st degree order, "For Courage" medal.

### ADOYAN VOSTANIK

*Major-General of RA Army (01/27/2006)*



Vostanik Vasili Adoyan (born in 06/19/1951, the region of Kotayk, v. Qanaqer) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1968 he left the secondary school of the village of Qanaqer, in 1971 Moscow Military College of Public Defense, in 1983 Yerevan Institute of Russian and Foreign Languages after Valery Brusov, in 1987 Moscow Higher Officer 6-month course, in 2001 the 3-month course attached to the General Academy of the Russian Federation. In 1971-1987 he served

in the separate automatic regiment of USSR public defense located in Armenia, occupied different positions reaching from the commander of platoon to the position of the deputy chief of the civil department. In 1987-1992 he was the chief of the civil defense of the regions of Mashtots and Shengavit of Yerevan, in 1992-1993 the deputy chief of the operative department of RA Civil Defense Staff, in 1993-1995 deputy commander on rear of the military unit, in 1995-1999 the deputy chief of car-service of the department of armament of RA Ministry of Defense, then the deputy chief of the armament staff. On January 19, 1999, he was appointed as RA MD chief of the engineering troops - chief of department. In 1991-1993 he participated in the liberation struggle of Artsakh, fought in the defense sections of Noyemberyan, Goris, Khndzoresk, participated in the liberation battles of Berdzor, Nagorno-Karabakh. He was awarded with RA "Courage", RA "Military Service" (01/26/2007), RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 2nd degree (01/28/2009), RA MD "Marshal Baghramian", "Andranik Ozanian", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree medals, YVA "Sparapet Vazgen Sargsian" order and a titular weapon.

#### **ALEXSANYAN ALEXAN**

*Major-General of RA Army (07.09.2012)*

**Alexan Joniki Alexanyan** is military figure of RA Army. He was appointed as a chief of board of the activities with armed forces staff. He was rewarded with the first degree medal of RA "For Services to the Motherland" (05.09.2011).

#### **APOYAN RUBEN**

*Major-General of RA Army (17.12.2010)*

**Ruben Levoni Apoyan** is a military figure. He was appointed as an operative technical Chief of the main Department of Government of the Republic of Armenia's National Security Service.

#### **ASRYAN BORIS**

*Major-General of RA Police (04/03/2008)*

**Boris Grigori Asryan** is a figure of RA Police System. He was appointed as the deputy director of the coordinating bureau fighting against organized crimes and other dangerous types of crimes in the area of the member countries of CIS.

#### **AVETISYAN VARDAN**

*Major-General of RA Army (09/18/2006)*

**Vardan Martuni Avetisyan** (born in 04/24/1967, RA, the district of Syunik, v. Tegh) is a military figure of RA Army, member of NKR Writers' Union. In 1984 he left the secondary school of the village of Tegh, with honors, in 1991 Stepanakert State University, with honors, in 2005 Yerevan Management University. In 1985-1987 he served in the Soviet Army. From February, 1988, he was the responsible secretary of the student-juvenile union of Artsakh, in 1989 the command-



er of the reorganized detachment of the same union. At the end of 1991, he was a soldier in the battalion of the region of Martuni in Artsakh led by Meruzhan Mosinyan. In 1991-1992 he lectured on mission in Stepanakert State University. In 1992-1993 he was a commandant in the self-defense region of Martuni and the president of the executive committee of the city of Martuni, in 1993-1994 the commander of the defense region of Hadrut, in 1994-1995 deputy commander of the defense region of Martuni, in 1995-1997 commander of the defense region Mataghis, in 1997-2000 commander of the educational regiment of Ivanovka, in 2000-2002 commander of the defense region of Askeran, in 2002-2009 chief of the department on educational work of RA Ministry of Defense. On March 2, 2009, he was appointed as the chief of RA MD Information and Public Relations Department. In 1988-1994 he participated in the formation work of Artsakh volunteer detachments, in the defense battles of NKR Martuni, Hadrut, Martakert regions, in the liberation battles of Kashatagh, Aghdam, Fizuli, Jebrayil, Kubatlu, Zangelan. During the military acts he was injured twice. In 2000 he received the title of RA AF colonel. He gained the title of the First Level Commander. He was awarded with NKR "Military Cross" the 1st, the 2nd degree orders, NKR "Maternal Gratitude", RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 2nd degree (01/26/2007), RA MD "Marshal Baghranian", "Andranik Ozanyan" medals. He printed scientific, publicizing articles, published collections of stories, poems ("Love on the Cliffs" /verses, poem/, Y., 2007).

### AZOYAN BASENTSI

*Major-General of RA Army (01/25/2002)*



**Basentsi Baghdasari Azoyan** (born in 11/30/1947, RA, the region of Sisian, v. Vaghudi-06/12/2006, Yerevan, is buried in "Erablur" Military Pantheon) is a military figure of RA Army, diplomat. In 1970 he graduated from the Faculty of Middle Eastern Studies of Yerevan State University, in 1971 the higher anti-reconnaissance course of Minsk of KGB of USSR, in 1978 USSR KGB Moscow Reconnaissance Institute, in 1987 Moscow KGB Institute, in 1998 the course of G. Marshall European Center for Security Studies in German, in 2002 the course of J. Kennedy Management College of Harvard University in the USA. In 1970-1972 he served in USSR Armed Forces. In 1973-1995 he worked in USSR, and then in RA intelligence system, he carried out diplomatic work: in 1980-1983 he was an attaché to USSR Embassy in Islamic Republic of Iran, in 1983-1986 - Vice Consul in Afghanistan, in 1992-1995 the chief of the reconnaissance general department of RA National Security Service. On July 15, 1995, he joined RA Armed Forces. He was the chief of direction. In 1995 he was appointed as the deputy chief of the

state general staff of the reconnaissance department of the general staff of RA Armed Forces. He was awarded with RA "Military Service" (05/26/1998), RA MD "Marshal Baghramian", "Andranik Ozanyan" medals, a titular weapon, Afghan "Soldier-Internationalist: from Grateful Afghan People" medal.

### **BABURYAN ARMEN**

*Major-General of RA Army (09/18/2006)*

**Armen Eduardi Baburyan** (born in 11/10/62, NKR, c. Stepanakert) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1983 he graduated from Poltava Higher Military Communication College. In 1992-1994 he served in the system of RA Public Defense. In 1994-2003 he was the deputy chief of the troops of communication of the general staff of RA Armed Forces. In 2003 he was appointed as the chief of the communication troops of RA Armed Forces - the chief of the department of the systems of communication and automated management of the general staff of RA Armed Forces. In 2008 he was relieved of his duties. He gained the degree of colonel in 1999. He was awarded with RA "Courage" (2001), "Military Service" (01/28/2006), RA MD "For Impeccable Service" the 1st, the 2nd degree, "Marshal Baghramyan", "Andranik Ozanyan" medals.



### **BARSEGYAN TIGRAN**

*Major-General of RA Army (17.12.2010)*

**Tigran Vazgeni Barseghyan** is a military figure. He was appointed as a Chief of the main department of constitutional order counterterrorism of RA National Security Service attached to the RA Government

### **BRUTYAN ARIS**

*Major-General of RA Army (24.01.2012)*

**Aris Zarmaili Brutyan** ( RA District Tavush, village Paravaqar) is a military figure of RA Army. He graduated from the Military Academy of the Russian Federation. He was a deputy battalion commander, deputy commander of a military unit, the defense minister's head of apparatus. He was appointed as a chief of board of the activities with armed forces staff. He participated in the battles of Defense in Native District Tavush.

### **CHALYAN SERGEY**

*Major-General of RA Army (09/20/2003)*

**Sergey Rubeni Chalyan** (born in 10/09/1966, Azerbaijan, c. Kirovabad) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1987 he graduated from Tashkent Higher Combined Arms Military College, in 2000 the Military Academy of the General Staff of RF Armed Forces. In 1983-1991 he served in USSR Armed Forces. In 1987-1990 he served in the Soviet military group located in Germany. Returning to his fatherland he was appointed as the deputy of military commissary of Gavar. In 1992 he began serving in RA Armed Forces. In 1992-1993 he was a senior officer in the 9th department of RA MD, in 1993-1995 deputy commander of the detachment of special importance-chief of the staff of RA MD, in 1995 commander of the 6th protec-



tive circle, in 2000-2002 deputy chief of RA AF Department of Investigation, in 2002-2009 the chief of the org-mobilization department of the general staff of AF-deputy chief of the general staff of AF, RA. On January 17, 2009, he was appointed as RA Military Commissary. In 1991-1994 he participated in the self-defense and liberation battles of the settlements of the regions of NKR Shahumian, Martakert. In December 1992 he was injured because of mine explosion and lost his leg. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/1996) degree order, RA "Courage" (05/28/1994), "Military Service" (01/28/2006), RA MD "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree, NKR "Maternal Gratitude" medals.

### CHILINGARYAN MELS

*Major-General of RA Army (01/27/2006)*



**Mels Artaki Chilingaryan** (born in 05/09/1956, NKR, the region of Martakert, v. Vank) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1973 he left the secondary school of the village of Vank, with honors, in 1978 Armenian State Physical Institute, in 1981 the course of the officer educational military unit of the city of Kulyab in Tajikistan, in 1999 the Faculty of Command of the Academy of the Armored-Tank Troops of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation. In 1973-1974 he was a collecting worker in Stepanakert Electro-Technical Factory. In 1978-1980 he served in different units of the military county of Central Asia of the Soviet Army. In 1981-1992 he served in USSR MIA Internal Forces. In February 1992, he was sent on a mission to the newly-created Armenian Army. In 1992-1994 he was a commander of a separate company, in 1994 separate repairing-restoring battalion, in 1994-1996 of a separate battalion of displacement-transfer, in 1999-2000 deputy chief of the department of armament of RA Ministry of Defense. In August 2000, he was appointed as the chief of the department of armament of RA Ministry of Defense. In 1988-1992 he participated in the liberation struggle of Artsakh, in 1992-1994 he was often sent on mission to the circle of military acts in order to provide the troops with arms and ammunition. He was awarded with RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 2nd degree (01/26/2007), RA "Military Service" (05/26/2001), RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Drastamat Kanayan", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st and the 2nd degree medals.

### DAVTYAN ARTAK

*Major-General of RA Army (01/25/2010)*

**Artak Matevosi Davtyan** (born in 03/31/1970, RA, the district of Armavir, v. Bambakashat) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1987 he left Bambakashat Secondary School, in 1990 Moscow Higher Military College, in 1998 RF AF Combined Arms Academy, in 2006 RF AF Military Academy of the general staff. In 1988-1990 he served in the Soviet Armed Forces. In 1991 he returned to Armenia and

entered the ranks of the Special regiment. In 1992 he began serving in RA Armed Forces. In 1992-2007 he was a commander of a platoon, deputy commander of a battalion, deputy commander of a military unit, commander of a regiment, deputy chief of RA AF Department. In 2007 he was appointed as the chief of the operative department-deputy chief of the general staff of RA AF, in 2009 chief of the operative department of RA AF General Staff. He was awarded with RA "Courage", RA MD "Drastamat Kanaian" medals.

### **EGHIAZARYAN VARDAN**

*Major-General of RA Police (13.04.2012)*

**Vardan Volfiki Eghiazaryan** (born in 04/21/1956, Yerevan) is RA State and Police figure. In 2014 he was appointed as the Deputy of RA Minister of RA Internal Affairs.



### **FARYAN GEORGI**

*Major-General of RA Army (01/28/2009)*

**Georgi Grigori Faryan** (born in 01/20/1957, RA, the district of Syunik, township Hanqavan) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1974 he left Yerevan NO. 125 secondary school, in 1983 Yerevan State Engineering Institute, in 2000, the courses of RF AF Academy of the General Staff and Budapest Academy of International Rights, with honors. In 1983-1992 he worked in USSR research institutes of military importance. In 1992 he began serving in RA Armed Forces. In 1992-1994 he was the Deputy Governor of RA MD Affairs, in 1994-1997, on mission, the head of the staff-the first deputy of the plenipotentiary of RA Government, in 1997-2000 the inspector of the general inspection of RA President, then senior assistant. In 2000 he was appointed as the deputy of the general military inspector of RA President. He participated in the development of RA military doctrine and national security concept. He was awarded with state and departmental medals.



### **GABRIELYAN GAREGIN**

*Major-General of RA Army (02/26/2004)*

**Garegin Gabrielyan** (born in 09/03/1961, c.Baku) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1983 he graduated from Baku Higher Combined Arms Command College, in 1989 the higher course of the officer qualification. In 1979-1991 he served in USSR Armed Forces. In 1983-1988 he served in the Soviet troops located in Germany. In 1988, after the Sumgait crime he returned to Armenia. He served in the system of military commissariat, and then was appointed as the commandant of the region of Vardenis. In 1994-2000 he served in the system of RA Ministry of Internal Affairs, was a commander of the regiment of internal forces. In 2000- 2001 he was the commander of MD rifle regiment, in 2001-2004 the commander of the educational motorized rifle brigade, in 2004-2007 commander of a military unit, in 2007-2008 the chief of RA MD Military Institute after Vazgen



Sargsian. On July 2, 2008, he was appointed as RA commander of the troops of police - deputy chief of the police attached to RA Government. He was awarded with RA "Vardan Mamikonyan" (09/20/2003), "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/18/2000) degree orders, RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree (09/18/2006), RA "Courage" (06/19/2009), RA MD "Drastamat Kanayan" medals. He gained a diploma by RA National Assembly (01/28/2005).



### **GASPARYAN TIGRAN**

*Major-General of RA Army (01/25/2002)*

**Tigran Shuberti Gasparyan** (born in 04/21/1960, RA, t. Artashat) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1981 he graduated from Ulyanovsk Higher Military Technical College with a qualification of an engineer. In 1977-1992 he served in the Soviet Armed Forces. He began his service in RA Armed Forces on July 15, 1992. In 1992-1994 he was the chief of the 1st department of RA MD Rear Department, then the chief of the service of fuel-grease materials, in 1994-2000 the chief of the service of AF rocket fuel and combustibles. On June 15, 2000, he was appointed as the chief of RA MD Rear Department. He participated in the liberation struggle of Artsakh. He was awarded with RA "Courage" (09/18/2000), RA MD "Marshal Baghramian", "Garegin Nzdeh", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree, NKR "Maternal Gratitude", Soviet "To Veteran-Internationalist" medals.



### **GHAZARYAN EDUARD**

*Major-General of RA Police (04/15/2003)*

**Eduard Gevorgi Ghazaryan** (born in 03/27/1949, c. Yerevan) is a figure of RA Police. In 1966 he left Yerevan NO. 7 Secondary School after Vl. Mayakovski, in 1972 the Chemical-Technological Faculty of Yerevan State Engineering University, in 1982, with a red diploma, Management Academy of USSR IA Ministry. In 1972 he began serving in the system of ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1972-1980 he was an inspector of fire-fighting protection, officer of the Department of Human Resources of IA Ministry, deputy chief of the information center of IA Ministry, in 1982-1985 the chief of the service division of the department of extra-departmental protection of IA Ministry, in 1985-1989 chief of Yerevan Isolator of Investigation, in 1989-1991 chief of the division of the department of custodies of IA Ministry, in 1991-1997 inspector of the staff of IA Ministry, in 1997-1999 chief of the staff of RA Police, in 1999-2000 chief of the national central bureau of Interpol in the Republic of Armenia. He had active participation in the relations with Interpol, participated in Senegal International Conference of Interpol (1992), where Armenia became a member of that international company. From the mid-1990s he participated in all the meetings with IA Ministers of CIS countries and in

the creation of agreements and contracts. He was awarded with RA "For the Maintenance of Public Order" (04/14/2009), RA Ministry of Defense "Marshal Baghramyan - 100" (1999), RA Police "For Strengthening the Regime" (2004), "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree, Soviet "For Impeccable Service" the 1st, the 2nd, the 3rd degree medals. He gained the badges of "Honorable Collaborator" of RA Police and RF IA Ministry, CIS "For the Interstate Cooperation against Crimes" badge (2003), RF IA Ministry "For Military Cooperation" medal, badge of Belarus IA Ministry, "Frityof Nansen" golden memorial-medal.

### **GHAZARYAN VACHAGAN**

*Major-General of RA Police (12/18/2008)*

**Vachagan Ghazaryan** is a figure of RA Army. In 2007 he was appointed as the first deputy of the chief of RA State Protection Service.



### **GHAHRAMANYAN ASHOT**

*Major-General of RA Police (12/08/2006)*

**Ashot Sargsi Ghahramanyan** (born in 1949, RA, the district of Armavir, v. Aygeshat) is a figure of RA Police. In 1966 he graduated from the secondary school of the village of Tandzut of the region of Armavir, in 1972 Law Faculty of Yerevan State University with the qualification of a lawyer. In 1972-1974 he was an officer of the Soviet Army. In 1975 he began serving in the system of ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1975-1976 he was the inspector of OBKhSS Department of IA Department of Ejmiatsin, in 1976-1980 inspector of OBKhSS Department of ASSR IA Ministry, then senior inspector, in 1980-1986 chief of the division of OBKhSS Department of Yerevan IA Department, in 1986-1987 chief of the department of the struggle against drugs of the criminal investigation of Yerevan IA Department, in 1987-1990 deputy on the operative branch of the chief of IA Department of the region of 26 commissaries of the city of Yerevan, in 1990-1992 chief of IA Department of the region of Arabkir of the city of Yerevan, in 1992-1993 chief of the social-legal department of the Department of Human Resources of RA IA Ministry, in April 1993-January 1994, chief of IA Department of the region of Goris, in January-May 1994 chief of the Department of Conservation of RA IA Ministry, in June 1994-April 1995 chief of IA Department of the region of Masis, in 1995-1996 chief of IA regional department of Ejmiatsin, in 1996 chief of IA Department of Gyumri, in 1996-1999 chief of Regional IA Department of Lori, in 1999-2000 chief of IA Department of the city of Yerevan. In 2000-2002 he was in the reserve of RA IA Ministry. In 2002-2006 he was the chief of RA Syunik regional police. On April 8, 2006, he was appointed as Governor of RA Armavir. He was awarded with RA "Military Service", NKR "For Courage" medals.



## GIZIRYAN ASHOT

*Major-General of RA Police (2001)*



**Ashot Andraniki Giziryan** (born in 09/26/1958, Azerbaijan, the region of Shahumian, v. Verishen) is a figure of RA Police. In 1975 he left Verishen Secondary School, in 1985 USSR MIA Kaliningrad Secondary Police Vocational School, in 1992 RF MIA Nizhniy Novgorod Higher Police School. In 1978-1980 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1985 he began serving in the system of ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. He began his work in Artik IA Department. He was an inspector, deputy chief of IA Department, chief of IA Department, chief of Shirak Regional IA Department. In 1993-1995 he was the chief of the criminal investigation department of RA IA Ministry, in 1995-1996 the chief of Lori-Pambak Regional IA Department, in 1996-2000 the chief of IA department of the district of Shirak, in 2000-2002 chief of IA department of the city of Yerevan, in 2002-2003 the chief of the general department of the struggle against the organized criminality of RA Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 2003-2008 the chief of the department of the struggle against the organized criminality of RA Police, in 2008 the chief of the department of the struggle against the criminality of RA State Revenue State Committee. On February 21, 2009, he was appointed as the chief of the criminal enforcement department of RA Ministry of Justice. In 1990-1994 he had active participation in the Artsakhian liberation battle and in the military acts of the defense of RA borders. In the cover of the regiment of "Deer", the volunteer battalion of RA Ministry of Internal Affairs he participated in self-defense battles of the regions of RA Goris, NKR Shahumian. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd (2000), NKR "Military Cross" the 2nd degree orders, RA "Courage" (1994), "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree medals.

## GRIGORYAN VALERY

*Major-General of RA Army (02/26/2004)*



**Valery Narimani Grigoryan** (born in 01/02/1952, NKR, c. Stepanakert) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1974 he graduated from Baku Higher Combined Arms Command College, in 2001 the Military Academy of RF General Staff. In 1970-1992 he served in the USSR Armed Forces. In 1974 he was appointed to serve in Akhalkalaki. In 1986-1989 he was in Afghanistan, in 1989-1992 he lectured at the Military Chair of Yerevan State University. On March 1, 1992, he began serving in RA Armed Forces. In 1992 he was a commander of MD 2nd motorized rifle regiment, then the chief of the staff, in 1992-1994 the commander of MD 2nd motorized rifle brigade, in the months of June-September of 1994 the deputy chief of the operative department of MD General Staff, in 1994-1996 the

commander of the educational brigade, in 1997-1999 the first deputy of the chief of MD Military Institute, in 1999-2000 deputy commander of the military unit, in 2001-2003 chief of the staff of the military unit-deputy commander, in 2003-2009 commander of the military unit. On June 17, 2009, he was appointed as the deputy chief of RA AF General Staff. He participated in the battles of the defense of RA borders and the liberation battles of the occupied territories. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/2001) degree order, RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree (09/18/2006), "Military Service", RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree medals, Soviet "Red Star" (03/07/1989), "Symbol of Honor" (03/11/1982) orders, USSR MD "For Impeccable Service" the 3rd, the 2nd, the 1st degree, Afghan "From Grateful Afghan People" medals.

### GZOGHYAN RAFAYEL

*Major-General of RA Army (01/25/2002)*

Rafayel (Felix) Hovhannesi Gzoghyan (born in 01/15/1943, RA, the district of Lori, v. Shamlugh) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1963 he graduated from Tashkent Higher Tank Command College. In 1960-1988 he served in USSR Armed Forces, gained the military degree of the lieutenant colonel (1978). In 1988 he actively participated in the Artsakhian movement. In 1990 he was the chief of the staff of "Special Regiment." In 1991-1992 he was a member of RA Defense State Committee, in 1991-1992 chief of the staff of NKR self-defense committee. On May 25, 1992, he began serving in RA Armed Forces. In 1992-1993 he was the chief of RA MD 9th department, in 1993-1995 the commander of the troops of the Eastern group, then the general inspector of armament of RA MD general department, the chief of the department of the service of AF GS troops, in 1995-1997 commander of a regiment, brigade, in 1997-1998 officer of the special assignments of AF GS Chief, in 1998-2000 deputy commander-chief of the staff of a military unit, in 2000-2006 the deputy chief of RA AF General Staff. In 1989-1994 he participated in the Artsakhian liberation struggle. In 1990-1991 he organized the self-defense of the region of Shahumian, NKR. In August, 1991 he led the liberation act of the villages of Erkej, Manashid, Buzlukh. He is one of the organizers of the operation of the liberation of Shushi. He fought in the regions of Martakert, Fizuli, Kashatagh, Krasnoselsk. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/1996), NKR "Military Cross" the 1st (05/07/2001) degree, Soviet "For the Service to Fatherland" the 3rd degree orders, RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Drastamat Kanaian", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree, NKR "For the Liberation of Shushi " medals.





## HAMBARTSUMYAN GAGIK

*Major-General of RA Police (04/15/2003)*

**Gagik Sargsi Hambartsumyan** (born in 01/30/1955, c. Yerevan, in the family of the colonist of the village of Kasakh of the region of Aparan) is a figure of RA Police system, RA honored lawyer (04/14/2006). In 1972 he graduated from Yerevan Secondary School after Vagharsh Vagharshyan, in 1978 the Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1978-1992 and 1998 he served in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (from 2002 RA Police) of USSR then RA. In 1978-1980 he was an investigator of IA Department of the region of Shahumian of the city of Yerevan, in 1980-1989 investigator of the Department of Investigation of the city of Yerevan, senior investigator, in 1989-1990 chief of the investigation department, in 1989-1991 chief of IA Department of the region of Mashtots in Yerevan. In 1991-1992 he was the chief of RA MIA Department of Investigation-Deputy Minister. In 1992 he was invited to the system of RA Ministry of Defense in order to regulate the organizing problems of military police. In 1993-1996 he was the deputy chief of the department of MD military police, in 1997-1998 chief of MD Law Department. In 1998-1999 he was the chief of IA department of Arabkir of the city of Yerevan. In 1999 he was appointed as the chief of the general department of investigation of RA Police. In 2007 he was the deputy chief of RA Police-chief of the general department of investigation. He was awarded with RA MD "Marshal Baghramian" (2001), RA Police "Aram Manukian" (2003) medals.



## HAMBARYAN ARARAT

*Major-General of RA Army (09/20/2003)*

**Ararat Khachiki Hambaryan** (born in 09/16/1950, China-01/19/2009, Yerevan, was buried in Moscow) is a military figure of RA Army. He is the son of the colonel-general of the Soviet Army, Khachik Hambarian. In 1973 he graduated from the courses of Minsk Higher Engineering zenith-rocket Academy, in 1981 Kiev Engineering Radio Technical Academy for Anti-Aircraft Defense, in 1990 USSR AF Military Academy of the general staff. In 1967-1992 he served in the Armed Forces of USSR, then the Russian Federation. He was a commander of a battalion, regiment, and brigade. In 1998 he was invited to Armenia and was appointed as the RA AF chief of the anti-aircraft defense forces-the chief of the anti-aircraft department of defense. He was awarded with RA "Military Service" (09/20/2001), RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", the Russian Federation Defense Ministry "For Military Association Strengthening" medals.

## HARUTYUNYAN ARMEN

*The 3rd Class State Advisor of RA Justice (1999)*

*Major-General of RA Army (2007)*

**Armen Hranti Harutyunyan** (born in 02/25/1963, Yerevan) is a military figure of RA Justice System and Army. In 1986 he graduated from Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1990-1997 he worked in RA Ministry of Justice, reaching from the 1st degree advisor of the department of judicial bodies to the position of the chief of the same department. In 1997-2007 he was the Deputy of RA Military Prosecutor. In 2007 he was appointed as the chief of the department of investigation of RA Ministry of Defense. He was awarded with RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 2nd degree medal (01/25/2010).



## HARUTYUNYAN ARZUMAN

*Major-General of RA Security Service (09/17/2008)*

**Arzuman Garushi Harutyunyan** (born in 1957, the district of Kotayk, v. Geghashen) is a figure of RA National Security Service. He has been appointed as the chief of the Department of Yerevan city of the national security service attached to RA Government.

## HARUTYUNYAN GRIGOR

*Major-General of RA Security Service (05/28/2004)*

**Grigor Georgii Harutiunyan** (born in 09/21/1952, Azerbaijan, the region of Dashkesan, v. Dashkesan) is a figure of RA National Security Service. In 1969 he left the secondary school of the city of Kirovabad, in 1979 the Department of Construction of the Evening Faculty of Yerevan State Engineering University with the specialization of heat-gas supply and ventilation, with a diploma of an engineer-builder. In 1970-1972 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1972-1981 he worked in Yerevan structural organization of Moscow of the "Centre of Chemical Building Renovation" trust: in 1972-1976 he was a locksmith-fitter, in 1976-1981 exempt president of Trade-Union. In 1981-1984 he was a labor leader of USSR Construction Company, senior labor leader, the chief of the industrial-technical department, in 1985-1989 chief of the construction departments of NO. 23, then NO. 83 of the same ministry, in 1989-1990 manager of NO. 14 construction trust of the same ministry, in 1990-1992 president of the state committee of the fulfillment of RA special programs, in 1993-1995 Deputy of RA Minister of Defense, in 1996-1997 Deputy Minister of RA National Security, in 1997-1999 Deputy of RA Minister of Internal Affairs and National Security, in 1999-2008 Deputy Minister of RA National Security (now Deputy Director of RA National Security Service).



## HOVHANNISYAN RAFAEL

*RA Major-General of Justice (03.09.2011)*

Rafael Nikolayi Hovhannisyan is a justice figure. He was appointed as a first Deputy Head of the Justice Ministry's Penitentiary Department.

## HOVHANNISYAN VLADIK

*RA Major-General of Police (07.09.2012)*

Vladik Ashoti Hovhannisyan is a police figure. He was appointed as a Deputy Head of the Department of material and technical provide of Ministry of Defense.

## KARAPETYAN ARSHAK

*Major-General of RA Army (09/17/2009)*

Arshak Henzriki Karapetyan (born in 02/06/1967, Yerevan) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1989 he graduated from RF AF Kaliningrad Higher Naval College, in 1997 RF AF Combined Arms Academy. In 1984-1989 he served in USSR Armed Forces. In 1993 he entered the ranks of RA Armed Forces. In 1993-2006 he was a senior officer of the division of the investigation department of RA AF General Staff, chief of department. In 2006 he was appointed as the chief of the investigation department of the general staff of AF-deputy chief of the general staff of AF, RA. He was awarded with RA "Military Service", "For the Service to Fatherland" the 2nd, RA MD "For Impeccable Service" the 1st, the 2nd degree, "Drastamat Kanaian", "Admiral Isakov" medals.



## KOTANJYAN HAYK

*Major-General of RA Army (01/28/2005)*

Hayk Sargisi Kotanjyan (born in 07/25/1945, RA, the district of Shirak, c. Gyumri) is a military and state figure of RA Army, Deputy of ASSR Supreme Council (1975-1980, 1985-1990), candidate of philosophical sciences (1981, Moscow), doctor of politics (1993), professor of Yerevan Engineering University (1995), real member of Military Sciences of Russian Academy (1996). In 1964, he left Gyumri NO. 2 secondary school with a silver medal, in 1965-1967 he studied excellently at Radio Electronics Higher Military Academy after A. Popov, in 1971 he graduated from the Faculty of Technical Cybernetics of Yerevan State Engineering Institute, with honors, in 1981, Moscow Higher Party School and the Fellowship of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to CPSU central committee, with honors, in 1992 the doctoral of Russian Management Academy, in 1998 Americo-German Higher (Generalship) course of Strategic Researches after G. Marshall in Germany, in 2001 the training course of Graduate School of strategic researches of "TEND" in

Washington, in 2003 the USA Protection Institute of Linguistics, in 2004 the USA Defense University. In 1971-1987 he led party-state positions: he was the responsible organizer of the organizational unit of AULCUY central committee, the first secretary of ALCUY central committee, the deputy curator of the department of science and education ACP central committee, the first secretary of Hrazdan District Party Committee, inspector attached to the first secretary of ACP central committee, in 1985-1987 the president of ASSR State Committee of Professional-Technical Education, member of ASSR Government, the coordinator of the all-Union staff of USSR Government on eliminating the consequences of the 1988 earthquake. In 1982-1983 he was an envoy-advisor of CPSU Central Committee in Afghanistan. In 1992 he began serving in RA Armed Forces. He was the chief of RA MD military social department, the general editor of "Armenian Army" military magazine, the chief of the department of foreign affairs, in 1998-2002 attached to air-force - naval forces of RA Armed Forces in the United State of America. On February 1, 2002, he was appointed as the advisor to RA Minister of Defense. From 2005 he is the head of RA MD National Institute of Strategic Researches after Drastamat Kanaian. He was a member of ACP Central Committee, candidate of membership of the bureau of ACP Central Committee, member of AULCUY Central Committee. In 1982 he received the category of "Envoy-Advisor of CPSU Central Committee", in 1998 the diplomatic category of "RA Extraordinary Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary", in 1994 RA AF title of colonel. He was awarded with RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree medal (09/18/2006), Soviet "Badge of Honor" two orders, medals of USSR and Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a titular "Honor Weapon" by the government of Afghanistan. He is an author of 7 monographs. The monograph of "The Grounds of the Military Policy of the Republic of Armenia" belongs to his pen.

### **MAKARYAN ANDRANIK**

*Major-General RA of Justice*

**Andranik Artavazdi Makaryan** (district Tavush, village Paravaqar) is a military figure. He graduated from the Military Academy of the Russian Federation. He was appointed as a Commander of a Military Unit, then as a deputy NKR Ministry of Defense. He was rewarded with the first degree medal of RA "For Services to the Motherland" (07.09.2012).

### **MANUKYAN YURI**

*Major-General of RA Police (10.04.2010)*

**Yuri Alaverdu Manukyan** is a police figure. He was appointed the RA Police representative in Russian Federation adjacent of RA Embassy. He was rewarded with the second degree medal of RA "For Services to the Motherland" (03.09.2011).

### **MARDOYAN ALBERT**

*Major-General of RA Army (2012)*

**Albert Mardoyan** is a military figure. He was appointed as a Head of Department of RA Armed Forces of the Rocket Troops and Artillery.



## MARTIROSYAN ASHOT

*Major-General of RA Justice (09/18/2007)*

**Ashot Aghasi Martirosyan** (born in 05/31/1962, RA, the region of Ashotsk, v. Kakavasar) is a figure of the system of RA Justice. In 1978 he left the secondary school, in 1986 Yerevan Cattle-Breeding Veterinary Institute with the qualification of a grazier-engineer, in 2000 the Higher School of RA Ministry of Internal Affairs with the qualification of a lawyer. In 1986-1987 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1978-1981 he was a worker of Sariat State Economy of the region of Ashotsk, in 1986 assistant of the seed-grower technician of Parpi State Economy of the region of Ashtarak, in 1987-1992 brigadier of Ashatarak bee-keeping economy, grazier. In 1992 he began serving in the system of RA Internal Affairs. In 1992-2001 he occupied different positions in RA MIA Department of fulfillment criminal punishments. In 2001-2005 he was the chief of the staff of the criminal enforcement department of RA Ministry of Justice, in 2005-2006 the first deputy of the chief of the same department, in 2006-2009 chief of the criminal enforcement department of RA Ministry of Justice.

## MATEVOSYAN ISHKHAN

*Major-General of RA Army (24.01.2012)*

**Ishkhan Joraji Matevosyan** is a military figure. He was appointed as Head of Department of the combat readiness of the RA Armed Forces.



## MELKONYAN MISHA

*Major-General of RA Army (08/16/2001)*

**Misha Gvidoni Melkonyan** (born in 10/18/1952, RA, the region of Aragatsotn, v. Hnaberd) is a military figure of RA Army, candidate of historical sciences (1993). In 1969 he left Hnaberd Secondary School, in 1978 the Faculty of Middle Eastern Studies of Yerevan State University, in 1981 the course of operative investigation, in 1995 NATO College of Strategic Researches and Theory of Defense after G. Marshall. In 1971-1973 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1979-1980 he worked in the enterprise of "Erkaghluys." In 1981-1991 he served in the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces. He was an interpreter of Transcaucasian military county, reader, chief of the department of information, lecturer of the Military Chair of Yerevan State University. From June 1991, he began serving in the committee of defense attached to RA Government and participated in the organization of investigation in the border regions. Beginning from the first days of the formation of RA Armed Forces he began serving in RA AF General Staff. He was the chief of the department of information and analysis, deputy chief of department, acting chief of department. In 1999-2007 he was the chief of RA MD Department of

Foreign Relations and Military Cooperation. In 2007 he was appointed as the chief of the Department of Foreign Relations of the staff of RA Government. In 1993 he defended his Candidates Thesis on the theme of "Turkey's Military Policy in 1980-1990s." He has researches about the issues of RA Military Security Guaranteeing, he is an author of scientific articles. He was awarded with RA "Military Service" (01/28/2002), RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Andranik Ozanyan", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree, RF MD "For Military Companionship Strengthening" medals.

### MELKONYAN STEPAN

*Major-General of RA Security Service (2004)*

**Stepan Sureni Melkonyan** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of RA National Security Service. He was appointed as the chief of the general department of anti-investigation of RA National Security Service. He was awarded with "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree (12/19/2006) medal.

### MILITONYAN HAYK

*Major-General of RA Police (04/14/2006)*

**Hayk Sureni Militonyan** (born in 02/02/1950, RA, c. Yerevan) is a figure of RA Police. In 1975 he graduated from the Faculty of Physics of Yerevan Pedagogical Institute after Khachatur Abovyan, in 1986, with honors, the Academy of USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1978 he began serving in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Armenia. In 1978 he was the chief of the extra-departmental inspection of the department of internal affairs of Martuni, in 1978-1984 the deputy on political education of the chief of IA Department in Martuni, in 1986-1991 operative commissioner of the department of criminal investigation of IA Ministry of ASSR, then - RA, then senior operative commissioner, in 1991-1992 the chief of the 1st division of the same department, in 1992-1994 deputy chief of the department of regional internal affairs of Kotayk, in 1994-1996 the chief of the staff of the department of regional internal affairs of Armavir, then deputy chief on the operative branch of the department, in 1996-1997 deputy chief of the department of regional internal affairs of Aragatsotn, in 1997-1999 deputy chief of the department of the staff of RA IA Ministry, in 1999-2000 the chief of the 1st department of the general department of criminal investigation of RA IA Ministry, in 2000-2005 chief of department, in the months of February-August of 2005, the chief of the department of criminal investigation. On August 8, 2005, he was appointed as the chief of the general department of criminal investigation of RA Police. He gained the title of "Honorary Employee of RA Police" (01/16/2003). He was awarded with RA Police "For Excellent



Service in Police", "For Excellent Service in RA Police Forces" the 1st degree badges, RA Ministry of Defense "Marshal Baghramyan", "Drastamat Kanayan", Soviet "For Impeccable Service" the 1st, the 2nd, the 3rd degree medals, a titular weapon. He gained the golden memorial-medal of "Frityof Nansen."

### MURADYAN AVETIK

*Major-General of RA Police (07.09.2012)*

**Avetik Valodiayi Muradyan** is a RA military figure. He was appointed as a Chief of department of the Armed Forces Aviation.

### MURADYAN KOMITAS

*Major-General of RA Army (21.01.2013)*

**Komitas Razmiki Muradyan** is a RA military figure. He graduated from the Military Academy of the Russian Federation. He was a commander of battalion, regiment. He was appointed as the Head of Department of the Armed Forces' Troops Communications Division, the head of Communication and automated control systems. He was rewarded with the first degree medal of RA "For Services to the Motherland"(05.09.2011).

### NAZARYAN NERSES

*Major-General of RA Police (09/15/2006)*



**Nerses Henriki Nazaryan** (born in 01/07/1963, Yerevan) is a figure of RA Police. In 1980 he left Yerevan NO. 56 secondary school after Stepan Zorian, in 1985 Evening Department of Yerevan Institute of Public Economy with the qualification of commerce economy, in 1993 Law Faculty of Yerevan State University with the qualification of legist. In 1981-1983 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1980-1981 he was a worker in Yerevan Factory of Non-Alcoholic Drinks, in 1983-1984 electrician of the military unit located in the city of Abovian. On August 1984, he began serving in the system of ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs with the title of junior lieutenant. In 1984-1999 he was the operative commissioner of the department of criminal investigation of the department of the city of Yerevan of MIA (then RA Police) of ASSR (then RA), senior operative commissioner, chief of the division of the department of criminal investigation, chief of department, chief of the division of Avan of the department of the Soviet Internal Affairs, deputy chief of the department of criminal investigation of the department of the city of Yerevan, in 1999-2003 the chief of the department of Shengavit, then Ercebuni of the city of Yerevan of RA Police. On March 15, 2004, he was appointed as the chief of the department of the city of Yerevan of RA Police. He went in for sports: he is a master candidate of sports of karate sport, he was a champion of Armenia for four consecutive years. He was awarded with RA "For the Maintenance of Public Order" (04/14/2009), RA Police "For the Long-Term Service in

Police" the 1st degree, Soviet "For the Excellent Service of the Maintenance of Public Order" (1988), "For the Long-Term Service in the System of Internal Affairs" the 3rd, the 2nd degree, "USSR AF 70" medals, RA Police "For the Excellent Service in Police", "For the Excellent Service in RA Police Forces" the 1st degree, RF Ministry of Internal Affairs "For Cooperation with RF MIA" badges, golden memorial-medal of "Frityof Nansen" by the Foundation of Frityof Nansen. He was awarded with a titular weapon by RA Prime Minister (2004), RA Prefect (2003, 2005).

### NANYAN ZAVEN

*Major-General of RA Security Service (2004)*

**Zaven Balabeki Nanyan** is a figure of RA National Security Service. He was appointed as the chief of the general department of the maintenance of constitutional order, struggle against terrorism of RA National Security Service. He was awarded with "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree medal (12/19/2006).

### OHANYAN HOVIK

*Major-General of RA Army ( 24.01.2012)*

**Hovik Foliki Ohanyan** ( district Vayoc Dzor, village Qaraglukh) is a military figure. He graduated from the Physical College, the full course of Armed Forces, the Military Academy of the Russian Federation. He was a battalion commander, deputy commander of the regiment, regimental commander. He was appointed as a commander of military unity of Armed Forces. He participated in the liberation war of Artsakh.

### OSIKYAN ARTHUR

*Major-General of RA Police (03.09.2011)*

**Arthur Hakopi Osikyan** is a Ra police figure. He was appointed as a Deputy Chief of RA Police attached to the RA Government.

### PAPAZYAN ARTHUR

*Major-General of RA Army (05/02/2002)*

**Arthur Vardani Papazyan** (born in 07/12/1962, RA, c. Yerevan - 10/13/2002, Yerevan, is buried in "Erablur" Pantheon) is a military figure of RA Army, RA honored inventor (2001). In 1985 he graduated from the Faculty of Physics of Yerevan Pedagogical Institute after Khachatur Abovian, in 1997 the course of RF Academy of Communication, in 1999 the Fellowship of Yerevan Pedagogical Institute after Khachatur Abovian, in 2000 the course of the military academy of RF AF General Staff. In 1985-1987 he served in USSR Armed Forces, fought in Afghanistan. On March 16, 1992, he began serving in RA Armed Forces. In 1992 he was a senior officer of the department of human resources, then senior officer of the 9th department, in 1992-1994 chief of the communication of NKR Defense Army. During the liberation of Shushi he provided the service of



communication. In 1994-1995 he was the deputy chief of the department of communication of RA AF General Staff, in 1995-2002 chief of the department of communication. In 1989-1994 he participated in self-defense and liberation battles of RA border regions, NKR Martakert, Kashatagh, Aghdam, Fizuli, Zangelan, Kubatlu settlements. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/1996), NKR "Military Cross" the 2nd (05/08/2000) degree orders, RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Drastamat Kanaian", NKR "For Liberation of Shushi", "Maternal Gratitude", Afghan "Soldier-Internationalist: from Grateful Afghan People" medals.

### POGHOSYAN HUNAN

*Major-General of RA Police (10.04.2010)*

**Hunan Hrachi Poghasyan** is a RA police figure. In 27 March 2010 he was appointed first Deputy Head of policechief the?attached the RA government.He was rewarded with the firstdegree medal of RA"For Services to the Motherland" ( 03.09.2011).

### POGHOSYAN MIHRAN

*Major-General of RA Justice (20.02.2012)*

**Mihran Poghosyan** (born in 29.05.1976) is a RA justice figure, Candidate of Economic Sciences. In 1993?e graduated from the College named Ananias Shirakatsi with the bias physics and mathematics, in 1918 the Yerevan State University the faculty of Economics, in 2006 he graduatedfrom the Moscow University of Political Ecology as a qualified lawyer. From 1996-2008 he was the founder director of Limited Liability Company"Catherine Group". In 2000-2006he was the operative officer of Armenia's National Security Service and Yerevan' s City Administration, from 2006-2007?e was the NKR's operative officerof the most important works of the National Security Service. In 2007-2008 ?e was a Deputy bailiff of the Ministry of Justice. In 11 June 2008 he was appointed as RA Deputy Chief Compulsory Enforcement Officer.In 2008 he received the rank of colonel of justice.



### POGHOSYAN POGHOS

*Major-General of RA Army (09/17/2009)*

**Poghos Lyovai Poghosyan** (born in 02/10/1969, the district of Armavir, v. Lukashin) is a military figure of RA Army. In 1991 he graduated from RF MD Chelyabinsk Higher Military Automobile Engineering College, in 1999 RF MD Military Academy. In 1986-1992 he served in the Armed Forces of USSR, then RF. In 1993 he was transferred to the ranks of RA Armed Forces. In 1993-2003 he was the chief of the staff of a battalion, deputy chief of the staff of a unit, then - chief, deputy commander of a military unit. In 2003-2006

he was an acting deputy commander of a military unit, then chief of the staff of a military unit-deputy commander, in 2006-2007 commander of a mountain-rifle division. In 2007 he was appointed as the commander of a military unit. In 1993-1994 he participated in the defense battles of RA Eastern borders. He was awarded with RA "Military Service", "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree, RA MD "Garegin Nzhdeh", "Drastamat Kanayan" medals, NKR memorial-medal of the Army of Defense.

### SARKISYAN GRIGORI

*Major-General of RA Army (09/15/2006)*

**Grigori Zaveni Sarkisyan** (born in 01/01/1956, Azerbaijan, c. Zhdanovsk - 09/07/2009, Yerevan) is a figure of the service of RA State Protection. In 1974 he left Zhdanovsk NO. 1 Russian Secondary School, in 1980 Stepanakert collective-farm technical college, in 2002 the correspondence section of the Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1974-1976 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1976-1978 he was a driver of Stepanakert Road-Construction Department, in 1978-1988 an employee of the department of service and protection of Stepanakert Regional Council. In 1988 he became a member of Artsakhian national-liberation movement. He participated in the ongoing works of gathering signatures, the organized meetings in the region and Stepanakert, the first inter-ethnic clashes, the first exchange of prisoners. In 1992 he began serving in the protection service of NKR President of State Defense, then NKR President Robert Kocharian. From 1997 he continued his service in the Republic of Armenia. In 1998-1999 he was the chief of the 10th Department, in 1999-2004 chief of the 9th Department. On July 1, 2004, he was appointed as the chief of the department of RA State Protection. On June 26, 2008, he was relieved from his occupied position. He was awarded with NKR "Military Cross" the 2nd degree order (2003), RA "Military Service" (2000), RA MD "Andranik Ozanian" (2006), RA Police "For Cooperation" (2004) medals, golden memorial-medal of "Frityof Nansen" by the Foundation of Frityof Nansen (2007), RA "Honored Employee of RA Security" badge (2006), titular weapons (2001, 2004, 2005), diplomas of RA President (2002) and other offices.



### SIMONYAN ARTHUR

*Major-General of RA Army ( 24.01.2012)*

**Arthur Simonyan** ( born in 1962, Yerevan , Qanaqer) is a RA military figure. In 1979 he left the Yerevan's secondary school number 129 after Gayi, in 1985 he graduated from the General Military College, in 2008 he the Military Academy of the Russian Federation. In 1986-1988 he served in Afghatistan, participated in the war Afghan, in 1988-1990 in the regiment deployed in Stepanakert, in 1990-1994 military office in the Nor Norq. In 1996-2006 he was a com-



mander of military unit. In 2008 he was appointed as a commander of the armed forces' peacekeeping brigade. In 1990-1994 he participated in the humanitarian protective battles of Kapan, he participated in the battles for liberation in the Martakert, Qarvatchar, Varakn (Fizul), Horadiz, he was seriously injured and had received long-term treatment. He was rewarded with the "Fighting Cross" first degree medal (1987), he was rewarded with more than two dozen of medals.

### **TAMAMYAN HOVHANNES**

*RA Major-General of Police (10.04.2010)*

**Hovhannes Ghukası Tamamyan** is a police figure. He was a Chief of the main Department attached to the Government of the Republic of Armenia Police Criminal Investigations.

### **TAVARATSYAN GENADI**

*Major-General of RA Army (21.01.2013)*

**Genadi Victori Tavaratsyan** is a RA Military figure. He was appointed as the Head of the Strategic Planning Department of the RA Armed Forces.

### **YEPISKOPOSYAN HRANT**

*RA Major-General of Army (14.12.2012)*

**Hrant Mikayeli Eghiazaryan** is a military figure. He was appointed as a Chief of the main Department of constitutional order counterterrorism of RA National Security Service attached to the RA Government.

### **ZAKARYAN ARAM**

*Major-General of RA Police (2004)*

**Aram Mayi Zakaryan** (born in 12/05/1957, Yerevan) is a figure of RA Police. In 1974 he left Yerevan NO. 83 Secondary School, in 1980 Yerevan Institute of Russian and Foreign Languages after Valery Brusov, in 1995 the correspondence section of the higher school of the police of RA IA Ministry. In 1980-1982 he served in the Soviet Army, in ASSR Internal Forces. He began his service in IA bodies in 1982. In 1982-1992 he served in the department of criminal investigation of ASSR, then of RA IA Ministry. He was an inspector (operative commissioner), senior inspector, chief of department, chief of division. In 1992-1993 he was the chief of Kotayk regional IA Department, in 1994-1995 the chief of the regional department of Ejmiatsin, in 1995-1999 chief of IA department of the city of Yerevan, in 2000-2002 the chief of the 3rd department of the general department of criminal investigation of IA Ministry, in 2002-2004 the chief of the regional IA department of Aragatsotn. In 2004 he was appointed as the chief of the department of the state protec-



tion of RA Police. He was awarded with RA "For the Maintenance of Public Order" (04/14/2009) medal.

### ZARGARYAN RAFAYEL

*Major-General of RA Army (2001)*

Rafayel Vahagni Zargaryan is a figure of RA National Security System. In 1999 he was appointed as the chief of the general department of military counterespionage of RA Ministry of National Security. He was awarded with "For the Service to Fatherland" the 2nd degree medal (12/19/2006).

## SPECIAL SERVICE RANK OFFICERS (GENERALS)

### First Class State Counselor

### AVETISYAN VAGARSHAK

*RA Civic Special Service First Class Counselor (26.01.2012)*

Vagharashak Noriki Avetisyan is a RA army figure, Armed Forces' Colonel. He was appointed as the Head of Department of RA Defense the Ministry's Finance and Planning. He was rewarded with the first degree medal of RA "For Services to the Motherland" (07.09.2013).

### Second Class State Counselor

### AYVAZYAN LEVON

*RA Civic Special Service Second Class Counselor*

Levon Ayvazyan is a RA army figure. He was appointed as the Head of the Department of Defense Policy of RA Ministry of Defense.

### BARSEGHYAN ASHOT

*RA Civic Special Service Second Class Counselor*

Ashot Barseghyan is a RA army figure. He was appointed as the Head of Financial Inspection Department of the Ministry of Defense.

### GRIGORYAN ASHOT

*RA Civic Special Service Second Class Counselor*

Ashot Grigoryan is RA army figure. He was appointed to the Head of the Defense Ministry's capital construction and troops colonizing.



## HAYRAPETYAN GARNIK

*RA Civic Special Service Second Class Counselor (2010)*

**Garnik Vyachislavi Hayrapetyan** (born in 27.02.1970, Artsakh, Spetanakert) is a figure of RA Army. He graduated from the University of Foreign Economic Relations. From 1988-1992 he served in Soviet Army, in 1992-2009 in Armed Forces. In 22 April 2009 he got the rank of colonel. He was a rifleman, aide-de-camp, officer on special missions in NKR Defense Ministry coordination. He was an assistant army commander. In 2008-2009 he was the Deputy Chief of RA Minister of Defense Staff. In 2009 he was a senior assistant of the RA Minister of Defense, the head of the RA administrative apparatus. In 22 December 2009 he disengaged a reserve and was nominated as a Chief of Staff of the RA Defense Ministry. He was rewarded with the medals of second degree of RA "Military Service", "For service to the motherland", with the first and second degree medals of RA Defense Ministry's "Garegin Njdeh", "Drastamat Kanayan", "For Impeccable service", "Vazgen Sargsyan", NKR "Maternal Gratitude", with the medals of "Artsakh Liberation War Veterans Association".

## ISAKHANYAN MURAD

*RA Civic Special Service Second Class Counselor (26.01.2012)*

**Murad Isakhanyan** is a RA army figure, RA Armed Forces' Colonel. He was the head of the RA Armed Forces of Panzer Forces, the Deputy Chief of apparatus of the Defense Minister. He was appointed as the Head of Department of the RA Defense Ministry's military-industrial.

## PETROSYAN ARSEN

*RA Civic Special Service Second Class Counselor*

**Arsen Petrosyan** is RA army figure. He was appointed as the Chairman of the RA Defense Ministry's Central Military Medical Commission.

## SARGSYAN ARMEN

*RA Civic Special Service Second Class Counselor*

**Armen Sargsyan** is RA army figure. He was appointed as the Chief of administrative Department of the Defense Ministry.

## SEDRAKYAN SEDRAK

*RA Civic Special Service Second Class Counselor*

**Sedrak Gerasimi Sedrakyan** (20.02.1955) is a RA army figure, lawyer, RA Armed Forces' Colonel. In 1972 he left the Yerevan number 81 secondary school. 1979 he graduated Yerevan State University the faculty of Law. In 1981-1993 he worked in "Zovuni" productive incorporation (afterwards "Zovuni" sewing factory). He was a legal adviser, senior legal adviser. In 1993 he served in Armed Forces. He

was the Deputy Head of the Legal Department of the Ministry of Defence, head of Legal Department. He was rewarded with the first degree medals of RA " For service to the motherland" (07.09.2013) , " Military Service" ( 2000), with the RA Defense Ministry's medals "Marshal Baghramyan".

### TONOYAN DAVID

*RA Civic Special Service Second Class Counselor (2010)*

**Davit Edgari Tonoyan** (born in 27.12.1967 , Kazakhstan, Ust-Kamengorskcity) is a RA army figure. In 1991 he graduated Yerevan State University, in 1997 Military Diplomatic Academy of Russian Federation. In 1986-1988 he served in Soviet army. In 1992 he served in RA Armed Forces. In 1992-1994 he served in the system of the Ministry Internal Affairs. In 1994-1997 he was the Head of the Department of RA Ministry Defense military police. In 1997-1988 he was the Head of the Department of RA Ministry of Defense armament. In 1998-2004 he held various positions at NATO Allied Command headquarters. In 2004-2007 he was the representative of RA Armed Forces In NATO, in 2007-2009 he was the head of Department of International Military Cooperation and Defense Programs of RA Defense Ministry. In 2010 he was appointed as the first deputy defense minister. He was rewarded with the RA second and first degree medals "For service to the motherland"(07.09.2012) , with the RA first and second degree medals " Ozanyan Andranik", " Vazgen Sargsyan", "For Impeccable Service".



### SPECIAL TITLES GENERALS OF RA RESCUE SERVICE

#### BARSEGHYAN EDUARD

*Major-General of RA Police (2000)*

*Lieutenant-General of RA Rescue Service (2007)*

**Eduard Samsoni Barseghyan** (born in 1947, RA, the district of Syunik, v. Aghvank) is a figure of RA Police System. In 1966 he graduated from Goris Agricultural Technical College, in 1978 USSR MIA Moscow Academy, the branch of Doni Rostov, with the qualification of a lawyer. In 1967-1969 he served in the Soviet Armed Forces. In 1970 he began serving in ASSR IA system. In 1982-1990 he was the chief of the traffic department of IA department of Kapan, in 1990-1997 the chief of Kapan regional, Armavir territorial IA departments, then the chief of Syunik regional IA department, in 1997-2000 the chief of RA IA State Auto Inspection, in 2000 RA IA



Deputy Minister, in 2000-2004 the Governor of Syunik, in 2004-2007 chief of RA Emergency Department. In 2007 he was appointed as the Deputy Minister of RA Emergency Situations, director of the Armenian Rescue Service, in 2009 the first deputy, director of the Armenian Rescue Service. In 1990 adjacent to Kapan IA Department he created a self-defense company, then battalion. In 1990-1992 he led the self-defense battles of Kapan, had active participation in self-defense and liberation battles of the defender of the land and volunteer detachments of Kapan, Goris, Sisian, Meghri, suppressed the weapon emplacements firing Kapan. He organized and realized the exchange of prisoners. He was awarded with "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree medal (09/03/2009), Armenian Apostolic Church "St. Grigor Lusavorich" order, RA MD "Marshal Baghramian", "Drastamat Kanaian" medals.

### AZARYAN SERGEY

*Lieutenant-General of RA Rescue Service (03.09.2014)*



**Sergey Nikolayi Azaryan** (born 07/31/1955, Kirovabad, Gandzak) is RA Resuce Service figure. 1977 graduated the Saratov's High College of military engineering, chemical protection, 1988 Moscow Military Engineering Academy after V.Kuybishev. In 1977-1979 he was the head of the 938th calculation- analytic group of Civil Protection Republican staff Of Georgian SSR. In 1979-1985 he was the Armenia SSR Commander of anti-chemical and anti- radiological defense platoon and automated regiment, a lecturer of Republican Civil Protection staff courses, in 1988-1989 he was the Deputy Head of Civil Protection- head of Staff of Shahumyan region Executive Committee of Yerevan city. In 1989-1990 he was the head of anti-chemical and anti radiological section of Republican staff of Armenian USSR Chemical Protection. In 1990-1992 he was the deputy head of Civil Protection of Yerevan city- head of staff. In 1992-1993 he was the of first deputy head of RA attached Civil Protection staff, in 1993 he was the deputy head of RA Civil Protection-head Republican Staff, in 1993-1997 he was the Head of State administration of emergency situations- deputy minister- head of RA Civil Protection Republican Staff, in 1998-1999 he was the Consultant of the Head of RA Emergency Management Administration, in 1999-2000 he was the Head of population and territories protection department of Emergency Management Administration, 2000-2001 he was the Head of troops and rescue forces department of Emergency Management Administration, in 2001-2005 he was the Head of Emergencies prevention and consequences elimination department of RA Emergency Management Administration, in 2005-2009 he was the Head of population and territories protection of Armenian Rescue Service, in 2009 he was the

Deputy Director of the Armenian Rescue Service. In 20 July 2010 he was appointed as the Director of Armenian Rescue Service. He was rewarded with the first degree medal "For Service to the Motherland".

### GABRIELYAN VREJ

*Major-General of RA Rescue Service (09/18/2007)*

Vrej Vruyri Gabrielyan (born on 01/10/1952, RA, Yerevan) is a figure of the Armenian Rescue Service. In 1969 he left the secondary school, in 1973 Yerevan State Pedagogical Institute after Khachatur Abovian, in 1985 the Higher Investigation School of USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1974-1975 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1973-1974 he was an instructor of the school department of ALCUY Spandarian regional committee, in 1975-1978 inspector of the same regional committee, curator of the department of studying youth, the 2nd secretary of the regional committee, in 1978-1983 the curator of the department of the organizational works of ALCUY Yerevan city council. In 1983 he was sent on service into the system of ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1983-1996 he occupied junior and senior officer positions in the political department of the bodies of internal affairs. In 1996 he was sent on mission to the department of emergency situations attached to RA Government. In 1996-1997 he was the chief of the Inspectorate of Civil Defense and Emergency Situations, in 1997-1999 the chief of the staff of civil defense and emergency situations of the city of Yerevan, in 1999-2001 the chief of the department of civil defense and emergency situations of the city of Yerevan, in 2001-2005 the deputy chief of the department of emergency situations attached to RA Government - the chief of the department of emergency situations of the city of Yerevan, in 2005-2006 deputy chief of the department of emergency situations attached to RA Government. On March 10, 2006, he was appointed as the Deputy Director of RA Rescue Service. In 1991 he gained the title of lieutenant-colonel of internal service, in 1996 colonel of RA Armed Forces. In 1990-1991, in the cover of the subdivisions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs he participated in the protective actions of the borders of the Republic of Armenia. He was awarded with RA MD "Marshal Baghramian", (2004), RA Police "For Cooperation Strengthening" (2005) medals. In 2002 he gained the title of "Knight of Civil Defense" by the International Organization of Civil Defense.



### GRIGORYAN NIKOLAY

*RA Major-General of Rescue Service (03.09.2010)*

Nikolay Vladimiri Grigoryan (born 12/15/1957, RA, Yerevan) is RA Rescue Service figure.



## NIKOGHOSYAN VACHAGAN

*RA Major-General of Rescue Service (03.09.2010)*

Vachagan Mirhani Nikoghosyan is RA rescue service figure. He was appointed as the Head of rescue forces of Ministry of Emergency Situations of Armenia's Rescue Service.

## TANANYAN ARAM

*Major-General of RA Rescue Service (09/15/2006)*



**Aram Alexandri Tananyan** (born in 12/21/1959, Azerbaijan, the region of Khanlar, v. Chayqend) is a figure of RA Rescue Service. In 1981 he graduated from the Faculty of Chemistry of Yerevan State University, in 1993 the Faculty of Chemical Defense of the Military Engineering Academy after V. Kuybishev. In 1982-1993 he served in USSR, then RF Armed Forces. In 1982-1985 he was the chief of the calculation and analytical group of the staff of the chemical defense of Kyrgyzstan, in 1985-1987 the chief of the Kyrgyzstanian SSR chemical-radiometric laboratory, in 1987-1990 the chief of the chemical-radiometric laboratory of chemical defense of the region of Murmansk in the Russian Federation, in 1990-1993 an auditor in Kuybishev military-engineering academy. In 1993 he was sent on mission to RA Ministry of Defense. In 1993-1997 he was the chief of the department of chemical and radiation protection of the republic staff of RA chemical defense-the chief of the operative department, in 1997-2000 the first deputy of the chief of the department of RA Emergency Situations, in 2000-2006 the deputy chief of the same department. On March 10, 2006, he was appointed as a deputy director of the rescue service of Armenia of RA Ministry of Territorial Administration. On June 3, 1997, he gained the military title of colonel (on March 6, 2006, he was qualified as a colonel of rescue service). In 1997 he was appointed as RA plenipotentiary in the interstate council of man-made and natural disasters of CIS countries, in 2006 the president of the interstate council. In the months of January-March of 1989 he participated in the elimination work of the consequences of the accident of Chernobyl nuclear power station. He gained medals and diplomas of USSR, the Republic of Ukraine, the Republic of Belarus, international organizations, a letter of thanks by RA Prime Minister (04/18/2006).

## GENERALS OF RA CUSTOMS SERVICE

### AVETISYAN ARMEN

*Lieutenant-General of RA Customs Service (2007)*

*President of RA Customs State Committee (2001-2008)*



**Armen Artashesi Avetisyan** (born in 01/22/1965, Yerevan) is a figure of RA Customs Service, real member of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, academician of the International Academy of Spiritual Unity of Peoples of the World. In 1990 graduated from

Yerevan Institute of National Economy, in 1999 RF Saint Petersburg Institute of Foreign Economic Relations. In 1984-1986 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1990-1991 he was an inspector of the customs inspectorate of ASSR (then RA) Ministry of Finance, then a senior inspector, in 1991-1997 inspector of RA Customs Inspectorate, operative commissioner of Shahumian division of the operative department, senior operative commissioner of the 3rd department, general operative commissioner-assistant to the chief of department, chief of the 4th department, chief of Shengavit territorial customs inspectorate, in 1997-1999 the chief of the general department of the struggle against the organized crimes of RA IA and NS Ministry. In 2001 he was appointed as the president of the customs state committee attached to RA Government. On April 15, 2008, he was relieved from his position. In 2002 he gained the special degree of major-general of customs service. He has the degree of the Bachelor of Law, colonel of RA Security Service. He was awarded with RA "Courage" (09/22/2000), "Anania Shirakatsi" (12/29/2005) medals.

### **KHACHATRYAN GAGIK**

*Lieutenant-General of RA Customs Service (29.11.2011)*

*The Head of RA the State Revenue Committee(2008)*

**Gagik Gurgeni Khachatryan** (born in 11/26/1959, RA, Ashotsk, village Amasia) is RA State Customs Service figure. He graduated Yerevan State Engineering University, Institute of National Economy. In 1984-1990 he was the Head of the organizational department of LCYUA (Lenin Communist Youth Union of Armenia) Nairi regional, the clerk of the same regional, the instructor of ACP (Armenia's Communist Party) Nairi regional, he was the clerk of party organization of Nor Gegh Agricultural Technical school of Nairiregional, he was the Head of Tax Service of communities Ajapnyak- Davtashen of Yerevan City. In 2006-2008 he was the Deputy Head of RA the State Customs Committee adjacent to the RA government, In April, May 2008 he was the Chairman's acting official of State Customs Committee adjacent to RA Government. In June, August 2008 he was the SRC Chairman. In 26 December 2007 he got the rank Major General of the RA Custom Service.



### **MAJOR-GENERALS**

#### **AFRIKYAN ARTHUR**

*RA Major General of Customs Service (29.12.2011)*

**Aethur Sergeyi Afrikyan** is a Customs Service figure. He was appointed as the First Deputy Chairman of State Revenue Committee adjacent to the RA Government.

## GALOYAN ROBERT

*RA Tax Service Major General (28.12.2012)*

Robert Khoreni Galoyan is a Tax Service figure. He was appointed as the Deputy Chairman of State Revenue Committee adjacent to the RA Government.

## RA TAX SERVICE GENERALS

### ZAKHARYAN YERVAND

*Major-General of RA Tax Service (2002)*

*Mayor of the City of Yerevan (2003-2008)*



Yervand Vazgeni Zakharyan (born in 05/14/1946, Azerbaijan SSR, the region of Shahumian, v. Saler) is a figure of RA Tax Service, candidate of economic sciences (1991). In 1968 he graduated from Yerevan State Engineering University, in 1988 the Management Institute of Moscow Academy of National Economy. In 1962-1963 he was a worker in Yerevan "Gunmetshin" trust, in 1963-1964 the fitter of "Hrazdanshin" enterprise, in 1966-1974 the engineer of "Jermukshin" department of construction, then the chief of section, in 1974-1977 the chief of the industrial section of the mountain-chemical combine of Hrazdan, in 1977-1983 the chief of the department of construction of "Hayvoski" industrial union, in 1983-1992 the manager of the trust of "Haygazshin" of the state committee of ASSR (then RA) gasification, in 1992-1993 Deputy Minister of RA Energy, in 1994-1997 the president of Moscow Trans-Construction Company, in 1997-1998 the president of "Haytransgaz" state enterprise, in 1998-2000 RA Minister of Transport, in 2000-2001 Deputy Minister of RA State Incomes, in 2001 Minister of RA Transport and Communications, in 2001-2002 RA Minister of State Incomes, in 2002-2003 Chief of RA Customs State Service, in 2003-2008 Mayor of Yerevan, in 2009 Advisor to RA President. In 2009 he was appointed as the president of state committee of real estate cadastre attached to RA Government.

### HOVASAPYAN SHAHEN

*Major-General of RA Tax Service (2003)*



Shahen Vardgesi Hovasapyan (born in 12/20/1957, NKR, the region of Shahumian, v. Gyulistan - 09/06/2006, Yerevan, victim of terrorism) is a figure of RA tax service, Deputy of NKR Supreme Council (1991-1995). In 1985 he graduated from correspondence section of Kharkov Institute of Road. In 1977-1979 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1983-1984 he was the chief of the department of Shahumian regional executive committee, in 1984-1992 the chief of the depart-

ment of operation of Auto-Transport Company, then the director of the same company, in 1993-1996 deputy commander of the Unit of Special Importance, then acting commander. In 1997 he was appointed as the chief of the criminal investigation department of RA Ministry of State Incomes (now state tax service attached to RA Government). He is one of the active participants of Artsakhian national-liberation movement, organizers of the self-defense of the region of Shahumian, NKR. At the beginning of 1988 in the region of Shahumian and sub-region Getashen he organized meetings, demonstrations, gathering of signatures. During the years of war he was elected as deputy president of Shahumian regional executive committee, controlled the functions of forming volunteer detachments, providing with armament, outfit, food, the financial-economic functions. Alongside Shahen Meghrian he organized the political and practical works of the unification of the region of Shahumian and the sub-region of Getashen and its ingoing into NKR cover. He was awarded with NKR "For Courage" medal.

## HIGH CLASS ARBITER

### MAMIKONYAN SUREN

*RA high class Arbiter (Lieutenant General 11.11.1994)*

**Suren Khachiki Mamikonyan** (born on 30.08.1948, RA district Lori, village Dsegh) is a RA arbitrational social figure, a RA academic of Scientifical and Technological National Academy (2008). In 1978 he graduated Yerevan State University the faculty of Law, in 1985 the CPSU Committee of Baku high school the faculty of remotely section, in 1988 Moscow Academy of democratic economy adjacent to Council of Ministers of the USSR. In 1972-1974 he served in Soviet army. In 1974-1979 he was the Head of law service of the aluminum factory. In 1979-1987 he was the lawyer specialist of USSR Supreme Council presidency staff, in 1987-1996 Deputy Chief State Arbiter of USSR Supreme Council (since 1991 RA Supreme Council), in 1996-1999 RA State Arbiter, in 1999-2001 Armenia's Chairman of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in 2001-2006 he RA National Assembly Advisor to the Chairman - Chief of Legal Department Staff of RA National Assembly. In 2010 he was appointed as the general director of the Association of Legal Persons of "International Academy of Education", in 1996-1999 he was CIS member-states of the Consultative Council, simultaneously member of the CIS Economic Court plenum. In 1995 he lectured the subjects "Legislation", "Legal and Economic" in various Universities. He is a member of the "Union of Armenian Noblemen", the Head of the the Compatriotic Union "Tumanyan".



# THE ARMY OF NAGORNO-KARABAKH REPUBLIC

## 20-21ST CENTURIES COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF OF NKR ARMY

### MKRTCHYAN ARTHUR

*The First President of NKR Supreme Council (01/08/1992-04/17/1992)*

*Commander-in-Chief of NKR Armed Forces (January-April, 1992)*



**Arthur Aslani Mkrtchyan** (born in 02/16/1959, NKR, Hadrut, v. Ukhtadzor-04/14/1992, Stepanakert, he was killed at his home) is a state, political, military figure, candidate of historical sciences (1988), ARF member. In 1976, he left Ukhtadzor Secondary School with a golden medal, in 1984, with honors, the Faculty of History of Yerevan State University, in 1986 the fellowship of Moscow Institute of Ethnography after Miklukho-Maklai. In 1981-1983 he worked in the Armenian State Museum of Ethnography. In 1986 he was appointed as the director of Hadrut homeland-knowing state museum. From 1988 he joined Artsakhian liberation movement. In 1991-1992 he was the chief of the staff of Hadrut self-defense detachment. He participated in the liberation battles of Togh, Sarishen and other settlements. He had an important role in the formation work of the State System of Artsakh, the Artsakh Defense Army.

### KOCHARYAN ROBERT

*NKR President (1994-1997)*

*Commander-in-Chief of NKR Armed Forces (1992-1997)*

*RA Prime Minister (March, 1997-February 1998)*

*RA President (1998-2008)*

*Commander-in-Chief of RA Armed Forces (1998-2008)*

(See the biography in the section of "Commanders-in-Chief of RA Army").



### GHUKASYAN ARKADI

*NKR President (1997-2007)*

*Commander-in-Chief of NKR Armed Forces (1997-2007)*

*RA Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*



**Arkadi Arshaviri Ghukasyan** (born in 06/22/1957, Nagorno-Karabakh, c. Stepanakert) was NKR President and commander-in-chief of NKR Armed-Forces in 1997-2007. He graduated from the Faculty of Philology of Yerevan State University (1979). He worked

as a newspaper reporter in the "Soviet Karabakh" magazine, from 1981 deputy of the editor-in-chief. From September 1992 he worked as an advisor on the political issues of the president of NKR State Committee of Defense, from July 1993 Minister of NKR Foreign Affairs. He has the degree of the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. He led the NKR delegation in the negotiations within the OSCE.

### **SAHAKYAN BAKO**

*NKR President (2007-...)*

*Commander-in-Chief of NKR Armed Forces (2007-...)*

(See the biography in the section of "Generals of NKR Army").



# NAGORNO-KARABAKH REPUBLIC

## 20TH CENTURY

### LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

#### BABAYAN SAMVEL

*Lieutenant-General of NKR Defense Army (09/20/1996)*



**Samvel Andraniki Babayan** (born in 03/05/1965, Nagorno-Karabakh, c.Stepanakert) is NKR state, political, military, diplomatic figure, Deputy of the First Convocation of NKR Supreme Council (in 1992-1995), member of NKR State Committee of Defense (1992-1994), member of NKR Government-member of the security council attached to NKR President (1995-1999), Hero of Artsakh (05/08/1997). In 1982 he left Stepanakert NO. 7 secondary school after Yeghishe Charents. In 1983-1985 he served in the Soviet Army (in USSR military group located in ex German Democratic Republic). In 1986-1989 he worked in Stepanakert Industrial Combine: he was a worker, shift master. In 1988 he joined Artsakhian liberation battle. He was one of the organizers of the first self-defense detachments, the founder-commander of Stepanakert 2nd volunteer company. At the beginning of 1991 he was a member of the underground general staff acting in Stepanakert, in May - the deputy of the general-in-chief of the Artsakhian liberation army. At the end of May, 1991, he led the liberation of the village of Khandzadzor of the region of Hadrut occupied and emptied during the military act of "Koltso". On June 1, 1991, he was arrested by the internal forces of USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and was imprisoned in the prisons of Shushi and Baku for 6 months. He was miraculously saved from the hands of Azeris and devoted himself to the liberation work of his native country. On March 26, 1992, he was appointed as a member of the committee of defense attached to NKR Council of Ministers, deputy commander of NKR self-defense forces, in August 1992 the first deputy of NKR SDC President - NKR SDC Commander. From April until November of 1993, he was the acting president of NKR SDC. From November 10, 1993, until December 17, 1999, he was the first commander of NKR Defense Army, from January 9 of 1995 until August 2 of 1999 - NKR Minister of Defense. He led all the self-defense and liberation battles of NKR regions, creating and affirming their military plans. In 1992 he was one of the developers of the military act of Shushi, the commander of the direction of Kashatagh, the main among the 4 directions of the liberation of Shushi. In the liberation war of Artsakh he fulfilled the coordination of the defense regions. In 1993-1994, forming the military plans, he led the liberation battles of Karvachar, Kashatagh, Martakert, Aghdam, Fizuli, Jabrayil, Kubatlu, Zangelan, Horadiz, Omar. As a result, 12 thousand square kilometers of territo-

ry was liberated, on which Nagorno-Karabakh Republic was proclaimed, land connection was established between the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic and the Republic of Armenia, truce was established, the liberated areas were taken under the supervision of the Artsakhian Defense Army, a security zone was formed around NKR. In 1992-1994 he participated in the international negotiations of approving truce in the front, in 1992-1999 Artsakh conflict regulation, particularly, on the status of NKR Official Representative, on May 11, 1994, he was the last who signed (after the ministers of defense of Azerbaijan in May 9, Armenia in May 10) the document about the establishment of truce, which is still valid. In 1992 he was awarded with the title of lieutenant-colonel, in 1993 - colonel, on May 28, 1994, the degree of major-general of NKR Army. In 1995 and 1997 he admitted the military parades of NKR Defense Army taken place in Stepanakert. After the establishment of truce, in 1994-1999 he led the works of NKR army-forming, modern and efficient army making, improvement of the social conditions of militaries and their families. In 1998-1999 he was a member of NKR Government and had direct participation in the works of the implementation of reforms in NKR governing, local self-governing, budgetary and financial, judicial systems, in the fields of industry, agriculture, education, science, culture, in the creation of many laws, bills. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 1st degree, NKR "Golden Eagle" (05/08/1997) orders. One of the stars in cosmos bears his name. In March 2000, he was necessitated groundlessly, was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment, in September 2004 he was released. In November 2004, in Yerevan he founded the informational-analytical non-governmental organization of "Khachmeruk". In November 2005, alongside his followers he founded the party of "Dashink" (it was liquidated in 2007 and was reunited with Democratic-Liberal Party). The journalist Vahram Aghajanyan published a book about him with the title of "National Hero Samvel Babaian" consisted of 236 pages (there is no publishing information). In 2008, in Yerevan, the documentary book of "The Victories as they have been" was published (the authors- H. Khachatryan, G. Ghazaryan, S. Margaryan), which fully represents Samvel Babaian's military path. The book was also published in Russian.

## MAJOR-GENERALS

### BALASANYAN VITALI

*Major-General of NKR Defense Army (2000)*

**Vitali Mikayeli Balasanyan** (born in 03/05/1959, Nagorno-Karabakh, c. Askeran) is a military figure of NKR Army, Hero of Artsakh (2002), Deputy of NKR National Assembly (2005- ). In 1977-1979 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1991-1992 he was the commander



of the battalion of Askeran, in 1993-1998 commander of a regiment, in 1998-1999 Deputy Commander of NKR Defense Army, in 1999-2004 Deputy of NKR Minister of Defense. He had active participation in the Artsakhian movement displaying unfailing strategy. In 1988 he could repulse the progress of the crowd consisted of thousands of Azerbaijanians moving towards Stepanakert. In 1992-1994 he participated in self-defense and liberation battles of the settlements of the regions of Askeran, Aghdam, Martakert, the region of Amaras, Kashatagh. On June 25-26, 1993, he led the liberation act of the city of Aghdam. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd, NKR "Golden Eagle" (2002), NKR "Military Cross" the 1st degree orders. He was released to reserve in 2004. On February 25, 2000, he was appointed as the president of the "Association of Artsakh War Veterans."

### GASPARYAN JORA

*Major-General of NKR Defense Army (05/08/1996)*



Jora Isahaki Gasparyan (Grad Jora) (born in 1942, Nagorno-Karabakh, the region of Martakert, v. Zardakhach) is a military figure of NKR Army, Hero of Artsakh (05/08/2005). In 1963 he left the secondary school of the village of Haterk, in 1966 Tbilisi Artillery College, in 1976 Leningrad training course. In 1966-1988 he served in USSR Armed Forces (military county of Transbaikal (t. Kyakhta), the Soviet military group located in Germany, military county of Kiev). He was a commander of a platoon, commander of 120mm mine thrower battery, chief of the staff of the separate reactive division, chief of the separate reactive division, chief of the staff of the educational center. He resigned in 1988 with the title of lieutenant-colonel. In 1990 he resided permanently in the city of Hrazdan, RA. In February 1991, he joined the defense of Artsakh and fought in the detachment of the native village of Zardakhach, participated in self-defense battles of the villages of Zardakhach and Chapar. In February 1992, he was appointed as the responsible person of the organization of the artillery of Artsakh Defense Army, in September - chief of the artillery of NKR Defense Army. In 1999-2000 he was the first deputy of the commander of NKR Defense army, in 2000-2002 the chief of NKR DA artillery service. In 2002 he was discharged. He participated in the liberation fights of Shushi, Kashatagh, Martakert, Karvachar, Aghdam, Fizuli, Jebrayil, Horadiz, Kubatlu, Zangelan, Minjevan. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 1st (02/18/2000) degree order, RA MD "Andranik Ozanyan" medal, NKR "Golden Eagle", Soviet "For the Service to Fatherland" the 3rd degree order (02/21/1978), "For Impeccable Service" the 3rd, the 2nd, the 1st degree medals.

## 21ST CENTURY

### LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

#### ISAGULOV ARMEN

*Lieutenant-General of NKR Police (05/16/2004)*

*NKR Prefect (2001-2007)*

**Armen Aramayisi Isagulov** (born in 12/31/1945, Baku) is a figure of the system of RA and NKR Police. In 1969 he graduated from the Law Faculty of Baku State University. In 1971-1972 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1975-1982 he was the investigator of the most important issues of Azerbaijan Prosecution. In 1982 he moved to Nagorno-Karabakh and worked as a prosecutor. In 1984-1988 he was the chief of NKAO Department of Police. In 1988-1991 he worked in the system of ASSR IA Ministry. In 1991-1995 he was the Minister of NKR Internal Affairs, in 1995-1999 representative of RA IA Ministry in RF, in 1999-2001 Deputy Minister of RA Internal Affairs, in 2001-2007 Minister of NKR Internal Affairs. In 1994 he gained the degree of major-general. In 2007 he was appointed as the Advisor to NKR President. In 1993-1994 he participated in the liberation battles of the region of Fizuli. He participated in the works of the coordination of the activity of subdivisions of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in the formation of volunteer detachments, the planning of self-defense and liberation battles. He was awarded with NKR "Military Cross" the 1st degree (05/07/2001) medal.



#### HAKOBYAN MOVSES

*Lieutenant-General of NKR Defense Army (05/28/2007)*

*NKR Minister of Defense (2007-)*

**Movses Hranti Hakobyan** (born in 02/04/1965, Nagorno-Karabakh, the region of Martuni, v. Chartar) is a military figure of NKR Army, Hero of Artsakh (09/02/2002). In 1986 he graduated from Alma-Ata Higher Command Military College, in 2002 RF Military Academy of the General Staff. In 1986-1987 he served in the military county of Transcaucasus: he was the commander of the motorized rifle platoon of the 553rd motorized rifle regiment. In 1987-1988 he fought in Afghanistan. In 1988-1991 he served as the commander of the company of the Soviet 366th motorized rifle regiment located in Stepanakert. In 1992 he began serving in NKR Defense Army. In 1992-1993 he was the assistant of Monte Melkonian - the commander of Martuni Defense circle, then the commander of the battalion of Chartar created by him, in 1993-1998 deputy commander of Martuni Defense circle, then commander, in 1998-1999 commander of the defense circle of Martakert, in the month of October of 1999 the deputy on the military branch of the commander of NKR Defense



Army, in 1999-2000 acting commander of NKR Defense Army, in 2000-2002 the first deputy of the commander of defense army, then acting commander, in 2002-2003 Advisor to RA Minister of Defense, in 2003-2007 the first deputy of the commander of NKR Defense Army - chief of the staff. On May 6, 2007, he was appointed as NKR Minister of Defense. On March 14, 2000, he gained the degree of major-general of NKR Army. In 1992-1994 he led the military acts of the destruction of weapon emplacements located in Shushi, Azerbaijan villages near Stepanakert and the mount of Uryana, participated in self-defense and liberation battles of NKR Martuni, Martakert, Karvachar, Aghdam, Fizuli, Kubatlu, Zangelan, Horadiz. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/1996), NKR "Military Cross" the 1st (05/08/1996) degree, NKR "Golden Eagle" (09/02/2002), Soviet "Red Star" (12/08/1988) orders, RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree (09/18/2006), "Military Service", RA MD "Andranik Ozanyan", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree, Afghan "Soldier-Internationalist: from Grateful Afghan People" medals.

## MAJOR-GENERALS

### AGHAJANYAN KAMO

*Major-General of NKR Defense Army (2007)*



**Kamo Abgari Aghajanyan** (born in 12/13/1971, NKR, the region of Hadrut, v. Edillu) is a military figure of NKR Army. In 2001 he graduated from the University of "Grigor Narekatsi" of the city of Abovian. In 1989-1991 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1992-1993 he was the commander of platoon of NKR Defense Army, in 1993-1995 commander of a company, in 1995-1996 deputy commander of battalion, in 1996-1997 commander of battalion, in 1997-1999 deputy commander of Hadrut Defense circle, in 1999-2003 DC Commander, in 2003-2004 deputy commander of division. In 2004 he was appointed as the commander of a division. In 1991-1994 he participated in defense and liberation battles of the regions of Hadrut, Martakert, Kashatagh, Karvachar. He was awarded with NKR "Military Cross" the 2nd degree order.

### BALAYAN VARDAN

*Major-General of NKR Defense Army (05/02/2002)*



**Vardan Emili Balayan** (born in 04/24/1966, NKR, the region of Martuni, v. Ashan) is a military figure of NKR Army. In 1990 he graduated from Vanadzor Pedagogical Institute. In 1984-1986 he served in USSR Armed Forces. In 1989-1992 he participated in Artsakhian liberation struggle. In 1992-1994 he was a commander of tank platoon, in 1994 tank battalion, in 1994-1998 tank regiment, in

1998-2000 rifle regiments, in 2000-2003 mountain rifle division. In 1997, according to the order of NKR Minister of Defense, he gained the title of the first level commander. In September 2003 he entered the Military Academy of RF AF General Staff. He fought in the regions of Martakert, Fizuli, Kashatagh, participated in the liberation of Aghdam. He was awarded with RA "Vardan Mamikonyan" (01/28/2006), "Military Cross" the 2nd (09/20/1996) degree orders, RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Garegin Nzhdeh" medals, a titular weapon.

### **GHAHRAMANYAN ARMEN**

**Major-General of NKR Defense Army (2008)**

**Armen Bakhshii Ghahramanyan** (born in 1963, NKR, v.Astghashen) is a figure of NKR Army. In 1986 he graduated from Baku Agricultural Institute. In 1990, in his native village he formed a self-defense volunteer detachment. After the formation of NKR Self-Defense Army he was appointed as the chief of the staff of the detachment, then the chief of the staff of one of the battalions of Askeran defense circle. In 1998-1999 he was the deputy on rear of the commander of Askeran defense circle, in 1999-2000 chief of the staff of NKR DA rear, in 2000-2008 deputy on rear of the commander of NKR Defense Army. In 2008 he was appointed as the first Deputy of NKR DA Commander. In 1990-1994 he participated in many self-defense and liberation battles, the liberation of Aghdam. He was awarded with NKR "Military Cross" the 2nd degree order, medals.



### **GHARAMYAN ARSHAVIR**

**Major-General of NKR Police (2004)**

**The 2nd Class State Advisor of NKR Justice (12/25/2007)**

**NKR Prefect (2007)**

**NKR Attorney General (12/25/2007- )**

**Arshavir Sureni Gharamyan** (born in 07/22/1965, NKR, the region of Askeran, v. Aknaghbyur) is a figure of NKR Police, Hero of Artsakh (05/08/2006). In 1984-1987 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1994 he graduated from the correspondence section of Yerevan Institute of Economics. In 1989 he returned to his native village from Yerevan, worked as an economist and participated in the defense of his native village. In 1991 he formed the volunteer self-defense detachment of Askeran. In 1992 he was appointed as the commander of the 35th motorized rifle battalion of Askeran defense circle. In 1996-1997 he was the head of the administration of the region of Shushi in NKR, in 1997-1999 commander of unit, in 1999-2000 Deputy Minister of NKR Internal Affairs, in 2000-2007 the first deputy of IA Minister, in 2007 - NKR Prefect. On December 25, 2007, he was appointed as NKR Attorney General. In 1991-1992 he participated in many self-



defense and liberation battles, the liberation of Aghdam. He was awarded with NKR "Golden Eagle" (05/08/2006), "Military Cross" the 2nd (08/31/1994), the 1st (05/08/2000) degree orders, "For Courage", "For the Liberation of Shushi", "Maternal Gratitude" medals.

### GRIGORYAN SERGEY

*Major-General of NKR Police (15.04.2006)*

Sergey Grigoryan is a NKR police figure. He was the Deputy Head of the Police adjacent to the NKR government. In 9 June 2010 he was appointed as the Chief of Administration Staff of Askaran.

### HYUSNUNTS VYACHESLAV

*Major-General of NKR Defense Army (05/02/2002)*

Vyacheslav Samvel Hyusnunts (born in 09/10/1959, NKR, c. Stepanakert) is a military figure of NKR Army. In 1981 he graduated from Kiev Higher Tank Engineering College. In 1976-1992 he served in the Soviet Armed Forces, occupied different officer positions, was a commander of a company, battalion. On September 1, 1992, he joined NKR Defense Army. In 1992-1993 he was a deputy on armament of the president of NKR Committee of Self-Defense, in 1993-1999 the deputy on armament of the commander of NKR Defense Army, in July 1999 - the first deputy of the commander of NKR Defense Army. In 2000 he was appointed as the deputy on armament of the commander of NKR Defense Army. He participated in Artsakhian liberation struggle. Hyusnunts fought in the regions of Martakert, Fizuli, Kashatagh. In 1992-1994 in NKR Defense Army he organized works of military technics, replenishment of armament, trainings of officers of technical services and specialists. In 1992 in Stepanakert he founded a workshop of repairing-restoring of military technics, where in 1992-1994 hundreds of armored combat vehicles and other technics were repaired and put into service. He was awarded with RA "Military Service" medal (09/21/2000).

### KHACHATRYAN VLADIK

*Major-General of NKR Defense Army (2004)*

*NKR Minister of Education and Science (2007-)*

Vladik Rubeni Khachatryan (born in 01/21/1961, NKR, the region of Martakert, v, Tsaghkashen) is a military figure of NKR Army. In 1972 left the grade school of Tsaghkashen, in 1978 the secondary one of Kusapat, in 1982 the Faculty of Physics of Stepanakert Pedagogical Institute. In 1982-1990 he was a teacher of physics of the secondary school of the village of Chaylu of the region of Martakert, at the same time the curator of the correspondence section of the same school. In 1988-1992 he was a freedom fighter of the volunteer - self-defense detachment of the village of Chaylu, in 1992-1993 the commander of the artillery division of 122mm cannons of Martakert defense circle, then the artillery chief of defense circle, in



1994-1996 chief of the artillery staff of NKR Defense Army, in 1996-1997 the artillery chief of Martakert defense circle, in 1997-1999 the commander of the mixed artillery regiment of the mountain rifle division of NKR Defense Army, in 1999 chief of the artillery of NKR Defense Army, in 2000-2007 assistant on educational work of the commander of NKR Defense Army-member of the military council of the army. In 2007 he was appointed as the Minister of Education and Science. He participated in self-defense and liberation battles of the settlements of the regions of Arajadzor, Kichan, Srkhavend, Drmbon, Chldran, Janyatagh, Mataghis, Maghavuz, Qarvachar of the region of Martakert, in the works of NKR army-building. On June 9, 1992, he was seriously wounded in several places, on July 23, 1993, he was again wounded in the battle for the village of Levonarkh and lost his right leg. He was awarded with RA "Vardan Mamikonyan", NKR "Military Cross" the 2nd degree orders, RA "Courage", RA "Military Service" (01/26/2007), RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Garegin Nzhdeh", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st, the 2nd, NKR "Maternal Gratitude" medals.

### KARAPETYAN SAMVEL

*Major-General of NKR Defense Army (01/08/2001)*

**Samvel Jamili Karapetyan** (born in 09/11/1962, Nagorno-Karabakh, c. Stepanakert) is a military figure of NKR Army, Hero of Artsakh (09/01/2000). In 1999 he graduated from Slavianski Business Institute with the qualification of a legist. In 1981-1983 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1992-2000 he was a commander of NKR central defense circle. In 2000 he was appointed as the Deputy Commander of NKR Defense Army. In 1988-1994 he participated in the Artsakhian War. He participated in almost all the self-defense and liberation military acts from Arax river to the mountain pass of Omar. Under his command, the unit liberated 18 Armenian settlements, destroyed Azerbaijan 37 military weapon emplacements. He was awarded with RA "Military Cross" the 1st (05/28/1994), NKR "Military Cross" the 1st (05/08/1996) degree, NKR "Golden Eagle" (09/01/2000) orders, RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree (09/18/2006), "Courage", "Military Service", RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Andranik Ozanyan", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree, NKR "For the Liberation of Shushi" medals.



### KOCHARYAN VIKTOR

*Major-General of NKR Security Service (05/07/2006)*

**Viktor Mikhayili Kocharyan** (born in 09/14/1955, NKR, c. Stepanakert) is a figure of NKR Security Service. In 1977 he graduated from the Faculty of Mechanics - Machine-Building of Yerevan State Engineering University, graduated from the courses of Saint Petersburg and Tashkent of USSR KGB. In 1977-1981 he was a Kosmomol Head of Work. From February 11, 1981, he served in the



bodies of state security. In August 1995, he was appointed as the first deputy of the director of NKR National Security Service. On August 28, 1996, he gained the degree of colonel. He participated in the Artsakhian liberation battle. He was awarded with RA Ministry of Defense "Marshal Baghramyan", Soviet "For the Working Excellence", "For Impeccable Service in National Security Organs" medals. He gained the 1st degree badge of "Excellent Border Guard." He received two titular weapons.



### PETROSYAN RASHID

*Major-General of NKR Police (04/16/2005)*

**Rashid Alexandri Petrosyan** (born in 08/26/1953, NKR, the region of Askeran, v. Rev) is a figure of NKR Police. In 1968 he left the 8-year school of the village of Rev, in 1970 No. 1 secondary school of Stepanakert, in 1975 Yerevan State Engineering University. In 1975-1976 he was a teacher of Stepanakert City Auto School of DOSAAF, in 1976-1977 inspector of LCUY Stepanakert City Council, in 1977-1978 head of the department of LCUY Nagorno-Karabakh Regional Committee, in 1978-1979 the 2nd secretary of LCUY Askeran Regional Committee, in 1979-1980 the 1st secretary of the same regional committee, in 1980-1982 head of the department of LCUY Nagorno-Karabakh Regional Committee. In 1982, according to the order of CPSU Nagorno-Karabakh Regional Committee he began serving in the system of NK Department of Internal Affairs. In 1982-1983 he was the chief of the political-educational works of IA Department, in 1983-1988 assistant of the chief of the political division of IA Department, in 1988-1990 Deputy Chief of IA Stepanakert Political Department, in 1990-1992 deputy on human resources of the chief of the same department, in 1992-1994 chief of the department of human resources of NKR IA Ministry. In 1994 he was appointed as the Deputy Chief of NKR Police.

### SAHAKYAN BAKO

*Major-General of NKR Defense Army (2003)*

*NKR President (07/19/2007)*



**Bako Sahaki Sahakyan** (born in 08/30/1960, NKR, c. Stepanakert) is NKR state and military figure. In 2003 he graduated from the Law Faculty of Artsakh State University. In 1978-1980 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1981-1992 he worked in the Auto-Company of Stepanakert and in the scientific-rehabilitation regional center of the monuments of Nagorno-Karabakh. In 1992 he began serving in NKR Defense Army. In 1992-1993 he was the deputy chief of the rear of NKR Committee of Defense, in 1994-1995 chief of the staff of NKR MD rear - deputy on rear of the commander of division, in 1995-1996 chief of the department of foreign relations of NKR MD Commander,

in 1996-1997 deputy on rear of the commander of the motorized-rifle division, in 1997-1999 assistant to RA Minister of Internal Affairs and National Security, in 1999-2001 NKR Minister of Internal Affairs, in 2001-2007 chief of the state department of NKR National Security. On July 19, 2007, he was elected as NKR Third President. In 1992-1994 he participated in the acts of the development and fulfillment of some military plans and in self-defense and liberation battles of the settlements of the regions of Shushi, Martakert, Karvachar. He was awarded with NKR "Military Cross" the 1st degree order, NKR "For the Liberation of Shushi", NKR "Maternal Gratitude" medals.

### SHAFERYAN ROBERT

*Major-General of NKR Police (02/13/2008)*

**Robert Shaferyan** (born in 09/05/1957, NKR, c. Stepanakert) is a figure of NKR Police. In 1974 he left NO. 7 secondary school after Yeghishe Charents in Stepanakert, in 1983 Yerevan Police Secondary school of ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 1994 the correspondence section of Rostov Higher School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. In 1976-1978 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1974-1975 he was a worker of the shoe factory in Stepanakert, in 1976 inspector of NKR "Dinamo" Sports Company, in the months of January-June of 1979 - power machinist of the industrial section of Stepanakert of the repairing montage combine of Azerbaijan Ministry of Commerce. On June 20, 1979, he began serving in the system of Azerbaijan Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1979-1983 he was a policeman of the extra-departmental protective section attached to NKAO Department of Internal Affairs, then commander of a detachment, in 1983-1984 a precinct inspector of IA Department of Martuni, in 1984 inspector of IA Department of Stepanakert, in 1984-1986 operative commissioner of the department of criminal investigation of Stepanakert IA Department, in 1986-1988 senior operative commissioner, in 1988-1990 chief of the department, in 1990-1992 senior operative commissioner on special the most important issues of criminal investigation of NKAO Department of Internal Affairs, in 1992 acting chief of the department of criminal investigation of NKR Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 1992-1994 chief of the criminal investigation department of Shushi IA Department, in 1994-1995 Deputy Chief of Stepanakert IA Department, in 1995-1998 the chief of the same department, in 1998-1999 NKR Minister of Internal Affairs, in 2002-2007 chief of Stepanakert Town Council of NKR Police, in 2007-2008 the first deputy of the chief of NKR Police. On March 16, 2008, he was appointed as NKR Prefect. In 1991-1994 he participated in self-defense and liberation battles of NKR settlements. He was awarded with NKR "For Courage" (05/07/2007), RA



MD "Marshal Baghramyan" (05/04/2005), RA Police "For Cooperation Strengthening" (02/07/2005), Soviet "For Impeccable Service" the 1st, the 2nd, the 3rd degree medals.



### **VARDANYAN KAMO**

*Major-General of NKR Army (2011)*

**Kamo Bahaturi Vardanyan** (18.03.1966, Artsakh, region Martuni, village Norshen) is NKR military figure. In 1986-1988 he studied in Armenia's Agrarian University. In 1994 he the Chief of the Battalion headquarters. In 2000 he was appointed as the commander of Military Unit. In 1988-1992 he participated of Martuni region self-defense battles in the volunteer squad, in 1992 in composition of Akn (Aghdam), Martakert, Qarvachar, Sanasaravan, (Kubatlu), Varanda (Fizul). He was rewarded with the medal "Military Service", NKR second degree medal "Military Cross", with medal "For courage".

### **SPECIAL RANKS**

#### **SPECIAL SERVICE RANK OFFICERS (GENERALS)**

**First Class State Counselor**

### **BALAYAN ARTAK**

*NKR Civic Special Service First Class Counselor (26.01.2012)*

**Artak Balayan** is RA Tax Service figure. He is the Head of State Tax Service adjacent to the NKR government.

### **JUSTICE**

**Second Class State Counselor**

### **AVAGYAN ARAMAYIS**

*NKR Second Class State Counselor of Justice (24.11.2008)*

**Aramais Galusti Avagyan** is a NKR justice figure. He was the first Deputy Chief of prosecutor till 2010. In 2010-2013 he was President of the NKR Supreme Court. In 18 April 2013 he was appointed as the Deputy Chief of prosecutor. In 2001 he got the third class state counselor of RA justice.

## INDIA

### 17TH CENTURY

#### EMIR

##### MIRZA GHULGHRNEL

*Emir of the Mongol Empire in India (Marshal, 1620s)*

*Governor of the State of Bengal in India (1627-1632)*

*Commander of Army (1620-1656)*

**Mirza Ghulghrnel** (Mirza Zul Gharnay) (born in 1592, Samhar-1656) is a state, military figure of the Mongol Empire in India, millionaire, benefactor, poet, singer, the eminent Armenian merchant Mirza Iskenter's son. In his childhood he was adopted by the Mongol Emperor Muhhamad Akbar and was brought up and educated in the royal palace. In 1613 he replaced his dead father and had success in the field of the administrative management. In 1620-1627 he was the commander of the army of Bahaych of the state of Avd, in 1627-1632 Governor of the State of Bengal, in 1648-1654 Governor of the State of Lahor. When Governor, he led the armed forces of the given state. In 1654 he left the service and settled in the capital of the empire, in Delhi. The catholic abbot Antonios Botelhoy wrote about him: "Mirza Ghulghrnel was as noble in origin, as majestic he was in his doings and renowned for his Christian piety. He was Emir in degree, Numa in peace, Alexander in war, Cacsar in throes... He defeated Mongol kings thousands of times...." He loved equally Indians and the Christians of India. The latter loved him dearly and called him "Father of Mongol Christians." He was a great benefactor. On holidays he sent money to Jesuit Catholic Fathers in order to distribute alms. He allocated 6000 rupee for the restoration of the hurricane-affected St. Astvatsatsin Church. With the help of his donation, in 1619 a college-hospice was built in the city of Agra. In 1628 one more identical college was built in Tibet. He presented 6000 rupee to the Armenian patriarchy of Jerusalem. He was fluent in Persian. He had great creative endowment and wrote poems. He was an incomparable performer of the Indian song.

### 18TH CENTURY

#### SPARAPET (MARSHAL)

##### HARUTYUNYAN GRIGOR KHAN

*Khan of the Indian Army (General, 1760)*

*Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army (1760-1763)*

**Grigor Khan Harutyunyan** (Gorgin Khan) (the date of birth is unknown-08/11/1763, he was killed insidiously by a dagger) is a military and diplomatic figure of the Indian liberation army, one of the leaders of the anti-British struggle of Indians. In the region of Hukli



he was engaged in the trade of satin and had considerable progress in his work, became a famous person and received the title of *khoja* (nobleman). Mir Kasum, *navap* (viceroys, governors) Mir Jafar's son-in-law, established friendly relations with this eminent person. Grigor, with the help of the active support of his diplomat brother Petros Harutiunian serving at the English, in 1760 enthroned Mir Kasum as the Governor of Bengal. The latter appointed Grigor as the chief of the ministers of Bengal and commander-in-chief-sparapet of the troops. Economic and military reforms began in the country. Grigor took up the formation of army and in short time he created an army of 40.000, which consisted of 25.000 infantries and 15.000 horsemen. Upon the advice of Grigor, Mir Kasum transferred the capital of Bengal from *Mushirapat* to the settlement of *Morkir*, which had bigger opportunities for defense, where he built a palace, and Grigor - a mansion. After such reforms, at the end of 1760, alongside Mir Kasum, they declared Bengal as an independent state. A backbreaking war began against the English colonizer troops. On the coast of one of the tributaries of Ganges, in the battle taken place in the lowland of *Santa Daria*, the Indian Army led by *Gorgin Khan* lost but wasn't disappointed and continued the struggle. In 1761-1762 he took a number of impressive victories and made the English take diplomatic steps. In 1762, with mediation of *Gorgin Khan* and his diplomat brother *Petros*, in *Gorgin Khan's* mansion of the capital of *Morkir*, the Governor of Bengal, *Mir Kasum*, and the English Governor in India, *Vansittart*, met and negotiated. During the next year, the Englishmen, through diplomatic ways, offered *Gorgin Khan* a few times to pass to their side, but the latter refused tersely. And in spite of *Gorgin Khan's* loyalty and devotion towards Bengal and *Mir Kasum* personally, the latter suspected *Gorgin Khan* and ordered to kill him, which was fulfilled by the hand of an Indian betrayer. On his mansion of the city of *Morkir* the following signboard remains: "In this mansion the Armenian chief of the ministers and sparapet of the last big *Navap* of Bengal, *Pehar* and *Oria*, *Gorgi Khan* lived, and here the English Governor *Vansittart* was served in 1762, when visiting *navap* *Mir Kasum*."

## GENERALS

### ASTVATSATRYAN PETROS

*General of the Indian Army (1760)*

**Petros Astvatsatryan** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Indian liberation army. He was born in the fortified citadel of *Aghdznik* of the Western Armenia.

### HAKOBYAN GHAZAR

*General of the Indian Army (1760)*

**Ghazar Hakobyan** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Indian liberation army. He was born in the city of *Maragha* in Iran. In 1761, alongside his military regiments, he participated in the battle of the lowland of *Santadaria* near one of the tributaries of Ganges and ensured victory at the decisive moment.

## NAZARETYAN HOVHANNES

*General of the Indian Army (1760)*

Hovhannes Nazaretyan Tavrizetsi (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Indian liberation army. He was the commander of the bodyguard unit of the Governor (Navab) of Bengal.

## KALANTARYAN MARGAR

*General of the Indian Army (1760)*

Margar (Hovhannes) Kalantaryan (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Indian liberation army. He was born in the city of Nor Jugha in Iran. He received his military education in Holland. In 1760-1763 he participated in the liberation battles in Bengal against the Englishmen. In 1761, alongside his military regiments he participated in the battle of the lowland of Santadaria near one of the tributaries of Ganges and ensured victory at the decisive moment. He led the military act of the occupation of the city of Patna. For the victory in this battle he gained the higher military title of "Chakhmakhdzagi", and in honor of the Armenian detachment a flag was raised with the symbol of Cross. Seyr Mutakerin's interpreter Monsyur Raymond wrote: "This Armenian served in Holland, and it wasn't only once, that he proved his higher generalship qualification... Now he is in Calcutta and keeps his body and soul together due to the charity of his compatriots. He was a handsome, wide-bodied and strong man."

## MARGARYAN HARUTYUN

*General of the Indian Army (1760)*

Harutyun Margaryan (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Indian liberation army. He was born in the city of Nor Jugha in Iran. In 1761, alongside his military regiments he participated in the battle of the lowland of Santadaria near one of the tributaries of Ganges.

## 19TH CENTURY

### GENERALS

## MANUK MOSES

*General of the Indian Army (1837-1839)*

Manuk Moses (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Indian Army. He fought against the English colonizers. In 1837-1851 he was one of the military commanders of the nigan of Haydarabad.

## MARKOSYAN JOSEPH

*General of the Medical Service of the Indian Army (1880)*

Joseph Markosi Markosyan (Markosyan Hovhannes, Joseph Mahtesi Hovsepyants) (born in 04/16/1826, Bombay-10/17/1887, is buried inside the closure of the Armenian Church in Madras) is a figure of the medical service of the Indian Army, member of the royal seminary of the surgeons of London. His father, the salesman Markos Mahtesi Hovsepiants, moved to Bombay from Surkhat. Initially he received individual education. In 1839 he left the English school of Bombay, on October 2, 1846, London Medical College. In 1847 he



returned to his fatherland and began his military service at once, he was the deputy of the army surgeon. In 1852 he was appointed as the doctor of the 94th military regiment. In 1864 he received the title of centurion, in 1875 - lieutenant-colonel, in 1878 - colonel. In 1880 he gained the degree of captain-chief-doctor (general), at first the level A, then durable general. He was in office in Bangalore, Trinishapol, Kombakon, Shitorum, Tranquebar, and Madras. In 1885 he retired. His widow built a mausoleum on her husband's grave with Armenian and English tomb notes.

### PETROSYAN HAKOB

*General of the Indian Army (1840s)*

**Hakob Petrosyan** (born in 03/24/1755, Delhi-06/24/1850, is buried in the Armenian cemetery of Glavior) is a military figure of the Indian Army. In 1841-1843 he fought against the English colonizers. He had 12 infantry battalions (each consisted of 1000 soldiers), 4 cavalry squadrons and 150 guns under his command. 40 Armenian officers served in this military unit. He excelled especially during the military acts of 1843. He served faithfully the rajas of Glavior for about 70 years and was held in high respect by Sindhis. In the city of Glavior he built an Armenian Church at his own expense for 30 Armenian families living in that city. He died at the age of 95 years 3 months. The councilor of the city of Glavior, the military, and the whole population participated in the funeral ceremony. The soldiers shot 95 times (according to the age of Veteran General) from the fortress strongholds of the historical castle of Glavior.



### PETROSYAN HOVHANNES

*General of the Indian Army (1840s)*

**Hovhannes Hakobi Petrosyan** (born in 1814, Glavior-1857, Akra, is buried in the Armenian cemetery of Glavior) is a military figure of the Indian Army, General Hakob Petrosian's son. Following his father's example he became a captain. During the rebellion of Akra, in 1857, he became the victim of conspiracy of his Moslem servants.

## 20TH CENTURY GENERALS

### VANIK MINAS

*Major-General of the Engineering Troops of the Indian Army (1979)*

**Vanik Minas** (Vanik Tigrani Minasyan) (born in 05/22/1922, Iran, Isfahan-02/18/1994, India, c. Banglo) is a figure of the engineering service of the Indian Army. He received his secondary education in the city of Rangun in Birma. In 1940 he graduated from the Engineering Faculty of Rangun State University. In 1941 he began serving in the Indian Armed Forces and was discharged in 1984.



During the years of his 40-year service, from the degree of lieutenant he reached the degree of general and in the last years of his service he was the deputy commander of the engineering troops of the Indian Army. In 1941-1945 he participated in World War II, in 1962 in the Indian-Chinese war, Indian-Pakistani war. In 1980 he gained the Indian higher "PVSM" order, was rewarded with more than a dozen orders and medals. In 1984-1990 he was the director of the companies: "Ushateli Hoyst Banglo", "Prague Tours", "Usha Automobile", and "Indian Cop Complex." He was a cordial patriot and Armenian-loving person, and he brought up his son, surgeon-gynecologist Ashil Vanik Minas, his English wife born for him, in this spirit, who came to his native country Armenia in 1993 and founded medical centers in warring Artsakh, in the city of Meghri and Yerevan. In honor of the general Vanik Minas, all the medical centers founded in Yerevan were called "Minasian" by his son. General Vanik Minas's plaque, with Armenian and English inscriptions accordingly, was fastened on the wall of the hospital of "Minasian Medical Center" in Yerevan.

## JORDAN

### 20TH CENTURY

#### MAJOR-GENERALS

##### KARIM OHAN

*Major-General of the Jordanian Army (20th Century)*

**Ohan Karim** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Jordanian Army. He was the chief of Jordan Military Academy. In 1960s he lived in Amman.



##### KRDYAN HOVHANNES

*Brigadier General of the Jordanian Army (20th Century)*

**Hovhannes Sargsi Krđyan** (born in 1908, Cilicia, one of the villages of Hachn-04/30/1996, Sweden) is a military figure of the Royal Army of Jordan. According to his Prince son he served in the Royal Armed Forces of Jordan and reached the degree of brigadier general. In 1954 he was included in the official delegation arriving for the funeral of the Catholicos of All Armenians, Gevorg VI Chorekchyan, but USSR special services forbade his entrance. In 1988 he arrived in Armenia, met the Catholicos of All Armenians, Vazgen A (the ASSR KGB employee accompanying him said that he had been the chief of the physical training of the Israel Army).

## HUNGARY

### 17TH CENTURY

#### APETIK PETROS

*Diplomatic Figure of Hungary (17th Century)*

*General of the Hungarian Army (1683)*

**Apetik Petros** (Petros Petik Armenian) (the date of birth is unknown, was born in Aleppo, in the family of an Iranian-Armenian-approximately in 1684) is a diplomatic figure of the 17th century. In 1632 his grandfather, Khoja Petik, was beheaded in the prison of Aleppo according to the order of sultan. His father, Murad, took the infant Petros to Iran, and he is the only one among the 12 children of his family, who survived. He went to Europe for his safety. He graduated from Rome Urbanian College and it was here that he adopted Catholicism. His diplomatic activity coincided with the pan-European times of driving the weakening Turks from Europe, and there was the need to form an anti-Turkish alliance. And the European kings, represented by Apetik Petros, acquired a practical negotiator and devoted person. In 1660s, the Pope sent him on mission to Iran for two times. The latter passed the way from Aleppo to Jerusalem, Isfahan, Rome, Moscow, Armenia, Georgia, Tehran, Vienna, Hungary. The Persian Shah, in his turn, appointed Apetik Petros as his representative in Europe. In order to unite Armenians and Georgians with the alliance of pan-European struggle too, he negotiated with the Armenian Catholicos Hakob IV Jughayetsi and the Georgian Catholicos. In 1680 he finally settled down in Hungary. In 1683, Turks suffered a crushing defeat under the walls of Vienna and the Emperor of Austria and the King of Hungary, Leopold I sent Apetik Petros to Iran on a new mission. Poland's King Yan III Sobieski had an organizational participation in this embassy, too. In winter of 1684, Apetik Petros started on a journey to Iran over Poland. However, beginning from that moment he disappeared from the history arena. Such an authoritative person could be a great damage to the Turks, and they organized the ambassador's "disappearance." Apetik Petros published the Latin large volume of "Cehil Sutun" (Vienna, 1678) about his journeys. The anti-Turkish movement supposed the restoration of the Kingdom of Armenia and Apetik Petros was viewed as a worthy candidate for the position of the Armenian King. Perhaps, for this purpose he first received the title of knight by the court of Vienna, and then on June 14, 1684, for his service in the work of releasing Hungary from Turkey's yoke, according to the brevet of Leopold I he received estates, the title of "count" and the right to bear coat of arms.

## 19TH CENTURY

### LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

#### KISH ERNEST

*Lieutenant-General of the Hungarian Revolutionary Army (01/03/1849)*

*Acting of the Military Minister of Hungary (1849)*



**Ernest Ogostinosi Kish** (Kishyan, Gish Pstkyan) (born in 1799, Romania, Temioshoara -10/06/1849, Romania, Arad, is buried in Katalin-Falva) is a military figure of 1848-1849 Hungarian revolution. He comes from the Armenian Agontsner family. In 1818 he graduated from Tereziani Military Academy of Vienna. He began his military service on June 10, 1818. In 1845 he became a colonel, was appointed as the commander of the 2nd Hanoverian cavalry regiment of the Honved army. He presented the wealth of his family (it cost 6-7 million forint) to the Hungarian revolution. He was appointed as the commander-in-chief of the southern forces of the revolutionary army. He liberated the fortresses of Perlash, Elemer, Tomashevats. He gained the degree of major-general on October 12, 1848. During the liberation struggle he was the acting of the military minister after Mesarosh, then - Klapka. After the loss of the revolution, on September 21, 1849, he was arrested and shot alongside 12 other military leaders (including Armenian military leader Vilmosh Lazar). His monument was erected in the city of Nagybecskerek of Yugoslavia.

#### YUZEFOVICH YAKOV

*Lieutenant-General of the Hungarian Revolutionary Army (19-20th Centuries)*

**Yakov (Hakob) Daviti Yuzefovich** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Hungarian Army. He came from a Muslim-turned Armenian family.

### MAJOR-GENERALS

#### ISHEKUTS AVREKIOS

*Major-General of the Hungarian Police (1890)*

**Ishekuts Avrelios** (born in 1864-1930) is a figure of the Hungarian Police. He was the State Secretary of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Hungary.

#### GOROVE ISHTVAN

*Major-General of the Hungarian Army (1849)*

*Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, Trade, Crafts, Communication (1867-1871)*

**Ishtvan Gorove** (Stepan Korovyan) (born in 1819, Pesht-1881) is a state and military figure of Hungary, publicist, corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungarian-Armenian

Laszlo Gorovey's son. He graduated from the University of Pesht. In 1848 he became one of the main leaders of the revolutionary movement of the state of Banat, in 1848-1849 Deputy of Pesht Revolutionary Parliament. Alongside Layosh Koshut and Sachvayi he wrote the Declaration of the Independence of Hungary. After the loss of the revolution he passed abroad. He returned to his fatherland in 1861. In 1867-1870 he was the Minister of Agriculture, Trade, Crafts in Andras Government, in 1870-1871 also communication.

### LAZAR VILMOSH

*Tabornok of the Hungarian Revolutionary Army (Brigadier general, 1849)*

Vilmosh Lazar (Lazar Kozielmos, Vilhelm Ghazaryan) (born in 1815, Nagybecskerek-1849, Arad, was shot, buried in Macha) is a military figure of 1848-1849 Hungarian revolution. He comes from the Armenian Lazar (Lazaryan, Ghazaryan) family. From the beginning of the revolution he joined the revolution, led the 9th cavalry battalion, participated in the battles of Seny, Timishoara, Orshova. He led the defense of Lugozh. Lazar deserved the title of colonel of the revolutionary army. After the loss of the Hungarian revolution and capitulating of the revolutionary army he surrendered with his battalion, but despite the promised clemency, he was sentenced to be shot. His and his comrades-in-arms' memorial is erected in Arad. There are streets after him in many cities of Hungary.



### MALIYAN MIKAYEL

*General of the Engineering Troops of the Hungarian Army (1857)*

Mikayel (Minas) Hovhannesi Maliyan (Mali) (born in 09/20/1799, Gerla-09/09/1858, the province of Vichentsa, Rcooar) is a figure of the Engineering Troops of Hungary. In 1821 he graduated from an engineering academy and was sent to army with the title of lieutenant. In 1824 he flitted to the city of Mayni Frankfurt, was appointed as a military engineer-draftsman of defense systems of castles. In 1829 he gained the title of captain. In 1831-1842 he served in the Northern Italy (Verona, Milan, Venice), he did the measurement of protective fortifications and planning of castles. In 1842 he flitted to Rashad and oversaw the construction works of the protective castle. In 1843 he was sent to Paris in order to get acquainted with castle-building innovations and improve his qualification. In 1849 he received the title of major. In the same year he was appointed as the manager of the engineering supervision of the army (Prekend). In 1850, the castle of Gomor was built on his project. In 1850 he gained the title of colonel. In 1850-1851 he finished the construction of the castles of Brshemizl and Zaleschik. In 1853 he was appointed as the manager of the mili-



tary engineering of the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia, Garintia, Garniolia and seaside countries, first received the title of brigadier, then in 1857 - general. He was awarded with the orders of "Zerink Lion Knight" (November, 1843), "Leopold Knightly Cross" and "Military Merit Cross" (02/07/1851). He married in Mayni Frankfurt, had three sons, two daughters. His three sons became soldiers. Among them Augustine was a lecturer of the military academy and an artist. Many military highly artistic pictures belong to his brush.

## YANOSH TEOREOK

*Major-General of the Hungarian Police (1880s)*

Teoreok Yanosh (born in 1843-1892) is a figure of the Hungarian Police. He was the prefect of the capital Budapest.

## TSETS YANOSH

*Major-General of the Hungarian Revolutionary Army (05/11/1849)*



Yanosh Tsets (Hovhannes Tsetsyan) (born in 01/08(20)/1822, Gidofalva, Haromsek, now the district of Kovasna of Romania-09/06/1904, Buenos Aires, the ashes is buried in the cemetery of Recoleta in Buenos Aires, in the mausoleum of Rosas) is a military figure of 1848-1849 Hungarian revolution, military historian. He received basic education. He graduated from Kezdivasarhely Military College, in 1842 - the military academy. In the autumn of 1848, he was appointed as the chief of the staff of Transylvanian revolutionary army. In Transylvania he had victorious battles over the Austrian Army, excelled with his military talent in a few battles. He was the commander of the army attacking on the direction of Kolozhvar-Torda-Nadyseben-Maroshvaarhey. He excelled in the battles of Pishki, Medyesh. On April 18, 1849, he was appointed as the commander-in-chief of the Transylvanian army. After the loss of the revolution he left for Germany, was sentenced to death in his absence. In 1851 he was included in the cover of the revolutionary committee formed in Paris, however, disappointed from the ambiguous policy of Napoleon III, he left France for Italy, where in the cover of Garibaldi's army he fought against the Austrians. In 1861 he settled down with his family in Buenos Aires. In 1865 he began serving in the Argentine Army, was the founder and the first chief of the Argentine Military Academy (1870-1874). One of the streets of Budapest is called after Yanosh Tsets, and his monument is erected in the yard of the Military Academy of Buenos Aires. Polish and Hungarian stamps were published with the portrait of the general. He published in German the work of "Bem's Invasion in Transylvania in 1848-1849)" (Hamburg, 1850), Spanish work of "The Military Geography of the Republic of

Argentina" (Buenos Aires, 1885). He had business correspondence with the Hungarian-Armenian intellectual person Kshishtof Songot (Khachik Songotyan) and was also in correspondence with his magazine of "Armenia." He was awarded with Military the 3rd, the 2nd (03/29/1849) degree orders. Grigor Tatian's novel of "The history of the Fairy Fate of a Hero" published in 2007, Buenos Aires, is dedicated to his life.

## 20TH CENTURY

### GENERALS

#### SALASHI FERENTS

*General of the Hungarian Army (1944)*

*Head of the Hungarian State (October, 1944-March, 1945)*

Ferents Salashi (Ferents Artashesi Salosyan) (born in 01/06/1897 - 03/12/1946, Budapest, was shot) is a Hungarian military, political figure, the chief of the Hungarian fascists. His father was a Hungarian-Armenian soldier. He served in the Hungarian Army, participated in World War I. In 1925-1935 he was an officer of the general staff of the Hungarian Army. In 1930 he entered the ranks of the secret organization of the "Hungarian Way of Life." In 1935, with the title of the lieutenant-colonel he was released to reserve. In 1935 he founded the party of "National Will", in 1937, alongside others he formed the Hungarian National Socialist Party. In 1939-1945 he was the leader of the party of "The Crossed Arrows" (after his name - the Party of Salashists) based on the previous two parties. In May 1938, he was sentenced to three years imprisonment for the "anti-state incitement" against the crown prince, dictator of Hungary, Miklosh Khorti. In 1940 he was released on Hitler's demand and was transferred to Germany. On March 19, 1944, Germany occupied Hungary and Ferents Salashi's return to Hungary became possible. In the months of August-September of 1944, with the support of Hitler's followers, he prepared for the conquest of power, with the main purpose of not allowing Hungary's withdrawal from the German-fascist alliance. On October 16, 1944, he carried out the revolution, occupied the power, was appointed as the Head-Prime Minister of the Hungarian State, and was declared as "The Leader of the Nation." On November 11, 1944, Miklosh Khorti's regent resign was declared and Salashi was appointed as the Regent of the Hungarian State. In November 1944, he announced a general mobilization in order to stop the progress of the Soviet Troops. On March 27, 1945, the government stopped his activity. On May 9, 1945, in Saltsburg he surrendered to the Americans, but the latter later delivered him to the Hungarian authorities. The Hungarian People's Court sentenced him to death.



CANADA

20TH CENTURY

GENERALS

ACHEMYAN HRACH

*Lieutenant-General of the Canadian Army (1990s)*

**Hrach Achemyan** (born in 1962/64, Canada) is an Armenian Canadian air-force figure. He received military education. At the end of 1990s he was the general manager of the cadet air-force military structure.

GREAT BRITAIN

20TH CENTURY

MAJOR-GENERALS

EKSERJYAN NUBAR

*General of the Army of Great Britain (1940s)*

**Nubar Eskerjyan** (there is no biographical information) is an Armenian military figure of Great Britain. He participated in World War II. During post-war years he was one of the directors of Iraq Oil Company. He cooperated with the Armenian billionaire and benefactor Galust Kyulpenkian. On June 23, 1953, with the certified document, "Galust Kyulpenkian" institution was founded in Lisbon. The great benefactor wished his executors to cooperate with Nubar Eksjerjyan.

## MEXICO

### 20TH CENTURY

#### MAJOR-GENERALS

##### ARMENTA

*General of the Mexican Army (1920s)*

**Armenta** (there is no biographical information) is an Armenian Mexican military figure. He was an Armenian general, then the contemporary and supporter of the President of Mexico, Plutarco Elias Calles.

##### MORONES KARLO

*General of the Mexican Army (1920s)*

**Karlo Morones** (there is no biographical information) is an Armenian Mexican military figure. He is from the surroundings of Constantinople by birth. He was an Armenian general, then the contemporary and the opponent of the President of Mexico, Plutarco Elias Calles. He participated in the Mexican revolution of Veracruz, after the loss of which he was arrested and came to terms with him.

##### PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES

*General of the Mexican Army*

*President of Mexico (1920s)*

**Plutarco Elias Calles** (there is no biographical information) is an Armenian Mexican military and state figure. His father is Yeghiazar Galustyan from Aleppo, whom Mexicans gave the name of Elias Calles. His mother was a Mexican of Indian-Spanish origin. He lost his father at young age. He received secondary education, was a teacher, school inspector. At the age of 22 he entered military school. After leaving he rose in the military hierarchy, gained the degree of general. He was engaged in politics and became the President of Mexico following Captain Obregon. He declared about his Armenian origin in 1929, in the city of Washington and American newspapers wrote about it.

## SWEDEN

### DEMIRCHYAN OHAN

*Marshal of the Swedish Army (1868)*

Ohan Stepani Demirchyan (Habib Bey, Temirzhion) (born in 1836, Cairo-1877, France, Marseille) is a Swedish military and diplomatic figure. His father, Stepan Bey Demirchian was the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt in 1849-1859. In 1844-1853 he studied at Stanislas College of Paris and refined in Versailles, in 1853-1855 he studied in London. In 1855 he returned to Cairo. He was in office in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Egypt. In 1859 he married Arus Aragyan. He met the crown prince of Sweden-Norway, Augusto, during the latter's visit to Egypt and helped him with catching crocodiles on the River Nile. In 1866 he visited Sweden on the status of the envoy of the Viceroy of Egypt. He settled down in Stockholm. In 1867 he received Swedish citizenship. Having flexible character and being smooth-tongued he won the sympathy of King Carl XV of Sweden, was appointed as the royal equery (higher position in the European courts) and deserved the degree of marshal. He was one of the most trusted officials of the king and participated in a number of state visits, including the opening of the Suez Canal in Egypt, 1869. He was accepted by the Viceroy of Egypt, Prime Minister Nubar Pasha and handed them and many other officials Swedish state awards. In 1871 he became a Missionary - Lutheran. Contemporaries noted that he had unlimited influence on the King of Sweden: as a result he earned the animosity of the Swedish courtiers, which in 1872, after the death of Carl XV, turned into a real hostility and made him leave for France. Because of the political campaign began against him in Sweden, European high society averted his face. He took the persecution against him very hard and died in misery in 1877, Marseille. He wrote two French and ?ne Swedish books. The French books are about the trading links of the East with European countries, Swedish one is about the French King Henry V. Not far from Stockholm, near Ulriksdal, he or one of his brothers built an Eastern-style chapel in the settlement of Over-Yarva, on which there are elements of the Armenian architecture. He was awarded with the orders of Swedish "Vasa", French, Belgian, Persian, Turkish, Spanish and other countries.



## ROMANIA

### 17TH CENTURY

#### GENERALS

##### GRIGOROVICH PETROS

*State, Diplomatic, Military Figure of Romania*

*General of the Romanian Army (1600/1601)*

*Austrian Ambassador in Turkey (1607)*

**Petros (Petre) Grigorovich** (Armen Peter, Grigor's son Petros) (he was born in Lvov, the date of birth is unknown-1616) is a Romanian-Armenian military, state, diplomatic, cultural figure. He spoke Armenian, Latin, German, Italian, and Romanian. He was the ambassador, advisor, and artist of Romania's Hospodar Mihai Viteazul (1593-1601), the advisor of the Great Prince of Poland and Lithuania, Sigismund III. He was a financial and diplomatic agent, he fulfilled diplomatic assignments in Austria, Russia (1599), Turkey. In 1598 he was appointed as the commander of a detachment, participated in the battle of Miryzulu, the fights of Danube. After the death of Hospodar Mihai, in 1601-1607 he did the assignments of Rudolf II and other princes. In 1607 he was appointed as the Austrian Ambassador in Turkey. He wrote Mihai's dairy (it hasn't been preserved). Polish historians called him an "extraordinary person." His Armenian signature has been preserved. In 1599 he received the degree of gentry and the right to have a special coat-of-arms. In order to strengthen the anti-Turkish alliance, in 1616 he started a journey to the East, but he was killed in Moldova (let's note parallely, that in 1684 Apetik Petros, leaving for Iran, was lost "tracelessly", too).

### 19TH CENTURY

#### GENERALS

##### AGONTS GEORGE-POPOVICH

*General of the Medical Service of the Romanian Army (1890s)*

**George-Popovich Agonts** (born in 1850-1925) is a figure of the medical service of the Romanian Army. In 1878 he graduated from the Medical University. He was a doctor-general of the corps of the 4th army. He is the father of the eminent artist Nutsi Popovich (Agonts).

##### MANUK BEY

**Turkish Bey (Colonel) (1808)**

*Russian State Advisor and Military Leader (1814)*

**Manuk Bey** (Mirzoyan Manuk Martirosi) (born in 1769, Rushchuk, Bulgaria - 06/21/1817, Hnchest, Moldova) is a diplomatic figure, large-scale salesman. In 1806-1813 he was the Advisor of Rushchuk Governor. In 1813 he passed to Transylvania, then settled down in Kishinev and adopted Russian-obedience. In 1807, on the assign-



ment of the command of Turkish Danubian troops he had peace negotiations with Russians. He had active participation in the signing of 1812 Russian-Turkish peace treaty (which was fulfilled in Manuk Bey's house, "Hanul Manuk" castle). In 1802 he received the title of a nobleman by the Prince of Valakia, in 1808 - the title of the Prince of Moldova and the title of bey (colonel) by the Turkish Sultan, in 1814 the degree of the Russian state advisor and military leader (major-general). He provided tangible services to the economic development of Rushchuk and other Balkan cities (he provided loans, founded manufacturers). He was in Armenia, helped materially the monasteries of Ejmiatsin, Mush, Jerusalem and others. In 1817, near the Armenian Church of Bucharest he founded the first Armenian School of that city. Two Romanian villages were called after him, he was awarded with "St. Vladimir" the 3rd (1810) degree order. On June 21, 1817, during horse-training class he fell off the horse and died.

### CHERKEZ MIHAIL

*General of the Romanian Army (1878)*

**Mihail (Mikayel) Cherkez** (born in 07/08/1839, Romania, c. Berlad-1884) is a military figure of the Romanian Army, member of the literary company of "Junimea" of the city of Yash. He was in office in the Ministry of Justice. He entered the ranks of the Romanian Army on the status of cadet and one year later received the officer title of the junior lieutenant. He reached the title of general. After dethroning Prince Kuza, alongside all the officers of the regiment of the general Solomon, he refused to swear allegiance to the provisional government. In 1877-1878, during the war for the independence of Romania he participated in the battles of Plevna (Bulgaria). Turkish General Osman Pasha surrendered to him, handing his sword. For this victory the King of Romania, Carol I rewarded him with the degree of general. He excelled in the battles of Smardan, too.



### POPOVICH POGHOS

*General of the Romanian Army*

**Poghos Popovich** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Romanian Security Service. In the last quarter of the 19th century he was the general director of the national security service of Romania.

## LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

## ASLAN MIHAY

*Lieutenant-General of the Romanian Army (1910s)*

**Mihay Aslan** (born in 10/10/1857, Romania, c. Onesht-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Romanian Army. On the status of junior lieutenant he participated in 1877-1878 liberation battle, on the status of general - in 1913 war against Bulgaria, on the status of the general of division - in 1916 War of National Association. In 1916 he was the commander of the 3rd army of the Southern front, which was stretching from Calafat to Black Sea. In 1936 he was the general secretary of the Military Ministry of Romania. He published many military works.

## ZATIK HAKOB

*Lieutenant-General of the Romanian Army (1916)*



**Hakob (Jacob) Zatik** (born in 12/08/1867, Romania, the province of Yash, the name of the village is unknown-1970) is a military figure of the Romanian Army. He comes from the ancient family of Zatikian removed to Moldova from Ani. The family of Zatik has blood ties with the families of Misir, Kapri, Prunku, Goylav, Buyukliu, Kesim of Armenian origin. In 1888 he left Bucharest Officer School, in 1890 Artillery and Engineering Special School, in 1898 Higher Military School. In 1916, during the War of National Association, he was the chief of the staff of the Northern Army. He excelled in the battle of Mereshesht. In 1917 he was the general secretary of the Ministry of Ammunition and Military Equipment, in 1918-1920 the commander of the 8th division. In mid-1919 the Government of Margiloman decided to help the Romanians of Bukovina and ordered the 8th division with the border-guards, gendarmerie forces to liberate Bukovina, including the cities of Itska, Suchava, Chernovitse. Before crossing the border, Hakob Zatik told the soldiers: "Soldiers, you have the fate of luck, the right to set foot on the ground of dear Bukovina the first. Be proud and worthy for that trust. I wish success and say: with God, ahead." The command was fulfilled, Bukovina was liberated, and according to the decision of December 29, 1919, Romanian Senate and Chamber of Deputies declared Bukovina as historical area of Romania. The contemporaries called him as "Romania's Crown." He was awarded with Romanian "For the Defense of Homeland" the 2nd degree, French "Legion of Honor" orders. In his deathbed the 103-year general exclaimed: "I am Armenian."

## MAJOR-GENERALS

### ALTINOVICH

*Major - General of the Romanian Army (1910s)*

**Altinovich** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Romanian Army.

### AKOBOVICH

*Major-General of the Romanian Army (1910s)*

**Akobovich** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Romanian Army.

### MARKOVICH

*Major-General of the Romanian Army (1910s)*

**Markovich** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Romanian Army.

### MAKAROVICH

*Major-General of the Romanian Army (1910s)*

**Makarovich** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Romanian Army.

### NAVASARD

*Major-General of the Romanian Army (1910s)*

**Navasard** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Romanian Army.

### NEKRUZZI

*Major-General of the Romanian Army (1910s)*

**Nekruzzi** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Romanian Army.

### SHAHIM

*Major-General of the Romanian Army (1910s)*

**Shahim** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Romanian Army.

### CHERNAT

*Major-General of the Romanian Army (1910s)*

**Chernat** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Romanian Army.

### CHIHOSKI

*Major-General of the Romanian Army (1910s)*

**Chihoski** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Romanian Army and a statesman of Romania. He comes from an Armenian ancient family of Romania. During World War I he was the commander-in-chief of the Romanian troops, then Military (Defense) Minister of Romania. His wife, Chihoski Sophic Ferhat (1883-1973) who was more frequently recollected in the history, she came from the famous and ancient Armenian family of the city of Fokshan. He built the Armenian Church and the chapel of the Armenian cemetery of the city of Fokshan. During World War II, alongside the Archbishop of the Armenian Diocese of Romania Husik, he got permission from the Romanian authorities, that the Armenian young volunteers, not having Romanian citizenship, were included in the ranks of the fighting battalions of the Romanian Army.



## CHOMAK MARTIROS

*Major-General of the Medical Service of the Romanian Army (1923)*

**Martiros Simoni Chomak** (born in 1862, Botashan-12/25/1951, Bucharest) is a figure of the medical service of the Romanian Army. He comes from an ancient Armenian family of Romania. He graduated from the lyceum of Botashan, with honors, in 1887 the Medical Department of the University of Vienna. According to the scholarship conditions, after the education, in 1887 he returned to Botashan and became the doctor of the Armenian community. In 1891 he began serving in the medical system of the Romanian Army. In 1901-1907 he was the doctor of the garrison of the city of Fokshan, in 1907-1912 the chief physician of the armory of the city of Galatz and the 2nd regiment of "Chetate." He participated in World War I with the position of the chief of the military service of the 1st army and with the title of colonel. He formed hospital-ships on Danube River and during the war he operated on hundreds of injured in those hospitals. In 1924 he was released to reserve. He never forgot his relatives and his native city; on his ancestral land he built a small health center-hospital of treatment of infectious diseases. In 1942 he moved to the house built at his own expense in Armeneasca (Armenian) street of Bucharest. He was the priest of the Armenian Church of Bucharest, the friend and advisor of the future Catholicos of All Armenians Vazgen I.

## POTOPYANU GEORGE

*Major-General of the Romanian Army (1940s)*

**George Potopyanu** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Romanian Army. In 1941-1942 he was the Minister of National Economics of Romania.

## SAMSONOVICH ...

*Major-General of the Romanian Army (1910s)*

... **Samsonovich** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Romanian Army.

## RUSSIA

### 18TH CENTURY

#### LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

##### BARATOV PYOTR

*General-Poruchik (Lieutenant-General, 1786) of the Russian Army*

**Pyotr Mikayeli Baratov** (Peter Melikseti Baratyan) (born in 1734-09/02/1789) is a military figure of the Russian Army, major-general Semyon Baratov's elder brother. His father was the Kamerger of the Georgian King Vakhtang V and in 1724 he moved to Russia. In 1751 he began serving in the army. In 1770-1774 he was an officer of the artillery corps of Saint Petersburg. In 1781 he gained the degree of major-general and was appointed as the chief of the artillery of Simbirsk Vicegerency. In 1784-1787 he was the President of the Civil Court of the city of Simbirsk and the Chief of the Department of Noblemen Affairs of the State of Simbirsk, in 1787-1789 the Acting Governor of Simbirsk. He was awarded with St. Vladimir the 2nd degree order. He married rear admiral Nazimov's daughter.

##### SALAGOV SEMYON

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1800)*

*Member of the Russian Military Council (1812-1820)*

**Semyon Ivani Salagov** (born in 1754-February, 1820, Saint Petersburg) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Senator. He comes from a famous Armenian family; he is Abraham Yuzbashi's grandson. In 1724 his father left Georgia and settled down in Russia. In 1771 he entered military service. He was in the regiments of Severskian Infantry, then Chernigovian Light Cavalry. In 1788 he participated in the siege of Khotyn Fortress. In 1789 he was the officer of special assignments of the commander-in-chief of the Caucasian Army, and then served in the light cavalry regiment of Suma. In 1797 he gained the degree of major-general and was appointed as the commander of Smolenskian cavalry regiment. In 1798 he was released to reserve according to the command of Emperor Pavel I. In 1800 he was returned to service on the degree of lieutenant-general. In 1805-1820 he was the president of controller-generals. He was awarded with St. John from Jerusalem, St. Alexander Navsky, St. Vladimir the 4th, the 2nd, St. Ann the 1st degree orders.

#### MAJOR-GENERALS

##### BARATOV SEMYON

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1793)*

**Semyon Mikayeli Baratov** (Semyon Melikseti Baratyan) (born in 1734-09/02/1789) is a military figure of the Russian Army, general-poruchik Pyotr Baratov's younger brother. His father was the Kamerger of the Georgian King Vakhtang V and in 1724 he moved to Russia. In 1753 he began serving in the army. In 1784-1789 he was an offi-

cer of the artillery regiment, and then served in the 1st regiment of Yekaterinoslav Army. After the death of his elder brother, in 1789-1796 he was the Governor-General of Kazan and the Head of Kazan Vicegerency. He participated in 1789-1794 Russian-Turkish War and excelled during the occupation of Ochakov Fortress. He was awarded with St. George the 3rd, St. Vladimir the 2nd degree orders.

### LAZAREV IVAN

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1798)*

**Ivan Petrosi Lazarev** (Lazaryan) (born in 1763-04/18/1803, was killed in Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from a noble family moved to Kazan from Isfahan. At the age of 12, in 1775 he became a kapral of the Mounted Regiment of Leyb Guard. In 1790 he became a lieutenant-colonel of Moscow Rifle Regiment. In 1792-1797 he was the commander of the 4th battalion of Kuban Jager Corps, in 1797-1801 the commander of the 18th jager regiment, in 1801-1803 the commander of Yerevanian regiment of Leyb Guard. In 1789 he participated in the war against Sweden, 1796 Caucasian invasion of Russian troops, occupation of Anapa and Derbent, in 1799 the expedition from Mozdok to Tbilisi. Alongside his regiment he ensured the protection of Georgian King Herakl II (1720-1798) against the attacks of Caucasian highlanders, Persians, Turks. He was killed in the bedroom of the Georgian widow Queen Mariam (as a revenge for insulting the queen). He was awarded with Command Cross (1800), St. John from Jerusalem order (1800).

### KHASTATYAN HOVAKIM

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1799)*



**Hovakim Barseghi Khastatyan** (Akim Vasili Khastatov) (born in 12/01/1756, c. Astrakhan-05/10/1809, Saint Petersburg, is buried in the Armenian cemetery) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Grigorian, major-general Akim Akimi Khastatov's father. In 1774-1776 he was the captain of Vladimirian Cavalry Unit. In 1776-1780 he was in release. In 1780-1789 he was a bodyguard-general in the staff of A. Suvorov. He participated in 1787-1791 Russian-Turkish War. In 1789 near Rimnik, he was the chief of the column of the 2nd and 3rd Draconian Battalions of the right branch, in 1790, during the occupation of Izmayil, the chief of the Starobudovian Rifle Regiment. He assisted in the resettlement work of 4000 emigrated Armenians in the area of the Russian Empire and the care of the Armenian population of the settlements liberated from Turkish yoke. In 1793-1796 he carried out diplomatic work in the Russian Embassy of Constantinople. In 1796-1799 he was the commander of the cavalry regiment of Pavlovsk. He resigned in 1799. He was awarded with

St. George the 4th (1789) degree order. He married Mikhail Lermontov's grandmother's sister, Ekaterina Arsenevna Lermontov. Mikhail Lermontov was very close with his family, especially with his daughters, Ann and Maria Khastatians.

### KHRISTAFOROV LAZAR

*Major-General of the Russian Army (06/26/1734)*

**Lazar Khristaforov** (Aghazar de Khachik Akhijanents) (born in 1690, Nor Jugha-1750, Ghzlar) is a military figure of the Armenian national-liberation movement, Russian Army, Armenian-Grigorian. He was born in the family of merchant. He received his primary education at Saviour Monastery School of Nor Jugha. In 1721-1722, during Persian-Afghan War he participated in the organization of Armenian self-defense detachments of Nor Jugha. When Emir Mir-Mahmud of Afghanistan occupied New Jugha, in the autumn of 1722, alongside his military unit he joined Russian Troops acting in Gilan and alongside Petros de Sargis Gilanentsi, Ayvaz Abrahamov he became one of the organizers of the Armenian squadron. In 1724 he became the commander of the Armenian squadron. Due to his efforts, the number of the Armenian soldiers of the Armenian squadron reached 700, whose weapons, clothes, food were taken care of by him personally until 1728. Alongside his unit, he participated in all the battles of the Caspian invasions of Russians in 1722-1735. For his courage, faithful service, on June 26, 1734, according to the decree of the Empress Anna Ivanovna and with special mediation of the Russian Military Board, he gained the degree of major-general. He enjoyed the respect of the soldiers and the unconditional confidence of the Russian High-Ranking Command. He was the famous head of the officers of the Armenian and Armenian-Georgian all military units cooperating with Russian troops. He was the link of the leaders of the Armenian troops promoted military activity against Persians and Turks in the Eastern Armenia and the command of the Russian Armed Forces acting in the Caspian Sea Basin. In 1734, 1736, 1742 he was in Petersburg.

### KUZANENTS RAFAYEL

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1747)*

**Rafayel Parsadanbeki Kuzanents** (born in 1692, Tbilisi-1750, Saint Petersburg, was buried in the cemetery of the Vasilevian island) is an Armenian military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from the famous Armenian family of Tbilisi. He began his military service in 1710s in the army of the Georgian King Vakhtang V. In 1720-1722, in Tbilisi, he formed a unit out of Armenians and Georgians, which was later called "Armenian-Georgian" squadron. In 1724, the squadron joined the Russians, near the coastal Gilyan of the Caspian Sea, and being submitted to the Russian authorities, served for the empire until his death. Until 1727, the squadron was kept at his own expense, for which he spent more than 30000 rubles. In 1724-1745 he was the commander of the squadron. In 1728 he received the title of captain, in 1732 - major, in 1734 - lieutenant-colonel, in 1742 - colonel. According to the decision of the Russian Military Council, in 1745 he was transferred to service in hussar regiment. In 1724-1745 he participated in all the Caspian invasions of the Russian Army.

## CHUBAROV NIKOLAY

*Major-General of the Russian Army (The Second Half of the 18th Century)*

**Nikolay Andreyi Chubarov** (born in 1757-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army, generalissimo A. V. Suvorov's comrade-in-arms. He is a participant of 1787-1791 Russian-Turkish second war. In the cover of Suvorov's army he participated in Italian, Swiss invasions. He was a brave, military general, was injured a few times. On May 13, 1799, he was suddenly called to Russia, but Suvorov managed to keep him in the army. In December 1799, he was appointed as a member of the Military Board. However, beginning from the spring of 1800, his name ceased to be mentioned in the cover of generalitet any more. He was awarded with St. Ann the 2nd degree order.

## BRIGADIERS (BRIGADIERS-GENERALS)

### MANUKOV FEDOSEY

*Brigadier of the Russian Army (Brigadier-General, 1725)*

**Fedosey Semyoni Manukov** (Teodos Simoni Manukyan) (born in 1668, Moscow-1738, Saint Petersburg) is a military figure of the Russian Army, the First Armenian General of the Russian Army. He was born in the family of the officer of Leyb Guard of the Preobrazhensky Regiment from Artsakh by origin. According to the archival costly documents, in 1700-1704 he was the secretary of the Russian Estate Office, in 1704-1705 - the secretary on accounting of the families and villagers of the province of Moscow, in 1705-1711 - the secretary on trade and tax collection of salt of the county of Saint Petersburg, in 1711-1720 - the assistant on court cases of the judge-governor of the county of Saint Petersburg, in 1720-1722 - member of the commission of the preparation of Statute book, in 1722-1725- member of the board of the regal Votchina, in 1725-1736 - Vice President of the board of the regal Votchina, in 1736-1738 - Voevoda of Saint Petersburg (Voyevoda led the administration of the city and the province next to it and included in itself the entire power, including the military-police one). In 1737 he participated in the important trial taken place in the Regal Senate. On February 27, 1738, he applied to Senate with the request to set him free from the service because of health, as well as to set stipend for his 50-year impeccable service and give permission to live in the city of Moscow. Until the month of April he continued to be in the office of Voyevoda. After that nothing is known about him. Probably that year he died. In 1711, with the inscription of Peter the First, he was proposed to Senate for reward. In 1730 he sold his own country house of the village of Ryabitzakh of the province of Yamburg, which was given to him by regal edicts. His daughter Hripsime (Roza) married Russia's future generalissimo Alexnader Suvorov's father, Vasilii Suvorov.

## 19TH CENTURY

### GENERALS OF CAVALRY

#### ANDRONIKOV IVAN

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1850)*

*General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 1868)*

Prince Ivan Malkhazi Andronikov (born in 1798, the state of Tbilisi, the region of Telav, v. Kodalo-12/19/1868, Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from an Armenian ancient family settled down in Georgia, on his grandmother's side he is the great-grandchild of the Georgian King Herakl II Bagratuni, on his mother's side - the great-grandchild of Solomon II Bagratuni, the King of Imereti. He began his service in army in the cavalry regiment of Leyb Guard and in 1818 he became a cornet. In 1824 he received the title of major and according to his request he was appointed as the commander of the 1st division of the Caucasian Nizhegorodian cavalry regiment. He participated in 1826-1828 Russian-Persian War and excelled during the battles of Yelizavetpol (1826), Sardarapat (1827), occupation of Yerevan (1827), in 1828-1829 Russian-Turkish War and excelled in the cavalry battle taken place near Akhaltsikhe (08/05/1828, for which he gained the title of colonel), in the battles of occupation of the fortresses of Akhalkalaki and Bayazet (1829). In 1829-1830 he was the acting commander of Nizhegorodian regiment. In 1830 the Caucasian Viceroy, Count I. Paskevich offered him to move to Russia on the position of the commander of regiment, but he refused and was demobilized according to his request. In 1830-1849 he was in reserve. However, according to his request, he participated in the invasion of appeasement of Lezgian line (1837), the suppression of Ossctia (1840), the invasion of Dagestan (1841). For the last invasion he gained the degree of major-general in 1841. On the order of the commander-in-chief of the Caucasian separate corps M. S. Vorontsov, in 1849-1856 he was the Military and Civil Governor of Tbilisi. In this position he participated in the War of Crimea, was the commander of the detachment of Akhaltsikhe. Near Akhaltsikhe, with his 5 thousand detachment he beat Ali Pasha's 20 thousand corps (Akhaltsikhe, 11/14/1853), with his 10 thousand detachments he beat Selim Pasha's 30 thousand corps (near Chorokh River, in June, 1854). In this battle he occupied Turkish 58 flags and symbols, 26 cannons. In 1856-1868 he was at the disposal of the commander-in-chief of the army. He was awarded with Saint Alexandr Nevsky (1854), Saint George the 4th (1829), the 3rd (1853), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1826), Saint Ann the 2nd (1827), Saint Ann the 2nd diamond (1828), Saint Stanislav the 1st (1847) degree orders.





## DOKHTUROV DMITRY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1886)*

*General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 1898)*

*Member of the Russian Military Council (1901)*

**Dmitry Pyotri Dokhturov** (born in 05/25/1838-03/12/1905) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from the ancient Armenian Russian-turned Dokhturov family. He studied at the noble corps, in 1861 he graduated from Nikolaevian Academy of the general staff. In 1855-1857 he was a cornet of the Cavalergradian regiment. In 1861-1863 he served in the Caucasian Army and participated in the military acts ongoing against highlanders. In 1863-1864 he returned and served in the Cavalergradian regiment. In 1864-1870 he was a lieutenant-colonel of the general staff, in 1870-1876 - the commander of the 13th cavalry regiment. In 1876-1877, he was in reserve because of family circumstances. At the beginning of Russian-Turkish War he returned to the military service. He was the commander of the brigade of the 35th, 33rd, 16th infantry divisions. In 1880-1884 he was the commander of the 2nd brigade of the 2nd cavalry division, in 1884-1886 the chief of the same division. In 1886 he was at the disposal of the Military Minister. In 1887-1894 he was the commander of the 12th, then 13th infantry divisions, in 1894-1900 the commander of the 11th army corps, in 1900-1904 - deputy commander of the military county of Odessa. At the beginning of Russo-Japanese War he was appointed in the 2nd Manchurian Army, however he died before his departure. In 1877 he gained the degree of major-general. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1862) degree order, "For Courage" golden sword (1877). He is Dmitry Sergeyi Dokhturov's grandson.

## DOKHTUROV MIKHAIL

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1876)*

*General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 1885)*

**Mikhail Nikolayi Dokhturov** (born in 10/05/1824-11/23/1911) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from an Armenian ancient family, received the status of the Russian nobleman and removed to Russia from Constantinople. In 1843 he graduated from the noble corps, was appointed as the cornet of the Ulanian regiment and served in this regiment for 16 years. In 1859-1865 he was the manager of the state stud farms. In this field he excelled and did the assignment of providing the army with highbred horses. In 1865-1874 he was the instructor-general of the cavalry, in 1874-1883 the commander of the 1st cavalry division, in 1883-1885 the commander of the cavalry corps. In 1885 he gained the degree of the general of cavalry and was released to reserve. He was awarded with White Eagle (1878) order.

## Count LORIS-MELIKOV MIKAYEL

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (03/17/1863)*

*Adjutant-General of the Russian Army (08/30/1865)*

*General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 08/30/1875)*

*Member of the Russian State Council (1879)*

*Acting Viceroy of Caucasus (1880)*

*Dictator of Russia (1880-881)*

*Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia (in 1881)*



Count Mikayel Tarieli Loris-Melikov (born in 10/21/1824, Tbilisi - 12/12/1888, France, Nice, is buried in the yard of St. Gevorg Church in Tbilisi) is a Russian state, military and diplomatic eminent figure, Armenian-Grigorian, academician of the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences (1880). He gained Russian Higher Saint Andrew the Protomartyr Order (11/01/1880). He comes from the noble Loris-Melikyan family. He studied at Moscow Lazarian Seminary and at Petersburg Cavalry Junker School. He began his military service in 1845 in Caucasus, where in general served for 32 years. In 1852, at the age of 27, he gained the degree of colonel, on August 4, 1856, at the age of 31- the degree of major-general. He participated in the military acts against the highlanders led by Shamil. In 1853-1856, during the Crimean war he was a commander of cavalry, excelled in a number of battles. In 1860-1873 he was the military chief of the Southern Dagestan and Mayor of Derbent, chief of the district of Terek. In 1877 he was appointed as the commander of the separate corps of the Caucasian Army and participated in Russian-Turkish War. He headed the attack and occupation of Ardahan, in the hills of Alaja he beat the troops of Mukhtar Pasha, occupied Kars. As a result of the war 17 thousand square kilometers of territory was attached to Russia. In 1879 he was appointed as the temporary governor-general of Astrakhan, Saratov, Samara and Kharkov. In 1880 he was the temporary Acting Viceroy of Caucasus. On February 12, 1880, he was appointed as the President of the Supreme Administrative Commission of the Russian Empire with dictator powers. He prepared a reform project restricting the rights of the Emperor of Russia, with which Russia would become a constitutional monarchy. On the eve of the edition of manifesto, on March 1, 1881, the Russian Emperor Alexander II was killed. The new emperor refused the reform and eliminated the administrative commission. After the elimination of the commission Loris-Melikov was appointed as the Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia. In 1881 he resigned. In order to restore his health he left for Nice where he passed away. He was awarded with Saint Alexander Nevsky (1869, Saint Great Prince Alexander Nevsky diamond-encrusted (1871), White Eagle (1865), Saint George the 3rd (1877), the 2nd (1877), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1854), the 3rd (1855), the 2nd (1864), the 1st (1877), Saint Ann the 4th (1848), the 3rd (1850), the 2nd (1852), the 1st (1860), Saint

Stanislav the 1st (1859) degree orders, "For Courage" golden sword (1854), Golden Weapon (1862), For the Occupation Caucasus cross (07/30/1864), the Title of Count (04/16/1878), Turkish Mejlis order (1857), Persian Lion and Eagle the 2nd degree order (1864). He published the books of "About the Governors of Caucasus", "Note about the Situation of the District of Terek", "Notes about Haji Murad."

### MANVELOV ALEXANDER

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (08/03/1876)*

*General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 08/03/1885)*

*Real Secret Advisor of Russia (08/01/1887)*

Prince Alexander Nikolayi Manvelov (born in 04/05/1824-04/02/1906, Saint Petersburg, is buried in the cemetery of the desert of Troitse-Sergievyan) is a military and state figure of the Russian Army, the younger brother of Nikolay Manvelov, major-general of the Russian Army. In 1847-1864 he served in the Cavalry regiment of Leyb Guard: he was an adjutant, captain of the staff, captain, and colonel. In 1864-1866 he was the commander of Chuguyev Cavalry Regiment (on March 27, 1866, he received the degree of major-general and was inserted into the Emperor's retinue), in 1869-1871 - the commander of the Cavalry regiment of Leyb Guard, in 1876-1887 - commander of the 8th cavalry division. He participated in 1853-1856 Crimean War. During 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War he was a commander of corps in the cover of the Balkan Army. In 1887 he was demobilized and, on the degree of the Russian real secret advisor, he began his civil work. He was the honorable patron of the council of trustees of the Empress Maria Charitable Company of Saint Petersburg, as well as a trustee of eye hospital. He was awarded with White Eagle (1881), Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1868), the 2nd (02/27/1878), Saint Ann the 3rd (1858), the 1st (1873), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1863), the 1st (1870), Hessianian Philip Metsahogi the 1st degree (1874) orders, "For Courage" golden sword (1878).



### MARKOZOV VASILI

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (08/30/1882)*

*General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 10/05/1893)*

Vasili Ivani Markozov (born in 01/01/1838 - 1908) is a military figure of the Russian Army, military writer, major-general Ivan Pavlovi Markozov's son, his belief - orthodox. In 1867 he graduated from Nikolaevian Academy of the General Staff with the second level diploma. He began his service in Nizhegorodian cavalry regiment on August 2, 1854. In 1858-1868 he was the commander of the squadron of the Northern Cavalry regiment, chief of the Officer department of the Caucasian Rifle School, the commander of the company of Tbilisi Military College, in 1860-1870 - senior adjutant of the staff of the

39th infantry division, in 1870-1872 - senior adjutant of the staff of the Caucasian Military county, in 1872 - chief of the staff of the 39th infantry division, in 1872-1879 - commander of the detachment, inspector of the hospitals of the acting army, in 1881-1891 - chief of the staff of the 12th army corps, in 1891 commander of the 2nd brigade of the 6th infantry division, in 1892 chief of the 2nd infantry division. In 1878 he gained the degree of major-general. He participated in 1853-1856 Crimean War, the attack of Kars, in 1857-1859, 1863, 1871, 1873 invasions organized against the Caucasian highlanders, in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He published many articles in the military press. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1873), the 2nd (1887), Saint Ann the 4th (1857), the 3rd (1869), the 1st (1884), Saint Stanislav the 1st (1880), Persian Lion and Sun the 2nd (1873), Romanian Star the 3rd (1879) degree orders.

### MELIKOV LEVON

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (07/08/1859)*

*Adjutant-General of the Russian Army (09/13/1861)*

*General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 08/30/1869)*

*Acting Viceroy of Caucasus (1880-1882)*

*Member of the Russian State Council (1882-1889)*

Prince **Levon Ivani Melikov** (born in 1817, Tbilisi-02/02/1892, Tbilisi, is buried in Saint David Church) is a military and state figure of the Russian Army. He gained Russian Higher Saint Andrew the Protomartyr Order (1887). He comes from an Armenian magistral family of Tbilisi. In 1833 he graduated from Tbilisi State College. In 1833-1835 he served in the office of the General Governor of Georgia. He began his military service on October 15, 1835. He excelled especially in the occupation battles of Kara-Kaytag, Shurnant, Kattagan-aul of Dagestan (1837), in the battle near the fortress of Bigrash-Beler against the detachment of Shamil (1841). In April 1844, he gained the degree of the captain of staff, in August - captain, in 1845 - major, in 1847 - lieutenant-colonel, in 1849 - colonel, in 1854 - major-general. In 1844 he was appointed as the chief of the district of Yelizavetpol and the commander of the detachment of separate cavalry police, in 1845 - commander of the druzhina of Tbilisi of the Imeretian Police, in 1849 - commander of the Georgian 1st infantry regiment. In 1858-1859 he was the chief of Jaro-Belokan Eastern detachment and the Lezgian border zone, in 1859-1861 - commander of the troops of the Caspian region, in 1861-1869 - commander of the troops of the district of Daghestan, chief of the left branch of the Caucasian line, in 1861-1869 - chief of the district of Dagestan and the commander of the troops of the region. In 1880 he was appointed as the assistant of the commander-in-chief of the Caucasian Army of Russia, in 1881-1882 - commander of the



Caucasian Army, Acting Viceroy of Caucasus. In 1882 he was affirmed as the member of the Russian State Council. In 1837-1866 he participated in the invasions against the Northern Caucasian highlanders, in 1877-1878 - Russo-Turkish War. In 1857, with a special assignment, he served in the palace of the Persian Shah. He was awarded with Saint Alexander Nevsky (1871), White Eagle (1866), Saint George the 4th (1845), Vladimir the 3rd (1853), the 2nd (1864), the 1st (1877), Saint Ann the 3rd (1842), the 2nd (1851), the 1st (1861), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1839), the 1st (1856), Persian Lion and Sun the 1st degree (1857) orders, golden, silver, bronze medals.



### TARKHAN-MOUROV HOVSEP

*Lieutenant - General of the Russian Army (1860)*

*Adjutant - General of the Russian Army (09/20/1871)*

*General of the Cavalry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 1873)*

Prince Hovsep Davidi Tarkhan-Mourov (born in 1819-02/12/1878, Tbilisi) is military figure of the Russian Army, lieutenant-general Konstantin Tarkhan-Mourov's younger brother. He began serving in the army in 1837. In 1853-1856 he participated in the Crimean war. In 1854, with the title of colonel, he was appointed as the commander of the 3rd battalion of Yerevanian Rifle Regiment. On September 8, 1859, he gained the degree of major-general and was appointed as the commander of the Southern Dagestan troops and the commander of the province of Kazi-Kumikhi. He is a participant of the attacks of the settlement of Shamil and Gubin. In 1863 he was appointed as the commander of the 39th infantry division, in 1868 - Caucasian infantry division. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th, Saint Stanislav the 3rd, Saint George the 3rd (07/24/1854) degree orders.

### GENERALS OF INFANTRY

#### ALKHAZOV HAKOB

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (10/24/1877)*

*General of the Infantry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 08/30/1891)*

*Member of the Russian Military Council (10/19/1894 - 11/03/1896)*



Hakob Kaykhosrovi Alkhazov (Alkhazyan) (born in 01/01/1826, Tbilisi, the province of Gori-11/03/1896) is a military figure of the Russian Army, captain, Armenian-Grigorian. In 1844, with golden medal, he graduated from Saint Petersburg 2nd Cadet Corps (his surname, among the best, was engraved on the marble board) and was immediately registered in the Finnish regiment of Leyb Guard, where he served for 20 years. Here he excelled with all the features of an officer, but more often for his excellent aim: many times he won in shooting competitions and deserved rewards, including from the

emperor personally. He participated in the Crimean War. Later he served in the Baltic fleet, in the troops defending the coast of the states of Saint Petersburg and Viborg, he participated in the suppression of 1863-1864 Polish rebellion. In 1864 he was appointed as the commander of the 4th Kaporian infantry regiment. On August 30, 1873, he gained the degree of major-general and was appointed as the commander of the 2nd brigade of the 19th infantry division. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. Together with his brigade he was the commander of the joint detachment of the police of Kutayis, later - also Sukhumi, Inguria, Guria, participated in a number of military acts, including the occupation of Sukhumi Fortress (09/06/1877), the elimination of the Turkish descent and the liberation of Abkhazia. For the courage he displayed, he gained the degree of lieutenant-general on October 24, 1877. At the night of 5-6 November, 1877, he participated in the occupation of the castle-town of Kars and personally took one of the attacking military groups to the battle, where he was wounded by a shell-splinter in his left temple. In 1878-1883 he was the commander of the 41st infantry division, in 1883-1885 - commander of the Caucasian infantry division. In 1885 he was appointed as the commander of the Caucasian Army Corps. He was awarded with Russian Saint Alexander Nevsky (1889, from 1894 with a diamond-encrusted symbol), White Eagle (1882), Saint George the 4th (1877), the 3rd (12/19/1877), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1863), the 3rd (1864), the 2nd (1877), Saint Ann the 3rd (1859), the 2nd (1863), the 1st (1877), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1856), the 2nd (1861), the 1st (1876) degree orders, two diamond-encrusted rings (in 1868 and 1871), golden weapon (1889), Prussian Red Eagle the 2nd degree order, Chernogorian medal of the member of 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. One of the streets of the city of Kars was called after him "Alkhazovski."

### BEBUTOV VASILI

*Governor of the Armenian Region (1830-1838)*

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (10/10/1843)*

*General of the Infantry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 1856)*

*Member of the Russian State Council (1857)*

*Acting Viceroy of Caucasus (1857-1858)*

Prince Vasili Osipi Bebutov (Barsegh Hovsepi Bebutian) (born in 1791, Tbilisi-03/10/1858, Tbilisi) is a Russian military eminent figure, Armenian-Grigorian. He gained Russian Higher Saint Andrew the Protomartyr Order (1854). He studied at Tbilisi Noble School and in 1807-1809 in Petersburg First Cadet Corps. He began his military service in the Khersonian Grenadier regiment on December 13, 1809. In 1810 he was appointed as the adjutant of the general Tormasov, the commander of the Caucasian troops, and in 1812 he moved to Latvia



with him. He participated in 1812 Patriotic War, fought against the French Marshal Macdonald and reached until Memel. In 1816 he was appointed as the adjutant of the Caucasian Governor A. P. Yermolov. In 1817, in the cover of diplomatic committee, with general Yermolov, he traveled to Tabriz and Tehran through Armenia. In 1821-1825 he was the captain of Semyonovian regiment of Leyb Guard, then the commander of Mingrelian regiment. He participated in the battles against the Caucasian Muslim tribes. In 1825-1827 he was the Governor of Imereti. He fought valiantly in the 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish War, displayed great strategic skills during the occupation and defense of Akhalsikhe (on August 9, 1828, he beat Kosa Mehmed Pasha's 30 thousand army). In 1830-1838 he was the Governor of the Armenian Region. In 1844 he was appointed as the commander of the troops of the Northern and Mountainous Dagestan, fought against the leader of highlanders - Shamil. In 1847-1853 and in 1854-1858 he was the Chief of the Civil Department and the President of the General Department of Transcaucasian region. In 1853-1856, during the Crimean War he was the commander of the Caucasian corps. He excelled in the battles of Bashkiadiklar (12/01/1853, 8 thousand Turks had been killed) and Kyoruk-Dara (06/24/1854, with his 20 thousand army he completely beat Mustafa Pasha and his advisor, English general Guyon's 60 thousand army). After receiving the news about the brilliant victory near Kyoruk-Dara, the Emperor Nikolay I said: "Prince Bebutov wants to surprise me with his victories, and I will surprise him with my rewards", and one of the firsts in Caucasus rewarded him with Higher Saint Andrew the Protomartyr order of the Russian Empire (this reward is not for title of lieutenant-general). In 1854 he was appointed as the Governor of the Northern Caucasus and Transcaucasus Civil Part and the commander of the Russo-Turkish border troops. In 1857 he was affirmed as a Member of the Russian State Council and Acting Viceroy of Caucasus. He gained the degree of major-general at the beginning of 1928. He was awarded with Saint Alexander Nevsky two (1849, 1850), White Eagle (1847), Saint George the 4th (1830), the 3rd (1846), the 2nd (1853), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1820), the 2nd (1845), Saint Ann the 4th (1812), the 1st (1829), Persian Lion and Sun the 1st (1835) degree orders, "For Courage" golden bayonet (1829), for 35-year service golden weapon (1852), the diamond-encrusted picture of the Persian Shah (1851).

### **DOKHTUROV DMITRY**

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1799)*

*General of the Infantry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 1810)*

**Dmitry Sergeyi Dokhturov** (born in 09/01/1759 - 11/14/1816, Moscow, is buried in the Davidovian Monastery of Serpukhov region of the district of Moscow) is a military figure of the Russian Army, hero of 1812 Patriotic War. He comes from the ancient Armenian, Russian noble status received family, moved to Russia from Constantinople (the family ancestor was probably a doctor and in Russian environment he was called a doctor-dokhtur, and from here he received the surname of Dokhturov). He began his service in 1771. He participated in 1788-1790 Russian-Swedish, 1805-1807 and 1812-1814 Russo-French War. He was a commander of division in Austerlitz. In the battle of Friedland he led the center and provided the retreat of the army to the other bank of Alle River. In 1812 he led the 6th infantry corps and was able to take out the corps of the encirclement of the region of Lida. In the battle of Borodino, first he fought in the

center, then after Ivan Bagration's wounding he led the left branch. Taking out the corps of Maloyaroslavets on time, in the seven-hour battle he suspended the progress of the enemy and declared: "Napoleon wants here to disrupt the defense, but he will not manage, or he will pass over my body." And the victory was provided: Napoleon had to take the path of retreat to Smolensk. He participated in the battle of Leipzig. In 1813, in Warsaw, he organized a great support for the families of dead and prisoner Polish people. In 1814 he led the right branch of the Russian Army attacking Paris. In 1781 he received the title of poruchik, in 1784 - captain-poruchik, in 1788 - captain, in 1795 - colonel. In 1797 he gained the degree of major-general. He was awarded with Saint Alexander Nevsky (1807), White Eagle (1807), Saint George the 3rd (1805), the 2nd (1812), Saint Vladimir the 2nd (1805), Saint Ann the 1st (1807) degree orders. He was a faithful Christian, loved Russia and Russians so much, that even Russians' shortcomings classified higher than the advantages of others.

### SHAYTANOV DMITRI

*General of the Infantry of the Russian Army (02/20/1877)*

**Dmitri Hovhannesi Shaytanov** (1817-1902) is a military figure of the Russian Army. On February 22, 1844, he received an officer rank. He was the chieftain of the separate Cossack military unit of Siberian Cossack troops. He served in Cossack troops for 33 years. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1861), the 3rd (1881), Saint Ann the 2nd (1870), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1861) degree orders, "For 40-year Impeccable Service" symbol (1881).

### TUMANOV GEORGI

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (05/14/1896)*

*General of the Infantry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 1900)*

Prince **Georgi Evseyi Tumanov** (Tumanyan) (born in 03/16/1839 - 05/30/1901) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from the Armenian ancient family of Mamikonian. He graduated from the first cadet corps. He began his military service in the Caucasian 2nd Combat Engineer battalion on June 6, 1857. In 1858-1862 he served in the county of Orghun of the district of Terek, in 1863 - combat-engineer battalion of Saint Petersburg, in 1864-1875 - at the governor-general of the Western Sibir. In 1875-1877 he was the commander of the 1st combat-engineer battalion of the Russian Internal Forces, in 1877-1887 - commander of the road-engineering brigade, in 1887-1891 - commander of the 5th infantry division, in 1896-1897 - commander of the 32nd infantry division. In 1873 he gained the degree of colonel, on January 1, 1887 - major-general. He participated in 1858-1862 and 1864-1872 invasions organized in the county of Orghun against the Northern Caucasian highlanders, in the attack of Aulie-Ata and Chikmend fortresses of the region of Turkestan, in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War in the Caucasian front and reached from Soghanlu to Erzurum. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1864, in Saint Petersburg, the Emperor Alexander II handed him



personally), the 3rd (1878), the 2nd (1879), the 1st (1899), Saint Ann the 3rd (1864), the 2nd (1874), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1862), the 2nd (1865), the 1st (1891), Prussian Crown the 3rd (1875) degree orders. He created and in 1875 published the two-part work of "Field Fortifications and Military Messaging."



### TSITSIANOV PAVEL

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (09/11/1802)*

*General of the Infantry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 1804)*

Prince Pavel Dmitrii Tsitsianov (born in 09/19/1754, Saint Petersburg - 02/08/1806, Baku) is a military figure of the Russian Army, he comes from an ancient authoritative-aristocratic family of Artsakh. The elders of the family settled down in Russia in 1725. He received military education. He began his military service with the position of corporal in 1767, in Preobrazhensky regiment. Later, in this regiment he became a commander of a company. In 1785, with the title of colonel he served in Tambovian infantry regiment. In 1786 he was appointed as the commander of the regiment of Saint Petersburg infantry. In this position he participated in 1787-1791 Russo-Turkish War. In 1794 he participated in the suppression of the Polish rebellion. In 1796 he was appointed as the assistant-deputy of the commander-in-chief of the Persian invasion, V. A. Zubov. In 1796-1802 he was in reserve. On September 11, 1802, he gained the degree of lieutenant-general and was appointed as the commander-in-chief of Georgia, at the same time governor-general of Astrakhan. He excelled with his military thinking and diplomatic abilities. In 1802 he signed friendly contracts with a number of feudal lords of Dagestan. He connected Imeretia and Mingrelia to Russia through negotiations. In 1803 his troops occupied the district of Zaro-Belokan, in 1804 - Gandzak Khanate. In the same year, from the side of Gyumri, over Ejmiatsin, he entered Eastern Armenia and in the months of July-August he besieged the Yerevan Fortress (in stead of attack he negotiated, but not having stock enough, he had to stop the siege and to leave for Tbilisi on September 3). He subjugated severely the highlanders of the Northern Caucasus, suppressed the anti-feudal peasant revolts, broken out in Georgia. In 1805 he connected the khanates of Shaki, Shirvan, Karabakh and the sultanate of Shoragyal to Russia. On February 8, 1806, he reached the city of Baku with his army. Accompanied by a small retinue, he reached the walls of the city in order to receive the keys of the city from Hussain-Kuli Khan. He was killed by a gunshot of one of the servants of Shah. Russian troops retreated. The general's dead body remained in Baku. They cut his head and hands to send to the Persian Shah, and the body buried near the entrance of the fortress. Later his body was buried in the Armenian Church of Baku. In 1811 his body was transferred and buried in Sion Temple of Tbilisi. In 1846, in the initial burial place, a monument (it was destroyed during the years of Soviet power) was inserted by Viceroy Vorontsov. In 1891, NO. 156 regiment of Yelizavetapol was called after Prince Pavel Tsitsianov. In 1790 he

gained the degree of brigadier, in 1793 - major-general. He was awarded with Saint Alexander Nevsky (07/22/1804), Saint Vladimir the 3rd, the 2nd, the 1st, Saint George the 3rd (1794) degree orders, a diamond-encrusted sword (1794).

## GENERALS OF ARTILLERY

### LALAYEV MATVEY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1882)*

*General of the Artillery of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 05/01/1896)*

**Matvey Stepani Lalayev** (born in 1828, Astrakhan - 1912, is buried in the cemetery of Saint Harutiun Armenian Church of Saint Petersburg) is a military figure of the Russian Army, military teacher, writer, Armenian-Grigorian. In 1846 he graduated from the Cadet 2nd corps, Niloyavsky Military Academy of the General Staff. He began his service with the title of non-commissioned officer in the 14th infantry artillery battery on August 12, 1846. In 1849 he began his pedagogical work. In 1856-1863 he was an educator in Cadet 2nd corps, at the same time - librarian, in 1863-1865 - educator of the 2nd college, in 1865-1877 - officer of the general department of educational institutions. On January 19, 1877, he was appointed as the general on assignments. On January 1, 1872, he gained the degree of major-general. He was awarded with the order of White Eagle (1887), Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1869), the 2nd (1879), Saint Ann the 2nd (1867), the 1st (1876), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1861), the 2nd (1864), the 1st (1873) degree, Friedrich's Command Cross orders (06/01/1880). In his young years he worked in the editorial staff of the magazine of "Sovremennik." During his long-term service he wrote and published many articles of pedagogical nature, on historical themes.



## ENGINEER-GENERALS

### AKHSHARUMOV BENIAMIN

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (02/26/1873)*

*Engineer-General of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 04/09/1889)*

**Benjamin Ivani Akhsharumov** (born in 12/18/1826 - the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He graduated from Nikolayevsky Engineering Academy, with honors. He began his service in the army on January 24, 1843. He received the title of officer on April 11, 1848. He was a commander of combat-engineering battalion. In 1859 he began serving in the engineering corps, was appointed as a member of the council of the Military College after Saint Ekaterina in Moscow and an honorary trustee. In 1899-1903 he was the president of the office of the Russian Ministry of Justice. He participated in 1849, 1854 invasions organized against the Northern

Caucasian highlanders. He was awarded with Saint Alexander Nevsky (1884), White Eagle (1877), Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1864), the 2nd (1871), the 1st (1889), Saint Ann the 3rd (1853), the 2nd (1861), the 1st (1867), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1857), the 1st (1865) degree orders.

## ADJUTANT-GENERALS

### ANDRONIKOV IESEY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1840s)*

*Adjutant-General of the Russian Army (1852)*

Prince Iesey Hovsepi Andronikov (born in 1798-10/11/1863) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from an ancient Armenian family settled down in Georgia. He participated in 1826-1828 Russo-Turkish, 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish, 1853-1856 Crimean wars.

### ANDRONIKOV REVAZ

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1867)*

*Adjutant-General of the Russian Army (09/21/1871)*

Prince Revaz Ivani Andronikov (born in 1814-01/27/1878) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from the Byzantine Armenian Emperor Andronik Komnin's son, Andronik's family settled down in Georgia in the 12th century. He was registered in Tbilisi 15th cavalry regiment. He was the general on special assignments (on the army infantry) of the commander-in-chief of the Caucasian Army, inspector of the hospitals of the Caucasian military county, member of the council of the agricultural affairs of Tbilisi State Power.



### ARGHUTYAN-YERKAYNABAZUK MOVSES

*Governor of the Armenian Province (1829-1832)*

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (06/25/1845)*

*Adjutant-General of the Russian Army (07/20/1848)*

Prince Movses Zakari Arghutian-Yerkaynabazuk (born in 1798, Tbilisi-02/20/1855, is buried in the ancestral graves of Sanahin Monastery, now - RA, the district of Lori) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Grigorian. In 1816 he graduated from Tbilisi Noble College (Academy). He began his service in 1817, with mediation of the Caucasian commander-in-chief A. P. Yermolov, in the cavalry regiment of Saint Petersburg Leyb Guard. On March 23, 1827, on his request, he was transferred to Caucasus with the title of military major, where he served for more than 27 years. He participated in 1826-1828 Russo-Persian, 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish wars,

in the occupation of Yerevan, Abasapat, Sardarapat, Tabriz (1827). He excelled during the occupation of Olti. He displayed active participation in the organization work of the immigration of the Armenians subjected to Persians. In 1829 he was appointed as the Governor of the Armenian Province. In 1832-1837 he was the commander of Tbilisi infantry regiment (at that time the regiment was located in Yerevan Fortress), in 1837-1838 - commander of Tbilisi Jager Regiment, in 1838-1841 - commander of Nukhi detachment, in 1841-1842 - chief of the military county of Akhaltsikhe Province, in 1842-1844 - commander of Samurian detachment, in 1844-1847 - commander of Derbent military county, of the Russian troops Central and Southern Dagestan. In 1847 he was appointed as the Governor of Derbent, then the commander of the troops of Trans-Caspian region and civil governor. In Dagestan he founded the city of Temirkhan-Shura (now - Buynaksk, Dagestan). Many times, with his detachment he raided the leader of highlanders, Shamil. In winter of 1854, he overcame Caucasian main mountain range and came out in the rear of Shamil. In 1842 he gained the degree of major-general. He was awarded with Saint Alexander Nevsky (1848), White Eagle (1847), Saint George the 4th (1829), the 3rd (1842), Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1842), the 2nd (1845), the 1st (1851), Saint Ann the 2nd (1838), the 1st (1843), the 1st Regal Golden Crown (1844) degree orders, "For Courage" golden sword (1844, 1847), Diamond Symbol (1850), for his 30-year service - a golden weapon (1851). In 1872, in the city of Temirkhan - Shura (Buynaksk), the adjutant-general, Prince Movses Arghutian-Yerkaynabazuk's monument was erected (it was destroyed in 1921).

### LAZAREV IVAN

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (03/27/1866)*

*Adjutant-General of the Russian Army (1878)*

**Ivan Davidi Lazarev** (Hovhannes Daviti Lazaryan) (born in 1820, Nagorno-Karabakh, Shushi-08/14/1879, Chat, is buried in Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Grigorian, major-general Alexander Ivani Lazarev's father. He comes from an Artsakhian melik family. He studied at Shushi Real College. In 1839 he began his service in the infantry regiment after the fieldmarshal-general, count Paskevich. In 1850-1854 he was the Governor of Mekhtulin khanate, in 1854-1859 - of the county of Dargin, in 1859 - temporary commander of Central Dagestan troops, chief of the temporary department of Dagestan's occupied territories attached to the Transcaspian region, in 1860-1865 - military chief of Central Dagestan, in 1865-1868 - commander of the 21st infantry division, in 1868-1878 - adjutant-general of the Caucasian Army, in 1878 - commander of the Caucasian 2nd corps, in 1879 - chief of Akhaltsikhe



expedition. In 1840-1841, 1844-1851 he fought against the highlanders of Caucasus, whose leader Shamil self-surrendered as a prisoner to Ivan Lazarev in Gunib. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He was appointed as the commander of the Russian detachment besieged Kars, led the attack and occupation of Kars. In 1878-1879 he was the commander of the 2nd corps of the Caucasian Army. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th (1842), the 3rd (10/27/1877), the 2nd (1877), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1848), the 2nd (1863), Saint Ann the 4th (1846), the 3rd (1847), the 2nd (1859), the 1st (1860) degree orders, "For Courage" golden sword (1858).

## MARKUS

*Adjutant-General of the Russian Army (1840)*

**Markus** (Mikhail Markozov-Markosyan) (born in 1790-1865) is a figure of the medical service of the Russian Army. In 1808 he graduated from Saint Petersburg Military-Medical Academy. He participated in 1812 Patriotic War. After the occupation of Paris he was appointed as the chief of one of the hospitals. Returning to Moscow, he was engaged in publishing activity: he edited the magazine: "Vrachebnie Zapiski", published the medical manual: "Selski Lechebnik." In 1834 he was invited to Saint Petersburg and was appointed as the private doctor of the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna. In 1836 he met Khachatur Abovyan.

## TER-GHUKASOV ARZAS

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1874)*

*Adjutant-General of the Russian Army (1880)*



**Arzas Artemi Ter-Ghukasov** (Arshak Harutiuni Ter-Ghukasyan) (born in 1819, Tbilisi-01/08/1881, Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Russian Army, captain, Armenian-Grigorian. His father was the pastor of Chardakhlu village. He received his primary education in Tbilisi Nersisian School. In 1838 he graduated from Petersburg Institute of the Ways of Communication. In 1838 he served in the 1st directorate of Petersburg Institute of the Ways of Communication., in 1838-1848 he was an officer of the department road communication of the Caucasian military county. In 1852 he began his military service and was appointed as the commander of the 3rd battalion of Apsheronian 84th infantry regiment, on February 12, 1859, commander of the same regiment. In 1868-1869 he was the assistant of the commander of the 19th infantry division, chief of the middle section of the district of Tver, in 1869-1877 - commander of the 38th infantry division, in 1877-1878 - commander of Yerevan detachment, in 1878 - Akhaltsikhe detachment, then commander of the Caucasian

division, in 1879 - commander of Transcaucasian military county, in 1880 - commander of the Caucasian 2nd military corps. He participated in the battles against the Caucasian highlanders. He excelled during the occupation of the impregnable fortress of Gunib of the leader of highlanders, Shamil. On August 6, 1865, he gained the degree of major-general. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. His detachment entered Bayazet, occupied a number of fortifications. In some battles they defeated Turkish troops. He was buried in the yard of the Armenian Church in Tbilisi. He was awarded with White Eagle, Saint Ann the 3rd, the 2nd, the 1st, Saint George the 4th (09/08/1859), the 3rd (06/30/1874), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1860), the 3rd (1862), the 2nd (12/28/1877), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1848) degree, Regal Crown orders (1857), "For Courage" golden sword (1848).

## LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

### ABESOLOMOV HOVHANNES

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (19th Century)*

**Hovhannes Abesolomov** (Abisoghomonian) (there is no biographical information) is an Armenian military figure of the Russian Army, French Armenian writer Henri Troyat's grandfather on maternal side. He was the deputy of the commander-in-chief of the Northern-Caucasian front. He is one of the founders of the Armenian city of Armavir in the Northern Caucasus (1829).

### AGHAEV NIKOLAY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1880)*

**Nikolay Nikolayevich Aghaev** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from an Armenian ancient noble family. He served in the troops of artillery. He received the title of officer on June 27, 1838. In 1852-1859 he was the officer on special assignments of the commander-in-chief of the Caucasian separate corps, in 1871-1872 - general of the department of the general on duty of the general staff of the Caucasian military county, in 1874-1882 - general on special assignments of the general staff of the Caucasian military county. On July 25, 1862, he gained the degree of major-general. In 1877-1878 he served in the staff of M. Loris Melikov's Caucasian corps. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1859), Saint Ann the 1st (1868), Saint Stanislav the 1st (1866), Persian Lion and Sun the 2nd (1864), Turkish Mejlis the 2nd (1872) degree orders.

### AKHSHARUMOV DMITRI

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1827)*

**Dmitri Ivani Akhsharumov** (born in 10/11/1785, Astrakhan-01/13/1837, Saint Petersburg) is a military figure of the Russian Army, hero of 1812 Patriotic War, historian. He graduated from the 1st cadet corps. He began his service in Chernogorian reg-



iment on June 6, 1803. In 1811-1812 he was the adjutant of the lieutenant-general P. Kononov, in 1813-1817 - staff on duty-officer of the Separate Corps acting in France, in 1817-1820 - commander of the 2nd brigade of the 17th infantry division. On December 8, 1820, he was demobilized in order to compose a summary of military laws. In 1821-1827 he was the vice-president of military department, in 1827-1837 - employee of the law summary department of the general staff of Russia. On February 19, 1820, he gained the degree of major-general. He participated in 1806-1807 Russo-French, 1809-1811 Russo-Turkish wars, 1812 Patriotic War and 1813-1814 foreign invasions of the Russian Army. He excelled in the battles of Smolensk, Borodino, Maloyaroslavets, Lutsen. Dmitri Aksharumov was the first who touched upon the history of 1812 Patriotic War. His work has the title of "Historical Review on 1812 War", which was published in Russian in 1813, Petersburg. In 1819, the work was republished with amendments and additions. In 1826-1837 Dmitri Aksharumov composed the first digest of the Russian military laws, which was published in 1838. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1810), the 2nd (04/21/1835), Saint Ann the 3rd (1807), the 2nd (1812) degree orders, a golden sword (1812), Prussian military order.

## BEBUTOV DAVID

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (08/26/1856)*



Prince **David Hovsepi Bebutov** (Bebutian) (born in 1793, Tbilisi-03/11/1867, Warsaw) is a military figure of the Russian Army, famous military commander, the younger brother of the general of infantry Barsegh Bebutov, Armenian-Grigorian. For David Bebutov it was predetermined by fate to become a soldier and to continue the family's military traditions. He began his service in 1812, in the cavalry regiment of Narva located in Kakhelia. In 1835-1850 he was the commander of the cavalry regiment located in Warsaw, in 1850-1861 - chieftain of Cossack regiments of the Western Army, in 1861 - officer of the commander-in-chief of the 1st army, in 1861-1867 - commandant of Warsaw. He gained the degree of major-general on February 26, 1847. In 1830-1832 he participated in the Caucasian War, fought in Ossetia, Chechnya, Dagestan. In 1831 he participated in the occupation of Chumkeskend, in 1832 - Gimr. In 1849 he participated in the invasion of Hungary. He excelled during the battle of Debrichin, for which the group led by him was rewarded with Georgievian flag. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th (1834), the 3rd (1849), Saint Vladimir the 2nd (1854), Saint Ann the 1st (1849), Saint Stanislav the 1st (1848) degree orders, "For Courage" golden weapon (1851), for 30-year service-golden weapon (1854), "For Courage" diamond-encrusted golden sword (1854), Austrian Leopold (1850, command symbol 1853), Persian Lion and Sun the 2nd degree (1851), Prussian Red Eagle (1864) orders.

## CHICHAGOV NIKOLAY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (08/15/1900)*

*Governor-General of the District of Primorie (1899-1903)*

**Nikolay Mikhaili Chichagov** (born in 09/03/1852-11/17/1911) is a military figure of the Russian Army. In 1877 he graduated from Nikolayevsky Academy of the General Staff with the 2nd degree diploma. In 1881 he received the title of lieutenant-colonel, in 1884 - colonel, on May 6, 1894 - the degree of major-general. On January 4, 1899, he was appointed as the governor-general of the district of Primorie and the chieftain of Cossack troops of Usuri. On January 9, 1903, he was appointed as the chief of the separate limited corps of Transmurian Military County. In 1904-1905 he participated in Russo-Japanese War.



## DOLUKHANOV KHOSROV

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1893)*

**Khosrov Mirzabeki Dolukhanov** (born in 01/04/1837-12/20/1893, Balkans, is buried in the cemetery of Alexander Nevsky Monastery of Saint Petersburg) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Grigorian. He comes from the state of Yelizavetapol. He graduated from the Cadet 2nd corps. On August 30, 1860, he received the title of officer. He was a commander of a company, senior adjutant. In 1876-1878 he was the commander of the 86th infantry regiment, in 1878-1891 - commander of the battalion of the reserve regiment, in 1890-1891 - commander of the 2nd brigade of the 1st guard infantry division. On April 11, 1893 he was appointed as the commander of the 36th infantry division. On August 30, 1882, he gained the degree of major-general. He participated in 1856, 1863 invasions organized against the Northern Caucasian highlanders. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1878), the 3rd (1880), the 2nd (1891), Saint Ann the 2nd (1874), the 1st (1889), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1863), the 2nd (1872), the 1st (1885), Prussian Red Eagle the 2nd (1873), Crown the 2nd (1888), Austrian Iron Crown the 2nd (1874), Serbian Takova the 3rd (1881) degree and Austrian Leopold-Command Cross (1877) orders.

## GALUSTOV NIKITA

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (04/19/1864)*

**Nikita Makari Galustov** (the dates of birth are unknown - 10/13/1872, Saint Petersburg) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from a noble family of the state of Astrakhan. He began his service in army in 1825. On June 6, 1826, he became a non-commissioned officer of Pavlovski regiment of Leyb Guard. In 1827 he moved to Caucasus. From 1842 he began serving in the Russian Ministry of State Property. In 1843 he was the officer on special assignments of

the military ministry, in 1843-1845 - Governor of Saratov Rear Commission, in 1845-1849 - Governor of Kremenchug Rear Commission, in 1849-1861 - rear-general of the Caucasian separate corps. In 1861 he began serving in the Russian Military Ministry. He participated in 1826-1828 Russo-Persian War during the occupation of Tabriz, in 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish War in the Balkan front, during the occupation of Varna. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th (1850), Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1847), Saint Ann the 3rd (1828), the 2nd (1834), the 1st (1862), Saint Stanislav the 1st (1852), Persian Lion and Sun the 2nd (1833) degree orders, "For Courage" golden sword (1828), a golden weapon (1849).

### HAKHVERDOV NIKOLAY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1807)*

**Nikolay Yesayu Hakhverdov** (Hakhverdyan) (born in 09/20/1754-06/08/1817, Saint Petersburg) is a military figure of the Russian Army, he was an Armenian-Grigorian, in 1859 he was rebaptized in the Orthodox faith. In 1776 he graduated from Slyakhta cadet corps with a golden medal. In 1776-1779 he was in Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy and got acquainted with the history and historical monuments of these countries. In 1779-1782 he was an educator of the cadet corps. In 1782-1788 he worked at the Inspectorate of State Revenue. In 1788-1797 he was the deputy governor of the vicegerency of Kalivanov, in 1797-1798 - civil governor of Arkhangelsk (in this position he mediated and saved Mikhail Lomonosov's relatives from bondage). In 1799, with mediation of Admiral De Ribas he gained the degree of major-general and was appointed as the educator of the princess, great lords Nikolay Pavlovich and Mikhail Pavlovich. In 1802 he was assigned to teach the princess Russian, history, geography, and from 1804 - arithmetic. In 1806, Alexander I, participating in final exams, was pleased with Hakhverdov and rewarded him with Saint Ann the 1st degree order and a year later rewarded him with the degree of lieutenant-general. He wrote poems and did translations.

### HAKHVERDOV NIKOLAY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (08/30/1855)*

*Member of the Russian Senate (1859-1876)*

**Nikolay Alexandri Hakhverdov** (Hakhverdyan) (born in 03/02/1800-11/07/1876, Saint Petersburg) is a military figure of the Russian Army, the major-general Alexander Hakhverdov's son. He began his service in the army in 1816. He received an officer rank on March 25, 1818. He participated in 1826-1828 Persian invasions. On December 17, 1828, he was appointed as general Krasovski's adjutant and alongside him participated in 1829 Turkish and 1831 Polish invasions. In



1844 he gained the degree of major-general. In 1848 he began serving in the gendarmerie of the 7th county. In 1852-1859 he was the military governor of the city of Smolensk and the civil governor of Smolensk. In 1859 he was elected as a member of Russian Senate. He was awarded with White Eagle (1867), Saint George the 4th (1842 - for 25-year service), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1828), the 3rd (1848), the 2nd (1858), Saint Ann the 4th (1827), the 1st (1855), Saint Stanislav the 1st (1850) degree, Persian Lion and Sun (1834) orders, "For Courage" golden sword (1827), a golden weapon (1832, 1850 - for 35-year service, 1862 - for 45-year service).

### KALANTARYANTS STEPAN



*Lieutenant-General of the Military-Medical Service of the Russian Army (1898)*  
**Stepan Isayu Kalantaryants (Kalantarov)** (born in 11/04/1849, RA, the district of Tavush, v.Aygehovit -1924, Saint Petersburg) is a figure of the military-medical service of the Russian Army, surgeon, Doctor of Medicine (1881), privatdocent of Saint Petersburg Regal Military-Medical Academy (1889), Armenian -Grigorian. In 1875 he graduated from Saint Petersburg Military-Medical Academy. He was appointed as a junior doctor of the 84th Shirvanian regiment, however, with the mediation of his lecturer, professor Grube he returned to the military-medical academy. He worked at the chair of descriptive and operative surgery of the institute of practical anatomy attached to the academy. In 1877-1878 he served in the Caucasian Army, participated in Russo-Turkish War. He was the chief of the department of surgery of Alexandrapol NO. 10 hospital. After the war, for some time, he stayed in the temporary hospitals of Tbilisi and Akhalktekinian military detachment, returned to the academy. In 1881 he defended a thesis on pathological anatomy of solar and pancreas tissues and received the scientific degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1891, the scientific conference of the academy elected him in the staff position of the assistant of professor (the military minister affirmed). The scientific works were published in the most famous medical journals of that time. In 1890 he gained the degree of major-general. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th, Saint Ann the 3rd, the 2nd, Saint Svyatoslav the 3rd, the 2nd degree orders.

### KASPAROV HOVHANNES

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1808)*

**Hovhannes Petrosi Kasparov** (born in 1740, Astrakhan-1814, Saint Petersburg, is buried in an Armenian cemetery) is an Armenian military figure of the Russian Army. In 1754 he began serving in the Armenian squadron acting in the cover of Ghzlar's Russian Garrison. Then he continued his service in Siberian regiment, participated in 1768-1774 Russo-Turkish War, excelled with his courage and diplo-

matic strategy. Kasparov displayed active participation in the battles of Zhurzha, Larga and Kaluga (1770) deserving the attention of Rumyantsev. Rumyantsev appointed Kasparov as the commissioner of the Russian Army, where he served in 1771-1774. For his service in diplomatic field Hovhannes Kasparov deserved the degree of lieutenant-colonel, then colonel. In 1787-1791 Russo-Turkish War he was the military commandant of Taganrog, in 1803-1805 - Civil Governor of the Caucasian State formed in 1802. He also participated in the battles of 1805-1807 - against France, 1806-1812 - against Turks, in 1812 - against France. He was concerned about the liberation of Armenia and destiny of Armenians.

### KARPOV AKIM

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (11/20/1848)*

*Chieftain of Cossack Regiments of Don Troops (1860-1866)*



**Akim Akimi Karpov** (born in 1767-1837) is a military figure of the Russian Army and Cossack Troops. He comes from the Armenian officer family of Cherkessk. In 1799 he began his service in the army at the age of 10. In 1836-1860 he was the district general of the 4th military county, in 1860-1866 - chieftain of Cossack regiments of Don Troops. On January 1, 1830, he gained the degree of major-general. He participated in the invasions of 1807 of Altenburg and Geyleberg against the French people, in 1807-1811 Russo-Turkish War, in 1812 Russo-French War, the battle of Tarutino, in 1813-1814 foreign invasions of the Russian troops, in 1826-1828 Russo-Persian, Russo-Turkish wars, the attack of Kars, in 1830-1833 invasions organized against the Northern Caucasian highlanders. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th (1812), Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1829), Saint Ann the 4th (1807), the 3rd (1813), the 2nd (1827), the 1st (1856), Prussian Red Eagle the 2nd (1851), Persian Lion and Sun the 2nd (1852) degree orders, "For Courage" golden weapon (1810), a golden weapon (1849).

### KHEMISHIEV AHMED

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1829)*

**Ahmed Selimi Khemshiev** (born in 1781-1836, is buried in Lala Pasha Mosque of Erzurum) is a public-state figure of Ajaria, father of the general of the Russian Army, major-general Sherif Ahmed Khemshiev. He comes from Hamshen hay (Khemshi oghli, Khemshin or Hamshen's son) Atabeks family. His father, Selim Khemshi Oghli, in 1802, with the help of the Ajarian forces drove Akhaltsikhe's Turk Sherif Pasha and was declared as Pasha of Akhaltsikhe. Turkish authorities sentenced him to death. Selim entrusted the protection of his sons, Ahmed and Abdi, to the Georgian princess Mamia IV and Gurieli, went to Russians and tried to contact with the commanders

of the Russian troops in Caucasus, Rtishchev and Marquis Pauluchchi. However, in 1815 they handed him to the Turkish military detachment of Erzurum, and the latter beheaded Selim and sent his head to Istanbul. In 1825 Ahmed returned to his fatherland and became one of the influential people in Upper Ajaria. Russians benefited from the friendship with this prestigious prince and in 1828 the commander of the Russian troops of Akhaltsikhe, prince, major-general Bebutov (later - adjutant-general) began negotiating with him. Ahmed accepted the Russian submission and received the degree of major-general. Soon Ahmed Khemshiev died, however due to his prestige Khemshiev's Armenian family had many privileges and conquered almost all Turkish Georgia.

### **KHOJAMINASOV TARKHAN**

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (08/30/1882)*

Prince Tarkhan Aghamali Khojaminsov (Gajiminasov) (born in 05/28/1825-1909) is a military figure of the Russian Army, member of Tbilisi City Council (Duma) (1882-1888). He comes from an Armenian ancient magistral family. He graduated from General Engineering College and Nikolayevsky Engineering Academy. He received an officer rank on September 13, 1845. In 1857-1865 he was the chief of the engineering academy of the general staff of the Caucasian separate corps, in 1865-1875 - inspector of the engineering department of the Caucasian military county. In 1875-1896 he served in the engineering corps of the general staff of the Caucasian Army. He participated in 1851 Caucasian War. On August 30, 1875 he gained the degree of major-general. During 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish war he served in the staff of M. Loris-Melikov Caucasian corps. He was married to Sofya Soghomoni Korganova (Ghorghonian). He was awarded with White Eagle (1893), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1869 - for 25-year service), the 3rd (1872), the 2nd (1890), Saint Ann the 3rd (1852), the 2nd (1863), 1866), the 1st (1884), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1856, 1859), the 1st (1879) degree orders.

### **KISHMISHEV STEPAN**

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1892)*

Stepan Hovsepi Kishmishev (born in 06/10/1833-08/12/1897, was buried in the yard of the senior church of Tbilisi Monastery) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Grigorian. He graduated from Mikhailovsky College, in 1856 - Law Faculty of Moscow Regal University, with the degree of a candidate, in 1861 - Nikolaevsky Academy of the General Staff, with the 2nd degree diploma, in 1862 - the course of the eastern languages of Saint Petersburg University. On August 13, 1856, he began his service in the Saint Petersburg 3rd cavalry regiment after the King Friedrich Wilhelm. In the same year he received an officer rank. In 1872 he gained the title of colonel, in 1877 - the degree of major-general of the general staff. In 1862-1870 he served in the Caucasian Army and he fulfilled intelligence and supervisory assignments. In 1870-1877 he led the transportation of the troops from Russian Southern ports by Poti-Tbilisi railway. In 1778-1880 he was the chief of the county of Erzurum. In 1882 he transferred to the general staff of the army and was the head of the chiefs of directions. In 1887 he was appointed as the chief of Tbilisian brigade (former 24th brigade). In 1903 he was released to reserve. He participated in 1860, 1863, 1873 invasions organized

against the Caucasian highlanders, in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He excelled during the occupation of the fortress of Ardahan and in the battle of Avliar (10/03/1877). He was awarded with White Eagle (1888), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1864, 1868), the 3rd (1874), the 2nd (1886), Saint Ann the 2nd (1870), the 1st (1888), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1868), the 1st (1879) degree orders, "For Courage" golden weapon (1877). He studied history. He published the works of "The War in the Turkish Armenia in 1877-1878" (Saint Petersburg, 1884), "Nadir Shah's Invasions to Herat, Kandahar, India and the Situation in Persia after His Death" (Saint Petersburg, 1889) and other compositions.



## MADATOV VALERIAN

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (10/19/1826)*

Prince Valerian Grigori Madatov (Rostom Madatyan) (born in 05/18/1782, Nagorno-Karabakh, the region of Askeran, v. Avetaranots-09/04/1829, Bulgaria, Shumle, is buried in the Tikhvinian cemetery of Alexander Nevsky Monastery of Saint Petersburg) is a military figure of the Russian Army, captain, Armenian-Grigorian. He began his military service on the special order of Pavel I at the age of 17 in 1799, Preobrazhesky regiment. He received his officer rank in 1802, Pavlovsky regiment. In 1810-1812 he was the commander of the company of the 7th regiment, in 1812-1813 - commander of the leading detachment of the Western 3rd army, in 1813 - commander of Alexandrian regiment, in 1814-1815 - commander of the 2nd brigade of the 3rd hussar regiment located in Paris, in 1816-1826 - chief of the troops of Karabakh, Shirvan, Shaqi khanates, governor of Kazikum khanate of Dagestan county, in 1826-1829 - commander of the 3rd hussar division, in 1829 - commander of Balkan front. He participated in 1806-1812 Russo-Turkish War, excelled in 1810 battle of Batin, in 1812-1815 Patriotic War, excelled in the battles of Kobrin, Berezina, Borisovoy, Kalish, in the Russian battles against highlanders and in 1826-1828 Russo-Persian War. On September 3, 1826, near Shamkhor, Madatov with his 2000 detachment had a brilliant victory over Persian 10000 army. Madatov's troops, in the autumn of 1826, liberated Karabakh from Persian forces. In 1828, he became the victim of Count Paskevich, left Caucasus, was deprived of the lands received in Artsakh and moved to the western front. During 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish War he fought in Danubian front. He had a brilliant victory near the Bulgarian Shumle Castle and occupied the castles of Isakchey and Girsov. Here he got ill and died. General Dibich wrote: "Represented by Madatov, our cavalry were deprived of the Russian Myurat." Later his mold was transferred to Saint Petersburg. In 1813 he gained the degree of major-general. He was awarded with Saint Alexander Nevsky

(06/09/1829), Saint George the 4th (04/11/1811), the 3rd (02/22/1813), Saint Vladimir the 4th (10/18/1809), the 3rd (09/15/1813), the 2nd (08/19/1820), Saint Ann the 3rd (09/20/1809), the 2nd (09/01/1810, 09/23/1813), the 1st (02/20/1820) degree orders, "For Courage" golden weapon (01/08/1808), "For Courage" golden sword (11/02/1812, 08/19/1820), Prussian king Fridrikh's "Military Dignity" (05/30/1814) orders. In 1837 a book was published with the title of "Prince Madatov's Life and Activity" authored by his adjutants A. Khomyakov. I. Bakumin and comrade-in-arms M. Kotsebu (it was republished in 1863). Princess Madatova published the book of "Prince Madatov's Biography" in 1863. In 2005, the "International Union of Cossacks" non-governmental organization of the Russian Federation founded an order and a medal of "Valerian Madatov", which will be awarded to the most distinguished social-political and military figures.

### MANVELOV NIKOLAY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (02/23/1878)*

Prince Nikolay Nikolayi Manvelov (Manvelyan) (born in 04/10/1816-after 1889) is a military figure of the Russian Army, the elder brother of the general of the cavalry of the Russian Army, Alexander Manvelov. He served in cavalry. He was an officer of Warsaw Military County. In 1853-1856 he participated in the Crimean War. He was rewarded with Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1879), Saint Ann the 2nd (1860-for 20-year service) degree orders, a golden weapon.

### MELIK-SHAHNAZARYAN NIKITA

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1898)*

Nikita (Mkrtich) Grigori Melik-Shahnazaryan (born in 10/01/1837, Artsakh, Shushi-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He studied at the 1st cadet school. On June 11, 1855, he began his service in the 77th infantry regiment. In 1859 he received an officer rank. He was a commander of company, battalion, and reserved regiment. In 1893-1898 he was the commander of the 1st brigade of the 25th infantry division. On May 31, 1893, he gained the degree of major-general. In 1898 he received the degree of lieutenant-general and was released to reserve. In 1856 he participated in the Crimean War, in 1861-1862 and 1877 suppression of the revolts of the Caucasian highlanders. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1883), the 3rd (1891), Saint Ann the 2nd (1887), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1866, 1877), the 2nd (1883) degree orders.

### MISHVILYAN ROMANOS

*Doctor, Secret State Advisor of the Russian Army (Lieutenant-General, 1898)*

Romanos Hovhannesi Mishvilyan (born in 1845, Dagestan, Ghzlar-1923, Ghzlar) is a figure of the medical service of the Russian Army. He graduated from Saint Petersburg Regal Surgical Academy, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine (1891). He worked as a military doctor. In 1880 he was appointed as the doctor of Khasavyurt military hospital, then - Ghzlar military regiment. In 1886-1896 he was the chief physician of Ghzlar military hospital, in 1896-1908 - physician of the 2nd Cossack volunteer division. In 1908, alongside Sultan Shah, he opened the hospital of Ghzlar, which he directed for 15 years until his death. He excelled with his activity in favor of Armenians.

## ORLOV-DAVIDOV ANATOLY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1880s)*

Count **Anatoly Vladimiri Orlov-Davidov** (born in 1837-1905) is a military figure of the Russian Army, lieutenant-general Vladimir Vladimiri Orlov-Davidov's twin brother. He comes from the family of Vladimir Petrovich (Petrosi) Davidov (1809-1882) who was the son of the grandson of David Bek, the eminent figure of the Armenian national-liberation movement. This Vladimir Davidov received the title of count in 1856 and added his mother's, the Countess Natalia Vladimirovna Orlova's surname to his surname (the latter was the daughter of general-poruchik Vladimir Grigoryevich Orlov).

## ORLOV-DAVIDOV VLADIMIR

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1880s)*

Count **Vladimir Vladimiri Orlov-Davidov** (born in 1837-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army, lieutenant-general Anatoly Vladimiri Orlov-Davidov's twin brother. He comes from the family of Vladimir Petrovich (Petrosi) Davidov (1809-1882) who was the son of the grandson of David Bek, the eminent figure of the Armenian national-liberation movement.

## SAGHINOV ALEXANDER

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1877)*

**Alexander Dmitrii Saghinov** (Saghinyan) (born in 12/15/1808-1887) is a military figure of the Russian Army, general-major Ivan Visarion Saghinov's relative and adoptive father. He graduated from Tbilisi Noble College. In 1826 he began his military service. On January 9, 1829, he received an officer rank. In 1841 he was appointed as the commander of the cartographer company, in 1851 - assistant of the commander of the troops of the Caucasian military county. In 1860-1873 he was the chief of the local troops of Transcaucasian region, in 1873-1877 - assistant of the chief of the troops of Tbilisi, Yelizavetpol, Yerevan states. On August 30, 1869 he gained the degree of major-general. He participated in 1826-1828 Russo-Persian, 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish, 1853-1856 Crimean, 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish wars. He was awarded with Alexander Nevsky, Saint George the 4th (1849 - for 20-year service), Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1862), Saint Ann the 4th (1830), the 3rd (1832), the 2nd (1850), Saint Stanislav the 3rd, the 1st (1871) degree, Persian Sun and Lion (1867) orders, diamond-encrusted two rings (1838, 1867), golden weapon (1851).



## SHELKOVNIKOV GRIGOR

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (19th Century)*

**Grigor Martirosi Shelkovnikov** (Shelkovnikyan) (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian army, major-general Behbut Shelkovnikov's brother. He acted in the second half of the 19th century. He was a serviceman positioned in the rear.

## SHELKOVNIKOV IVAN

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1898)*

**Ivan Yakovi Shelkovnikov** (Hovhannes Hakobi Shelkovnikyan) (born in 04/01/1836-10/02/1901) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He studied at Novgorod Cadet Corps and Noble Regiment after Count Arakchev. On August 13, 1853, he began his service in the army. In 1876-1885 he was the commander of Riga infantry regiment, in 1885-1891 - commander of the 1st brigade of the 17th Pakhovian division, in 1891 - chief of the 9th brigade, in 1891-1894 - chief of the 7th infantry division. On May 15, 1883, he gained the degree of major-general. He participated in 1855, 1863-1864 invasions against the Caucasian highlanders, in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1874), the 3rd (1877), Saint Ann the 3rd (1864), the 2nd (1872), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1863), the 2nd (1867), the 1st (1891), Austrian Franz Josef the 2nd (1874) degree orders, "For Courage" golden weapon (1878).

## SHELKOVNIKOV NIL

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (19th Century)*

**Nil Nikolayi Shelkovnikov** (there is no biographical information) is an Armenian military figure of the Russian Army.

## SISOYEV VASILY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (12/06/1812)*

**Vasily Alexseyi Sisoyev** (1772-1839) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from Doni Cossacks. He participated in 1812 Patriotic War. In 1812-1813 he excelled in the battles of Mir, Tarutino, Maloyaroslavets, and Krasnoe.

## SUMBATOV DAVID

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1897)*

**David Alexandri Sumbatov** (born in 12/27/1831-1919) is a military figure of the armies of Russia and Democratic Republic of Georgia. He comes from a noble family of Artsakh. From July 18, 1854, he served in the cavalry county of Don. On May 12, 1861, he received an officer rank. In 1869 he moved to the Caucasian military county. On January 6, 1879, he gained the title of colonel, on May 15, 1883 - the degree of major-general. In 1879-1882 he was in reserve and was appointed as the leader of the noblemen of the state of Tbilisi. In 1883-1889 he was the cavalry general of the general staff of the Caucasian Army of the Caucasian military county, in 1889-1897 - general of the guard cavalry of the general staff of the Caucasian Army. He participated in 1853-1856 Crimean War, 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish, and 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese wars. In 1897-1904 he was the squire of Tbilisi. In 1910-1916 he fulfilled civil work and had a rank of secret advisor. In 1918 he served in the army of the Republic of Georgia. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1876), the 3rd (1887), Saint Ann the 2nd (1876), Saint Stanislav the 2nd, the 1st (1887), Persian Lion and Sun the 2nd and the 1st (1879) degree, Mecklenburg-Shvering's Vendian Crown (1879) orders.



## TARKHANOV IVAN

*Lieutenant-General of the Medical Service of the Russian Army (1893)*

Prince Ivan Romani Tarkhanov (Ivan Ramazi Tarkhanashvili, Ivan Ramazani Tarkhan-Mourav, Prince Tarkhanov) (born in 06/03/1846, Tbilisi-08/24/1908, Saint Petersburg) is a figure of the military-medical service of the Russian Army, Doctor of Medicine (1871), professor (1877, academician (1882), corresponding member of the Biological Company of Paris. He comes from the ancient magistral family of Tarkhanian. In 1869 he graduated from Saint Petersburg Military-Medical Academy. In 1869-1877 he was the assistant of the eminent physiologist I. Sechenov. In 1869 he first accomplished a scientific work with the experimental-physiological analysis of the summation of nerve impulses in conscious nerves. In 1871 under supervision of I. Sechenov he defended his doctoral dissertation on "About the Conscious Nerves of non-Bloodless and Bloodless Frogs, the Impact of Heat on Spinal Cord and Brain." In 1877-1895 he was a professor of the Chair of Physiology of Saint Petersburg Military-Medical Academy. For many years he was the scientific secretary of the military-medical academy, which was the most honorable position of the academy. In 1895-1901 he lectured at Saint Petersburg University. From 1895 he cooperated with the private pharmaceutical laboratory of Professor Pell and accomplished scientific works on spermine. He was often abroad, worked in the laboratory of the university of the city of Grats. His scientific works were on electro-physiology, central nervous system, sleep, physiology of hypnosis, external factors on the human body, the influence of temperature, cold, light, X-rays, ionizing radiation. He described the skin-galvanic reaction, which was called as "Tarkhanov's Phenomenon" in the textbooks. He was engaged in issues of social hygiene. He published many scientific works in digests, magazines, journals and separate books. He had close relations with the Armenian community of Tbilisi and Armenian doctors and published Armenian medical books with their participation.

## TARKHAN-MOUROV KONSTANTIN

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1863)*

Prince Konstantin Davidi Tarkhan-Mourov (born in 1811-02/06/1869, Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Russian Army, the elder brother of the general of cavalry, Hovsep Tarkhan-Mourov. He is a participant of 1826-1828 Russo-Persian and 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish wars. In 1853-1856, with the title of colonel, he participated in the Crimean War (he was the commander of the Georgian Cavalry Regiment). In 1858 he gained the degree of major-general and was appointed as the Military Governor of Shamakhi. In 1863 he was appointed as the Military Governor of Baku. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th (for 25-year impeccable service), the 3rd degree orders.

## TER-ASATUROV DMITRI

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (08/30/1886)*

**Dmitri Bogdani Ter-Asaturov** (born in 03/20/1836, Tbilisi - 07/07/1897, Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Grigorian. He received his primary education in the family. At the age of 18 he began serving in Nizhegorodsky 16th Dragoon Regiment. In 1854 he received an officer rank. In 1872-1877 he was the commander of the cavalry regiment of Dagestan, in 1877-1883 - commander of the 2nd brigade of the Caucasian 2nd cavalry division, in 1883-1884 - chief of the 2nd cavalry division. On May 29, 1877, he gained the degree of major-general. He participated in 1853-1854 Crimean War, in 1859-1873 - invasions organized against the Northern Caucasian highlanders, in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. During the Russo-Turkish War he served in the staff of the Caucasian corps of M. Loris-Melikov. In 1854 and 1863 he was seriously wounded twice. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1873), the 2nd (1890), Saint Ann the 1st (1884), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1862), the 2nd (1868), the 1st (1879) degree orders, a golden weapon (1873), Persian Lion and an Eagle the 2nd degree order (1874).

## TUMANOV ALEXANDER

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1871)*

**Prince Alexander Georgei Tumanov (Tumanyan)** (born in 06/14/1821, Tbilisi-10/29/1872) is a military figure of the Russian Army, father of the general of infantry, George Alexandri Tumanov (1856-1933). He comes from the ancient Armenian family of Mamikonian. On March 6, 1840, he received an officer rank. He was the commander of Navaginian Infantry Regiment, chief of the average military department of the district of Terek, which included the Chechen settlements of Arghun, Ichkeria of the mountainous area of the district of Terek. In 1869 he was appointed as the commander of the 20th infantry division of the Caucasian army corps. He participated in 1840-1864 invasions against the Northern Caucasian highlanders, 1853-1856 Crimean War. He was one of the most active figures of transmigrating the highlanders in Turkey. On October 27, 1865, he gained the degree of major-general. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1862), the 3rd (1863), Saint Ann the 3rd (1850), the 2nd (1853) degree orders, "For Courage" golden weapon (1860).

## MAJOR-GENERALS

### ABAZA ALEXANDER

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1860s)*

**Alexander Ageyi Abaza** (born in 1821-1895) is a state and military figure of the Russian Army. He is the relative of the rear admiral Alexander Abaza. In 1865 he graduated from Saint Petersburg University. In 1874-1892 he was a member of the Russian State Council, in 1880-1881 - Minister of Finance of the Russian Empire. When in the staff of government he fully defeated the programs proposed by the Count Mikhail Loris-Melikov.

## ABAZA VICTOR

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1860s)*

**Victor Abaza** (1833-1898) is a military figure of the Russian Army, historian, and writer. His Armenian noble ancestors came to Russia from Romania. He graduated from the artillery college and served in the artillery troops, obtained the degree of major-general and was demobilized. He published the books of "For Learners of Russian History" (Saint Petersburg, 1885), "Russian History for People" (Saint Petersburg, 1886), "Armenian History" (Saint Petersburg, 1888) and other books. He launched numerous reports and public speeches in Moscow, Saint Petersburg and other cities of Russia, representing Armenian history and Armenians, contributing to the spread of the Armenian-favorable sentiment.

## ABAMELIK DAVID

*Major-General of the Russian Army (08/30/1818)*

Prince **David Simeoni Abamelik** (born in 03/10/1773, Tbilisi-10/23/1833, Germany, Dresden) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Grigorian. He comes from the magistral family of Armenian Abameliks, he is the younger brother of the major-general of the artillery of the Russian Army, Ivan Simeon Abamelik. Starting from the age of 15 he served in the Russian Army, in 1798 he gained the title of cornet, in 1804 - shtabs-rotmistr, in 1807 - rotmistr. He participated in the Russian Army 1805-1807, 1812 military acts against Napoleon Bonaparte and in 1813-1814 foreign invasion. He participated in 1812 Patriotic War with the title of colonel, was a commander of hussar regiment of Leyb Guard. On August 24-26, 1812, he participated in the battle of Borodino. He fought in Tarutino, Maloyaroslavl, Vyazma, Dorogobuj. In November, of 1813, near Krasny he captured 175 enemy soldiers. In 1816-1818 he was the commander of Borisoglebskyan hussar regiment, in 1818-1824 - commander of the 2nd brigade of the 2nd Ulanian regiment. In 1824-1826 he was in reserve. In 1826-1829 he was the commander of the reserved brigade of the 4th reserved cavalry corps. In 1829 he was released to reserve. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th (05/20/1808), Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1813), Saint Ann the 4th (1806), the 2nd (1813) degree, Prussian "For Dignity" (1807) orders. He wrote and read in Armenian, Russian, and Georgian, spoke Turkish. He married Marfa, daughter of the founder of Lazarian Institute of Eastern Languages of Moscow, Hovakim Lazarian. His sons, Semyon and Artem Abamelik Lazarevs became major-generals of the Russian Army.

## ABAMELIK IVAN

*Major-General of the Artillery of the Russian Army (1817)*

Prince **Ivan Simeoni Abamelik** (born in 01/07/1768, Nev Juga, Iran - 08/23/1828, is buried in the yard of the Armenian Church of Saint Petersburg Smolensky Cemetery) is a military figure of the Russian Army, he spent most of his life in acting army, and is an Armenian-Grigorian. He comes from the Armenian Abameliks magistral family transferred to Saint Petersburg in 1798, is the elder brother of the major-general of the Russian Army, David Simeon Abamelik. According to the decision of Pavel I, he began his service in artillery guard. He participated in 1805, 1807, 1812 all the military acts, excelled in the battles of Austerlitz (11/20/1805), Borodino (08/26/1812), participated

in 1813-1814 foreign invasions of the Russian Army, entered Paris (03/18/1814). He was the chief of the arsenals of Kiev, Saint Petersburg. In order to study the job of cannon assimilation he was sent on mission to Berlin, he did a considerable work to improve the field of Russian artillery. He was awarded with Saint Ann the 1st degree order. Alongside his brothers he owned 724 hectares of land in the state of Kamenets-Podolsky.

### ABAMELIK-LAZAREV ARTEM

*Major-General of the Russian Army (08/20/1869)*

Prince **Artem Davidi Abamelik-Lazarev** (born in 10/20/1823 - 09/22/1885) is a military figure of the Russian Army, major-general David Simeoni Abamelik's son, major-general Semyon Davidi Abamelik-Lazarev's younger brother, Armenian-Grigorian. He graduated from the guard school of non-commissioned officers and served in hussar regiment. In 1846 he received an officer rank and was the adjutant of the governor-general of Moscow. In 1869 he was appointed as the commander of the 1st brigade of the Caucasian 1st division. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1867), Saint Ann the 2nd (1864), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1856) degree orders, "For Courage" golden sword (1864). He was married to the Russian writer Lev Tolstoy's brother's daughter, Ekaterina Nikolaevna Tolstoy (1826-1888).

### ABAMELIK-LAZAREV SIMEON

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1850)*

Prince **Simeon Davidi Abamelik-Lazarev** (born in 10/15/1815, Saint Petersburg-04/25/1888, Saint Petersburg, is buried in the yard of the Armenian Church of the Smolensky Cemetery) is a military figure of the Russian Army, major-general David Simeoni Abamelik's son. He served in the hussar regiment of Leyb Guard. He was in military service until 1859. He was the playmate and friend of Russian writer T. Yu. Lazarev. In 1871-1888 he was an honored trustee of Moscow Lazarian Seminary. Prince S. D. Abamelik-Lazarev married Christapor Hovakimi Lazarian's daughter, Elizaveta Christapori Lazareva (1832-1904) and according to the regal decision he also attached to his surname the surname of Lazarev. Elizaveta Lazarian had large estates in the states of Ural, Tula, Kamenets-Podolsky, Vyatka and Volin. After being released to reserve he was engaged in painting. For his picture of "Saint Stepan Permati" he gained the title of painter by Russian Academy of Art.

### AGHALAROV HASAN-BEK

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1857)*

**Hasan-Bek Aghalarov** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He began his service in 1834, in the Caucasian cavalry-muslim regiment, where first he was a centurion, then Prince David Bebutov's assistant on the department of regiment and in 1852 - commander of the regiment with the title of colonel. In 1849 he participated in Hungarian military campaign, he gained an award for capturing 4 cannons near the city of Derbetsen. From 1857 he served in the non-regular troops of the Caucasian separate corps. In 1877-1878 he participated in Russo-Turkish War. For getting 4000 camels for the progress of troops he was in the city of Ardabil in Persia and cooperated with Khachatur Agha, large-scale salesman from Shushi.



## AKHVERDYAN GEVORG

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1850s)*

**Gevorg Akhverdii Akhverdyan** (born in 06/05/1818, Tbilisi-11/17/1861, Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Russian Army, physician, economist, public figure, the person who discovered Sayat-Nova's songs, published and the first who commented on them. He comes from an Armenian military family. In 1834 he graduated from Moscow Lazaryan Institute of Eastern Languages, in 1839- Medical Department of Moscow University. In 1839-1842 he was a military doctor in Caucasus, in 1842-1846 - military minister Chernishev's private doctor in Petersburg, in 1846-1861 - official of the office of the Viceroy of Caucasus, then senior officer on quarantine-customs issues. Along with the official activities, he was engaged in philology, dialectology, and historical issues. He discovered and published *Gahnamak*, participated in the development of the program of gold extraction of the Caucasian region, led the department of Armenian language of the committee affirming textbooks for the Caucasian educational county, made the protection of craft union organizations, wrote a review on the craft unions of Tbilisi, collected the works of the Armenian bards. Armenian philological mind is indebted to him for the name of Sayat-Nova. He discovered Sayat Nova's "Davtar" at physician Hovhannes Pandaian, devoted himself to its decoding and then published it. The book of "Gusank" devoted to Sayat-Nova, v. 1, was published in 1852, Moscow. The 2nd volume of the Armenian bard songs collected by him, "Gusank" v. 2, was published in 1903, Tbilisi, sponsored by his daughter, Mane Akhverdian. Gevorg Akhverdian prepared for printing Petros di Sargis Gilanents's diaries with the study of the dialect of Jugha. He wrote the work of "Materials for the History of Georgia, with the Information Reported by Armenian Sources" (unpublished).

## AMIROV SOGHOMON

*Major-General of the Medical Service of the Russian Army (1879)*

**Soghomon (Solomon) Artemi Amirov** (born in 01/1812-the date of death is unknown) is a figure of the medical service of the Russian Army, the first investigator of Borjomi mineral water, the founder of Borjomi sanitarium. In 1841 he graduated from Moscow Medical-Surgical Academy. In 1841-1842 he was a doctor of Tbilisi Military Hospital (in 1842, for a long time he was sent on mission to Van and the hospital of Yerevan), in 1843-1849 - staff-doctor of the Georgian Grenadier Regiment. He served in the burgh of Suram. In 1850, in the cover of the Ossetian detachment of Russian troops, he participated in a military invasion. In 1852 he was sent on mission to Nakhichevan in order to combat the epidemic, in 1854-1855 - Sarighamish. In 1870s he was engaged in the issues of application of

quarantine and disinfection to prevent the epidemics of plague, typhus and cholera. In 1879-1882 he was a senior doctor of the Caucasian region and oversaw the work of all the military hospitals of the Caucasian military county. He was one of the founders of the Caucasian Medical Company.

### ANDRONIKOV IVAN

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1825)*

Prince Ivan Zaali Andronikov (born in 1760 - 03/17/1831) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from the family of Byzantium's Armenian Emperor Andronik Komnin's Andronik son, settled in Georgia in the 12th century.

### ANDRONIKOV SPIRIDON

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1880s)*

Prince Spiridon Nikolayi Andronikov (born in 12/06/1845 - 1934, Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from the family of Byzantium's Armenian Emperor Andronik Komnin's Andronik son, settled in Georgia in the 12th century. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. Later he was the chief of the district of Andiysk of Dagestan.

### ARTSRUNI EREMIA

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1848)*

*The First Mayor of the City of Tbilisi (1866-1868)*

Prince Eremia Gevorgi Artsruni (Ioremey Egori Artsruni) (born in 1804, Van - 11/15/1877, Tbilisi, was buried in Veray Armenian Cemetery, the gravestone was destroyed) is a military figure of the Russian Army and Armenian public figure, Armenian-Grigorian. He comes from the royal family of Artsrunis, he is the father of geologist Andreas Artsruni and Grigor Artsruni: publicist, founder and editor of the newspaper of "Mshak". He received his primary education at Tbilisi Noble School, and then graduated from Petersburg Military College. In 1823 he began his service in the Ulanian regiment of Leyb Guard. In 1829-1831 he was in Persia - major-general, in the cover of the embassy of Prince Dolgorukov, in 1831-1832 - officer on special assignments at Count Paskevich, in 1832-1836 - officer on special assignments of the staff of the Caucasian separate corps, in 1836-1839 - governor of the Caucasian all custom houses of the Russian Ministry of Finance, with the title of lieutenant-colonel. On October 24, 1839, he received the title of colonel and was appointed as the general provider of the Caucasian separate corps. He participated in 1826-1828 Russo-Persian War in the Caucasian front, the occupation of Abasapat, Sardarapat, Yerevan, in 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish War in the Balkan front. In 1855 he left his military service



and settled down in the city of Moscow. In 1857 he transferred to Tbilisi. In 1860-1864 he was again a soldier. In 1867 he was appointed as the first mayor of Tbilisi. He participated in the Armenian cultural life of Tbilisi. During the time of his being the mayor, on January 16, 1866, Tbilisi Junker School was opened, and on January 2, 1867, the Caucasian Museum. In 1872 he published the booklet of "A Problem on the Iron Road to India" in Armenian and Russian, where he discussed the idea of building a railroad to India from Transcaucasus across Persia. He was awarded with Saint Ann the 4th (1827), the 2nd (1842), Saint Stanislav the 4th (1836), the 2nd (1838), Persian Lion and Sun the 2nd (1830) degree orders.

### AVALOV IVAN

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1854)*

Prince **Ivan Soghomoni Avalov** (born in 1796, Tbilisi - 1860) is an Armenian military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from an ancient Artsakhian magistral family settled down in Tbilisi. He participated in 1826-1828 Russo-Persian, 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish, 1853-1856 Crimean wars. He was the owner of Borjomi canyon, had a fortress in Petrostsikha.

### ATABEKOV ANDREY

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1880s)*

Prince **Andrey Adami Atabekov** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from the magistral family of Jraberd Province of Artsakh. His father, Atabek III was the son of Melik-Van of Jraberd, he served in the Russian Army, participated in 1853-1856 Crimean War and in the first half of the 19th century, he gained the title of colonel of the Russian Army. Nothing is known about his son's activity.

### BABAYAN AVETIK

*Major-General of the Medical Service of the Russian Army (1870s)*



**Avetik Babayan** (born in 1844, Alexandrapol - 1913, Paris) is a figure of the medical service of the Russian Army, professor (1886). He received his primary education in Alexandrapol, graduated from Tbilisi Gymnasium, in 1864-1865 he studied at the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Saint Petersburg University, in 1870 he graduated from Saint Petersburg Military-Medical Academy. In 1870-1874 he was a doctor in the hospitals of Alexandrapol, Tbilisi, Abastuman. In 1874-1878 he was sent on mission abroad by Russian Government, he was in the medical centers of Leipzig, Strasburg, Vienna, and Paris. In 1878 he returned to Saint Petersburg and left for Balkan front, was injured seriously and resigned. In 1878-1913 he was engaged in medicine in Alexandrapol, Caucasian Mineral

Waters, Abastuman, Tbilisi, and Paris. He was fluent in Armenian, Russian, German, French, he wrote scientific, medical-health, journalistic many works and articles, did translations, which were published in press and books. In 1903-1905, in Tbilisi, he published the newspaper of "Aroghjapahik." He made reports on the Caucasian sanitariums and hydropathic establishments in French Medical Companies. He organized and presided in the publishing committee of the Caucasian Medical Company.

### **BEBUTOV ARSENI**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1893)*

Prince **Arseni Ivani Bebutov** (Arsen Hovhannesi Bebutyan) (1834-1913) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Grigorian. In 1856 he received the degree of non-commissioned officer, in 1880 - the degree of colonel. In 1868-1869 he was the captain of the artillery of the military county of Dagestan. In 1874 he was appointed as the assistant to the chief of the office of the governor of the district of Dagestan. In 1875-1877 he was the military chief of the province of Temir-Khan Shura of the district of Dagestan, in 1883-1884 - military chief of the province of Andiysk of Dagestan, in 1885-1888 - chief of the provincial department of Mangishlak of the Transcaspian district, in 1888-1890 - chief of the provincial department of Krasnovodsk of the Transcaspian district. In 1897 he was appointed as the President of Tbilisi City Council (Duma). He was a member of the council of trustees of Tbilisi Armenian-Grigorian Sacred School.

### **BEBUTOV NIKOLAY**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1895)*

Prince **Nikolay Vasili Babutov** (Bebutyan) (born in 05/08/1839-1904) is a military figure of the Russian Army, general of infantry Vasili Osipi Bebutov's son, Armenian-Grigorian. In 1858 he received the degree of non-commissioned officer. He served in the troops of the Caucasian Military County gaining the title of colonel and then the degree of major-general. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He married Princess Mariam Pavlovna Dadiani.

### **BEKTABEKOV ALEXANDER**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (08/30/1869)*

Prince **Alexander Yevseyi Bektabekov** (Bektabekyan) (born in 05/10/1819, Tbilisi-01/29/1876) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Grigorian, military writer, public figure. On July 22, 1840, he received the title of non-commissioned officer. He participated in 1853-1856 Crimean War, in 1863-1864 invasions against the Caucasian highlanders. He was an officer of the general staff of the Caucasian Military County. Besides military issues, he also fulfilled successfully non-military assignments. In 1846-1856 he was appointed as the Director of Development of Mikhaylovsky Coal Mine of Tkibuli, then was sent on mission to look for mines of gold in the area of all Russia (he was able to explore Svanetia's mountainous areas insurmountable before that). In Military and Engineering press he published a dozen of works, beginning from 1840 he wrote down diaries. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1851), the 3rd (1871), Saint Ann the 2nd (1864), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1859) degree orders, for 20-year service - a golden weapon. (1862).

## BEKTABEKOV SOGHOMON

*Major-General of the Russian Army (12/06/1848)*

Prince Soghomon Ivani Baktabekov (Bektabekyan) (born in 1803-05/06/1860) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Grigorian. He graduated from the artillery college. In 1817 he began his service in the 20th artillery brigade. He received an officer rank in 1823. In 1825-1827 he served in the 21st artillery brigade, in 1827-1830 in the 2nd artillery brigade of the Leyb Guard, in 1830-1848 - in the 1st artillery brigade of Lithuanian separate corps. In 1848 he transferred to the staff of the Caucasian separate corps. He participated in 1826-1828 Russo-Persian, 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish wars, in 1830 invasions against the Northern Caucasian highlanders, in 1853-1856 Crimean War. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th (1847), Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1854), Saint Ann the 4th (1831) degree orders, a golden weapon (1850).

## CHILYAYEV BORIS

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1848)*

Boris Gabrieli Chlyayev (Chilayev) (the date of birth is unknown-1850) is a military figure of the Russian Army, major-general Sergey Gabrieli Chilyayev's brother. In 1816 he began his service in Finland's Leyb Guard regiment. In 1827, on the status of major he served in Yerevan regiment, later in the Police of Tbilisi. In 1839 he received the title of colonel. In 1840-1841 he was the commander of the Georgian cavalry regiment, in 1847-1849-commander of Mengrelian and Tbilisi jager regiments, in 1848-1850 - chief of the military county of Jaro - Belokani and Lezgian defense line. He participated in 1826-1828 Russo-Persian and 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish wars.

## CHILYAYEV SERGEY

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1850)*

Sergey Gabrieli Chilyayev (Chilaeu) (born in 1803-1864) is a military figure of the Russian Army, major-general Boris Gabrieli Chilayev's brother. He comes from an ancient Armenian family of Tbilisi. He graduated from Mountain corps. In 1817 he began his service in Finland's Leyb Guard regiment. In 1824 he transferred to Caucasus, served in Nizhegorodsky 44th regiment. Later he served in Orenburgian army corps and in Leyb Guard Hussar Regiment. In 1844 he received the title of colonel. In 1851-1857 he was the military governor-general of Shamakhi and civil governor of the state. In 1857 he began serving in the system of Internal Affairs. He took part in 1826-1828 Russo-Persian, 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish wars, in 1839 - the invasion against Khiva. He was awarded with Saint Ann the 3rd, Saint Stanislav the 2nd degree orders, "For Courage" a golden sword.

## CHICHAGOV MIKHAIL

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1850s)*

Mikhail Nikifori Chichagov (05/04/1819-06/05/1866) is a military figure of the Russian Army, lieutenant-general Nikolay Mikhaili Chichagov's father. In 1860, according to the order of the Russian Military Ministry, more than one year in the city of Kaluga, he was the leader of the Caucasian Moslems, the head of the official control of generalissimo Shamil (1797-1871). He died an untimely death as a result of the

infection of typhus. Shamil was extremely pleased with Mikhail Chichagov (he had a warm relationship with his family) and deplored his sudden death. Major-General Chichagov's wife, M. Chichigova is Shamil's most famous biographer. Her book of "Shamil in Caucasus and Russia" was first published in Russian in 1889 in Saint Petersburg, for the last time - in Moscow, 1991.

### DARONOV AGEY

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1898)*

**Agey Alexandri Daronov** (Daronyan) (born in 1854-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army. In 1886 he received the degree of colonel. He was the commandant of Koven Castle.

### DELYANOV DAVID

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1813)*

**David Artemi Delyanov** (David Harutiuni Delanyan) (born in 1761, Saint Petersburg-1837) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from the Armenian Dallakians noble family transferred to Saint Petersburg from the Persian city of Nor Jugha. He studied at Saint Petersburg Cadet Corps. In 1780 he began his service in Narva rifle regiment. In 1807 he gained the title of colonel. In 1812 he was the commander of Sumian Hussar Regiment, in 1812-1815 - commander of the 2nd brigade of the 2nd Dragoonian division, in 1815-1823 - commander of the 2nd brigade of the 2nd hussar division. In 1792-1793 he participated in the Polish invasion of the Russian Army, in 1805-1807, in the cover of the Sumian Hussar Regiment he fought against the troops of Napoleon in Prussia, excelled in 1807 Battle of Friedland. In 1812 Patriotic War he participated in the battles of Borodino, Mozhaysk. He participated in 1813-1814 foreign invasions of the Russian Army, entered Paris with his unit, excelled in the battles of Bar-Syur-Obi. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th (1813), Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1814), Saint Ann the 3rd, the 2nd (07/02/1807), Saint Ann diamond-encrusted the 2nd (08/26/1812), the 1st (1813) degree, Prussian "For Dignity" orders. His son Count Ivan Davidi Delyanov (1818-1897) was a member of the Russian State Council in 1874-1897, in 1882-1897 Russian Minister of Enlightenment.



### DENIBEKOV ALEXANDER

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1871)*

**Alexander Hakobi Denibekov** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. In 1868 he received the title of colonel. In 1870s he was the chief of the Kobuletian detachment of the Caucasian Army. Alongside his 2nd brigade of the 41st infantry division he participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Persian War. On April

13, 1878, the soldiers of the detachment of Rion led by him occupied the Turkish camp of Mukhaster in a heavy battle. He excelled in the battle of the occupation of Khutsaban hill. In 1878-1881 he was the general of the general department of the Caucasian Army. He was awarded with the sword "For Courage."

### **DOLUKHANOV MIKHAIL**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1871)*



**Mikhail Romani Dolukhanov** (Dolukhanyan) (born in 1820s, Shushi-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army, major-general Konstantin Beglari Dolukhanov's uncle. At the age of six he settled down in Saint Petersburg with his family. He graduated from the Military Academy after the Emperor Alexander. He served in Tbilisi, Kiev. He participated in the invasions against Shamil's highlanders, in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th, the 3rd, Saint Vladimir the 4th, Saint Ann the 4th, Saint Stanislav the 3rd degree orders, a titular golden weapon.

### **GARSEVANOV MIKHAIL**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1880s)*

**Mikhail Nikolay Garsevanov** (Garsevanyan) (born in 1830-1907, Saint Petersburg, is buried in Tikhvinian Cemetery) is a figure of the Russian Army, engineer, specialist of port buildings. In 1851 he graduated from General Engineering College (later Nikolayevsky College, then - Academy), in 1856-1857 - he trained in foreign engineering institutions, was an assistant, lecturer, aide-de-camp - professor. In 1851-1855 he served in the Castle of Kiev. In 1857 he began serving in the Engineering College, was an assistant, lecturer, adjunct professor. In 1862-1868 he served at academy on invitation, was the commissioner on special assignments of adjutant-general Totleben. In 1868, on the invitation of Nikolay, he was appointed as the chief of the general department of the Caucasian Viceroy - chief instructor of the Caucasian Civil Buildings. He was in this office until 1883, until its abolition. In 1883 he was appointed as the Director of the Russian Institute of Road Communication. He is the founder of the Russian Technical Company and in 1885-1892 he was the deputy president, at the same time the President of the Company of the Caucasian branch. Under his leadership, in Caucasus, strategic roads of 500-kilometer length, many buildings were built. In 1885 he was appointed at the Ministry of Road Communication as the Vice-President of the committee of creating acting commercial ports under the leadership of P. A. Fadeyev. He had active participation in the creation work of the program of Transsiberian railway. He is an author of professional textbooks, guides, articles.

**GARSEVANOV NIKOLAY**  
*Major-General of the Russian Army (10/29/1855)*



**Nikolay Borisi Garsevanov** (Garsevanyan) (born in 1809, the state of Ekaterinoslav, the province of Novomoskovsk, Novonikolaevka-07/04/1871, is buried in the urban cemetery) is a military figure of the Russian army, military historian, publicist. He comes from an ancient noble family. His ancestors transferred to the state of Azov during the reign of Ekaterina II. In 1820 he graduated from ?dessa Litsey after Reshilyey, in 1836 - Military Academy of the General Staff. In 1825 he began serving in the army. In 1836-1854 he served in Belgorodian, Pskovian, Starobudian regiments. He participated in 1849 Hungarian invasion, 1853-1856 Crimean War. He excelled in the battles of defense of Sevastopol, Balaklava, Nikerman. In 1854-1855 he was the chief of the staff of the Crimean Army, in 1855-1857 - commander of the 2nd brigade of the 14th infantry division, in 1857-1860 - deputy commander of the 14th infantry division. In 1860 he was released to reserve. In 1860-1866 he was the leader of noblemen of the province of Novomoskovsk. In 1856 he became a member of the Company of History and Bric-A-Brac of Odessa. He wrote the "Military-Strategic Exam of the State of Tavrichesk", "The Reasons of the Tactical Advantages of French during 1854 and 1855 Invasions", "A Few Words about the Acts of the Russian Troops in Crimea in 1854 and 1855", "Invasions of the Generals of Old World to Central Asia", "Russia Needs a Big Army" and other works, which were published in the magazines of "Russki Invalid", "Severnaya pchola." He was awarded with Russian Saint George the 4th (1850), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1850), the 3rd (1854), Saint Ann the 2nd (1852), Saint Stanislav the 1st (1858) degree, Austrian Leopold orders, a diamond ring with the sign of Alexander II, golden swords with the inscription of "For the Battles of Balaklava and Nikerman."

**GEDEVANOV ALEXANDER**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1914)*

**Prince Alexander Konstantini Gedevanov** (02/16/1870-1933) is a figure of the Russian and Georgian armies, he is the elder brother of general of Democratic Republic of Georgia, Hovsep Konstantini Gedevanov. After the independence of Georgia, he was appointed as an assistant to the Georgian Minister of War. He was a member of the Georgian delegation of the Armenian-Georgian peacekeeping conference (1918-1919). He served in Red Army. He was coerced.

**GEDEVANOV MIKHAIL**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (04/10/1916)*

**Prince Mikhail Danieli Gedevanov** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. In 1905 he was the chief of the department of military cartography of Turkestan Military County. On December 31, 1913, he was appointed as the chief of arsenal of Saint Petersburg.

## GHORGHANOV ALEXANDER

*Major-General of the Russian Army (06/14/1884)*

Alexander Alexandri Ghorghanov (Ghorghanyan) (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. On August 23, 1853, he received an officer rank. In 1884-1889 he was the chief of Transmurian Military County. He was rewarded with Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1879), Saint Ann the 4th (1865), the 2nd (1875), the 1st (1889), Saint Stanislav the 1st (1886) degree orders.

## GHORGHANYAN HOVSEP

*Major-General of the Russian Army (06/26/1858)*

Hovsep Hovhannesi Ghorghanyan (Osip Ivanovich Korganov) (born in 1811-1871) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. On January 5, 1834, he began his service in the army. In 1840-1861 he served in Caucasus. He was an officer of the Caucasian Engineering Regiment, chief of the staff of the Governor of Kur, chief of the left branch of the Lezgian line, chief of the troops of Abkhazia and the inspector of the linear battalions of the general state administration of Kutayis. In 1861 he was released to reserve. In 1853-1856 he participated in the Crimean War. In reserve he was involved in fish industry of Salyansk. He was rewarded with Saint George the 4th (1842), Saint Ann the 4th (1838), the 3rd (1839), the 2nd (1848), Saint Stanislav the 1st (1860) degree orders, "For Courage" golden weapon (1847). Hovsep Ghorghanian's descendants are the composer and pianist Genarios Ghorghanian, singers Heghine and Mariam Ghorghanians.

## GRIGOROV MIKHAIL

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1878)*

Mikhail Gavriili Grigorov (Grigoryan) (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He served in the artillery troops. He was the chief of the district warehouse of the fortress and artillery of Saint Petersburg.

## HAKHVERDOV ALEXANDER

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1820-1830s)*

Alexander Yesayu Hakhverdov (Hakhverdyan) (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army, lieutenant-general Nikolay Yesayu Hakhverdov and major-general Feodor Yesayu Hakhverdov's brother, lieutenant-general Nikolay Alexandri Hakhverdov's father. He participated in the invasions against Poland, in 1812 he organized a Cossack Levy for the struggle against Napoleon. After the Patriotic War he was appointed as the Commandant of Kizlyar.

## HAKHVERDOV FEODOR

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1808)*

*Governor of Georgia (1808-1811)*

Feodor Yesayu Hakhverdov (Hakhverdyan) (born in 1774, Tbilisi-1820, Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Russian Army, was an Armenian-Grigorian, was rebaptized in the Greek faith. From 1788 he was educated in artillery cadet corps. In 1797-1803 he was the commander of the battery of the artillery 5th regiment, then commander of a com-

pany, in 1803-1806 - commander of the 1st battalion, in 1806 - commander of the artillery 4th regiment, in 1806-1808 - commander of the artillery 9th brigade. In 1808-1811 he was the Governor of Georgia. In 1812 he was the commander of the 19th division acting in Caucasus, in 1816 - chief of the artillery of the Georgian separate corps. In 1817-1820 - the general governor of Gegeuts, governor of Kumiks and peaceful Chechens, commandant of Kizlyar. In 1796 he participated in the invasion of the occupation of Gyanja, in 1798-1799 - Siberian invasion, in 1800 - in the appeasement actions of Kabardans, in 1804 - attack of Gyanja, in 1807 - Yusuf Pasha's crush near Gyumri. He was awarded with Saint Hovhan of Jerusalem (1800), Saint George the 4th degree (06/18/1807) orders.

### **HAKHVERDOV NIKOLAY**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (03/26/1898)*

**Nikolay Nikolayi Hakhverdov** (Hakhverdyan) (born in 12/15/1841-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army, his belief - orthodox. He was educated in the noble corps. On June 16, 1860, he began his service in the army. He was a commander of squadron, division. In 1887-1898 he was the chief of the department of human resources of the Caucasian 11th division. In 1898 he was appointed as the chief of the 6th brigade of cavalry division. He participated in 1863 invasion organized against the Northern Caucasian highlanders, in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1878), the 3rd (1896), Saint Ann the 4th (1863), the 3rd, the 2nd, Saint Stanislav the 2nd degree orders, Romanian Iron Cross (1879).

### **HARAPETOV PAVEL**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1813)*

**Pavel Ivani Harapetov** (Hayrapetyan) (born in 1780-10/03/1853, Moscow, was buried in the Armenian Vagankovian Cemetery) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from the famous Armenian noble family of Moscow. He graduated from the artillery academy. In 1812 he received the degree of colonel and was appointed as the commander of the 27th artillery brigade of the 27th division of the Western 1st army. He participated in 1812 Patriotic War, in Smolensk and other battles. In 1840 he was released to reserve.

### **ISTAMANOV SERGEY**

*Major-General of the Medical Service of the Russian Army (1890s)*

**Sergey Soghomoni Istamanov** (Istamanyan) (1852, Tbilisi-1913, Tbilisi) is a figure of the medical service of the Russian Army, doctor of venereal disease, Doctor of Medical Sciences (1885), Deputy President of the Regal Medical Company (1908-1909), President (1909-1913). In 1877 he graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Yena. In 1877-1878 he participated in Russo-Turkish War. In 1881 he began serving at Saint Petersburg Military-Medical Academy. In 1897, alongside the physician A. Hakobyants he did clinical and bacteriological explorations on the virus of chancroid (also known as soft chancre) and first in the world obtained the pure culture of the virus. In 1889, in Tbilisi, he opened a dispensary of venereal diseases, in 1912 - skin-venereal city hospital.

## KARPOV AFANASI

*Major-General of the Russian Army (03/30/1852)*

**Afanasi Akimi Karpov** (Karapetyan) (1801-1856) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from the Armenian officer Cherkesk family. In 1822 he began his service in the army. He was the commander of Leyb Chieftain Regiment and Leyb Guard Collective Regiment. In the cover of General Shamshev's troops he participated in the invasions of Don Basin. He was awarded with Saint Ann the 3rd (1828), the 2nd (1850), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1831), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1836), Saint George the 4th (1850) degree orders, for 20-year service - a golden weapon (1845), for 30-year service - a golden weapon (1852).

## KETKHUODOV ALEXANDER

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1870s)*

**Alexander Egori Ketkhudov** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from an Armenian noble family. In 1877-1878 he participated in Russo-Turkish War. He fought in the Western front, was a commander of combat regiment.

## KHASTATOV AKIM

*Major-General of the Russian Army (The First Half of the 19th Century)*

**Akim Akimi Khastatov** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He is the son of the major-general of the Russian Army, Akim Vasilii Khastatov.

## KHEMSHIEV SHERIF

*Major-General of the Russian Army (02/26/1879)*



**Sherif Ahmedi Khemshiev** (Sherif-Bek Ajaratsi, Alexander Alexandrovich) (1829-1892, Saint Petersburg, is buried in his summer residence, near the Fortress Khikhanski of the district of Batumi) is a public-state figure of Ajaria, the son of the major-general of the Russian Army, Ahmedi Selimi Khemishiev. He comes from Hamshenhay (Khemshi oghli, Khemshin or Hamshen's son) Atabeks family. He graduated from the Military Academy of Constantinople (Turkey). He participated in 1853-1856 Crimean, 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish wars. In 1879 he was baptized to become a Christian by the Russian Emperor Alexander II and took the name of Alexander Alexandrovich. He was awarded with Russian Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1881), Osmanie the 4th of the Ottoman State (Turkey), Mejidie the 3rd (both in 1879) degree orders.

## KHUDABASHYAN ALEXANDER

*Major-General of the Russian Army (The First Half of the 19th Century)*

Alexander Makari Khudabashyan (Khudabashev) (born in 1780-1863) is a military figure of the Russian Army and a figure of the Armenian liberation movement, lexicographer-scientist. In 1820s he was the private secretary of the Caucasian Governor A. P. Ermolov. After the deprivation of Ermolov he resigned and settled down in Saint-Petersburg. In 1827, alongside Kh. Lazarian and K. Arghutian he developed the program of creating Armenian autonomy under the patronage of Russia. He published the work "A Dictionary from Armenian Language to Russian Idiom" (v. 1-2, 1838), the textbook "A Book of the Primary Education of the Armenian Language" and other books.

## KUTAYSOV ALEXANDER

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1806)*

Count Alexander Ivani Kutaysov (born in 08/30/1784, Saint Petersburg-08/26/1812, died in the Battle of Borodino) is a military figure of the Russian Army, the grandfather of the lieutenant-general of the Russian Army, Pavel Ipolitov Kutaysov. In 1769 his father was captured by the soldiers of the Russian General Tottleben (later - count) in the city of Kutayis (from here the patronymic Kutaysov - Qutaysov). He received the professional education of the artilleryman. Until 1803, he was an instructor-adjutant attached to the general-instructor of artillery. In 1803, he was sent for service to the artillery 2nd regiment. He participated in 1806-1807 anti-Napoleonic invasions. In the battle of Preysish-Eylau he led the artillery of the right branch of the Russian Army. In 1810-1811 he studied military science, maths, and foreign languages in Vienna and Paris. He had thorough knowledge in the field of engineering, castle-building, artillery. His "General Rules on Artillery in the Field Battle" direction was news for those times. He spoke six languages, wrote poems. During 1812 Patriotic War he led the artillery of the 1st army. In the battle of Borodino he led the whole artillery of the Russian Army. On August 26 he died in the area of N. N. Rayevski. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th degree, Saint Hovhan of Jerusalem Komandorian Cross orders.



## KURILOV PYOTR

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1885)*

Pyotr Feodori Kurilov (born in 07/21/1823-the date of death is unknown) is an Armenian military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from Cherkesski Armenian officer family. On October 14, 1848 he began his service in army. In 1858-1860 he was the adjutant of the assistant of the commander of the troops of the district of Terek, in 1860-1861 - officer on duty of the staff of the troops of the district

of Terek, in 1861-1863 - officer on special assignments of the commander of the troops of the district of Terek, in 1863-1866 - officer on special assignments of the chief of the troops of the district of Terek, in 1866-1876 - commander of Vladikavkaz 1st Cossack Regiment, in 1876-1877 - commissioner of the commander of Turkestan Military County, in 1877-1878 - commissioner of the commander of Sir - Darya Military County, in 1878-1885 - chief of the cavalry acting in Turkestan military county. In 1885-1886 he was in reserve. On June 5, 1886, he was appointed as the chief of Tashkent Military Hospital. He participated in 1848-1861 and 1878 military invasions. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1874), the 3rd (1878), Saint Ann the 4th (1857), the 3rd (1861), the 2nd (1871), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1860), the 2nd (1862), the 1st (1889) degree orders, a diamond-encrusted ring (1880).

### LAZAREV LAZAR

*Major-General of the Russian Army (03/27/1866)*



Prince Lazar Hovakimi Lazarev (Eghiazar Lazaryan) (born in 02/17/1793, Nev Juga, Iran - 11/14/1871, Brussels, is buried in Digornfurt Chateau of Silezia) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Grigorian. In 1810-1813 he studied at Saint Petersburg Road Communication Corps. On May 29, 1813, he began his service at Sumian Hussar Regiment. On May 14, 1826 he gained the degree of colonel. In 1828-1829 he was the commandant of the city of Tabriz. In 1829 he was appointed as the chief of the committee of moving Armenians to the Eastern Armenia. In 1827-1828 he participated in Russo-Persian War. He was awarded with Saint Ann the 1st (09/16/1829), Persian Lion and Sun the 2nd (1830) degree orders, a golden sword for courage, three silver medals.

### LISITSEV DANIEL

*Major-General of the Medical Service of the Russian Army (1878)*



Daniel Christapori Lisitsev (Lisitsyan) (1826, Mozdok - 1893, Tbilisi) is a figure of the medical service of the Russian Army. His father was the Mayor of Mozdok. In Mozdok he received his primary education. He graduated from the Medical Faculty of Moscow Regal University and settled down in the city of Tbilisi for permanent residence. In 1852-1878 he was in military-medical activities in the city of Tbilisi. He was a doctor of the province of Sghnakh of the state of Tbilisi, chief physician of the Caucasian military NO. 31 hospital, physician of the military-medical department of the Caucasian mili-

tary county, outgoing on mission. In 1878 he retired because of his health condition. Successively, he gained the degrees of titulyarn (1853), kolczhsk (1864), statski (1878) advisor. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War and deserved the degree of major-general. He was awarded with Saint Ann the 3rd, the 2nd, Saint Stanislav the 3rd, the 2nd, Saint Vladimir the 3rd degree orders and a bronze medal on Andreyevyan ribbon (1878). After retirement he was engaged in social and charitable activities. He founded a hospital for poor people and led it for many years. He is the father of the armenologist, ethnographer Stepan Lisitsian (1865- ) and the engineer-hyrotechnician Sahak Lisitsian (1863-1934).

### LORIS-MELIKOV IVAN

*Major-General of the Russian Army (03/24/1875)*

Ivan Egori Loris-Melikov (Hovhannes Loris-Melikyan) (1834, Tbilisi - 03/03/1878, he died of typhus in Erzurum, Gyumri) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Count Mikayel Loris-Melikov's relative, Armenian-Grigorian. On August 13, 1852, he began his service in Tver Draconian 15th regiment. In 1867-1875 he was the commander of the regiment of Seversk, in 1875-1876 major-general of the Caucasian Army on the branch of cavalry, in 1876 - commander of the 1st brigade of the Caucasian cavalry division. In 1877 he was appointed as the commander of the Caucasian 2nd Collective Cavalry Division. He participated in 1858-1864 invasions organized against the Caucasian highlanders, in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. Ivan Loris-Melikov's cavalry division especially excelled in the occupation battles of Kars. On May 18, 1877, his and major-general Chavchavadze's cavalymen, near the village of Ahmed of the Armenian Begl near Kars, in the night battle, defeated formerly Russian Army's major-general Musa Kundukhov's 1500-thousand Cherkez cavalry brigade. On March 11, 1878, he was buried according to military honor in Alexandropol (Gyumri) Cemetery. On March 16, his funeral was done in Saint Gevorg Church of Mughni, in Tbilisi. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th (1877), Saint Ann the 2nd (1868), Saint Stanislav the 4th (1859) degree orders, "For Courage" a golden sword (1865), Persian Lion and Sun the 2nd degree (1862) and Danish Denenberg (1867) orders.

### MADATOV AVRAM

*Major-General of the Artillery of the Russian Army (06/10/1880)*

Avram Petrosi Madatov (Abraham Madatyan) (born in 01/1819 - the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from an Artsakhian ancient noble family. In 1842 he received an officer rank. In 1856-1859, on the status of captain, he was the commander of the 6th battery of the 18th field artillery brigade of the Caucasian separate army corps, in 1868-1869, on the status of colonel, deputy of the military chief of the Southern Dagestan, in 1878-1882 - commander of Dagestan Troops and Mayor of Derbent. He participated in 1853-1856 Crimean War. He was rewarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1869), Saint Ann the 3rd (1852), the 2nd (1870), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1868), the 3rd (1879) degree orders.



## MARKOZOV IVAN

*Major-General of the Russian Army (08/26/1869)*

Ivan Pavlovi Markozov (Markosyants) (born in 1819-after 1884) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He graduated from the first cadet corps. He served in infantry. In 1853-1856 he participated in the Crimean War. He was the commandant of the military court attached to Tbilisi Military Department and a member of the Committee of Relief attached to the staff of the Caucasian Military County. He was rewarded with Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1871), Saint Ann the 2nd (1862) degree orders, 1500 desyatin of land.

## MELIK-BEGLAROV SHAMIR-KHAN

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1821)*

Shamir-Khan Friduni Malik-Beglarov (the date of birth is unknown - 1850) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from an Artsakhian old Melik family. In 1808 he received an officer rank. In 1821 he was the chief of the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Caucasian Army, A. P. Ermolov. He participated in 1827-1828 Russo-Persian War.

## MELIK-HAYKAZOV ISAHAK

*Major-General of the Russian Army (08/23/1895)*

Isahak Hovsepi Melik-Haykazov (Melik-Haykazyan) (born in 12/18/1838 - the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He graduated from Nikolayevsky cadet corps. On June 6, 1857 he began his service in army. He was a commander of the artillery battery, division. In 1898 he was appointed as the commander of the Eastern - Siberian Artillery Brigade. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He was rewarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1877), Saint Ann the 2nd (1874), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1866), the 2nd (1871) degree orders.

## MELIK-SHAHNAZARYAN MIKHAIL

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1880s)*

Mikhail Mezhlumi Melik-Shahnazaryan (Melik-Shahnazarov) (born in 11/10/1838, Artsakh - after 1898) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from an Artsakhian old Melik family. In 1859 he participated in the invasion against the Caucasian highlanders. In 1877-1878 he participated in Russo-Turkish War, had the title of colonel and was the commander of the Caucasian 1st military-telegraph park. Later he received the degree of major-general.

## MELIK-SHAHNAZARYAN MKRTICH

*Major-General of the Artillery of the Russian Army (05/31/1893)*

**Mkrtich Grigori Melik-Shahnazaryan** (Nikita Grigorevich Shakhnazarov) (born in 10/01/1837-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. On July 11, 1855, he began service in the army. He received his first officer rank in 1859, in 1877 he became a colonel. He was a commander of company for three years, commander of battalion for nine years, commander of reserve regiment for about thirty years. On May 23, 1893, he was appointed as the commander of the 1st brigade of the 25th infantry division. He took part in 1856, 1861-1863 Caucasian wars, in 1878 Russo-Turkish War. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1883), the 3rd (1891, for 40-year service), Saint Ann the 2nd (1887), Saint Stanislav the 4th (1866), the 3rd (1877), and the 2nd (1883) degree orders.

## MELIKYANTS POGHOS

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1829)*

**Prince Poghos Movsesi Melikyants** (Pavel Moiseyevich Melikov) (born in 1781, Astrakhan - 07/30/1848, Moscow, is buried in the Armenian Vagankovian Cemetery) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from Artsakhian old Melik family. In 1796 he began serving in the cavalry regiment of Leyb Guard. In 1797-1799 he was a junior officer of Kirasisk regiment, in 1816-1823 - commandant of Baku Fortress. In 1830 he was released to reserve. He participated in Russo-Austro-French (1805), Russo-Prusso-French (1806-1807), Russo-Swedish (1808-1809) wars. He was awarded with a golden sword for his courage displayed in 1807 Battle of Finland. He participated in 1812 Patriotic War (the battles of Smolensk, Vyazma, Vitebsk, Borodino), in 1813-1815 foreign invasions of the Russian Army. He participated in public life of the Armenian Community in Moscow, the actions of Lazaryan Seminary. With his finances the fund "Armenian Gasparian Almshouse" of Moscow (1841) was founded. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1812), Saint Ann the 4th (1807), the 3rd, the 2nd (1814) degree, Austrian Leopold (1814), Bavarian (1814), Prussian (1808) orders, "For Courage" golden sword (1807).



## MUSTAFA KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1791)*

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1810s)*

**Musatafa Khan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from Shirvan's Muslim-turned Armenian Khan family, is the son of Haji Chelebi-Khan Hasan Jalalian. In 1791 he succeeded his father in the position of Shirvan's Khan and ruled until 1826. At the beginning of the 19th century, parallel with the occupation of Transcaucasus, Armenian and Tatar khans of the khanates, which were under the Persian domination, were immediately given generalship titles by the Russian Empire. Mustafa Khan was one of those generals.

## NAZAROV KONSTANTIN

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1899)*

**Konstantin Alekseyi Nazarov** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from an ancient Armenian noble family of Tbilisi. In 1899-1903 he was the commander of the 2nd brigade of the Caucasian cavalry division.

## NATSVALOV DMITRI

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1896)*

**Dmitri Natsvalov** (1837-1911) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from an ancient Armenian noble family of Tbilisi. In 1855 he began his service in the Caucasian squadron of Leyb-Guard. In 1860-1894 he served in Pereyaslavyan Cavalry Regiment. In 1882 he was honored with the degree of colonel. In 1895 he was appointed as the commander of the Caucasian 8th cavalry regiment. He participated in the invasions against the Western Caucasian highlanders, in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War, in the invasions organized to the Central Asia. He was awarded with Saint Ann the 3rd, the 2nd, Saint Stanislav the 3rd, the 2nd degree orders, "For Courage" golden weapon, a cross for the occupation of Caucasus, 3 medals.

## PATKANYAN MIKAYEL

*General of the Russian Army (1860s)*

**Mikayel Serobvei Patkanyan** (born in 1814, Astrakhan -1895, Tbilisi) is a figure of the medical service of Russia, playwright, translator, organizer of theatre. He is the brother of the writer, pedagogue, public figure Gabriel Patkanian. He studied at Astrakhan Aghababian School. In 1834 he graduated from Moscow Lazarian Seminary, in 1837 - Moscow Medical-Surgical Academy. In 1840 he transferred to Caucasus. He worked in Stavropol, Ejmiatsin, then settled down in Tbilisi and was a schoolmaster in Nersisian School until the last years of his life. In 1846-1847 he was the editor of the weekly "Caucasus." In 1851 he published the textbook of "A Gift to Children." In 1850s he had active participation in the organization work of the Eastern-Armenian theatre. In 1853 he wrote the comedy of "Miji Mard Kam Motsikul" (it was performed in the same year, published in 1859). In 1861 his critical work of "Critic on the Authority of Yakobay Kareneants" was published. He translated from French comedies, vodevils and L. Gallua's "Inquisition" (with H. Karenyan, 1853).



## POGHOSYAN L. A.

*Major-General of the Russian Army (19th Century)*

**L.A.Poghosyan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. In 1913 he was remembered among the donors of the paper of "Horizon" (he presented 10 rubles).

## SHAHKHATUNYAN GEVORG

*Major-General of the Artillery of the Russian Army (01/31/1887)*

**Gevorg Hovhannes-Sultani Shahkhatunyan** (born in 12/28/1836, RA, the district of Armavir, v.Nalbandyan-10/01/1915, Yerevan, was buried in Kozern Cemetery of Yerevan, at the beginning of 1930s the ash residues were transferred and buried in Tokhmakh Cemetery) is a military figure of the Russian Army, the son of the brother of the philologist-historian Hovhannes Bishop Shakhtunians, Armenian-Gregorian. In 1827 his father handed the keys of the fortress of Alexandropol to the general Paskevich, for which, according to the 1846 order of Nikolay I Czar, including 28 eminent figures of the City Yerevan of the Armenian Province, he received the title of "varatar" (praporshchik) and the honor of "nobleman." Gevorg Shahkhatunian graduated from Yerevan Pre-Gymnasium, then Konstantinovsky Cadet Corps. In 1855 he began serving in the city of Armavir of Russia, in the 20th battery of the 20th artillery brigade. By the way, Lev Tolstoy and his brother Nikolay served in that battery, too. Alongside G. Shahkhatunian, future major-general Behbut Martirosi Shelkovnikian, began serving in the same brigade on the same day. In 1856-1862 he was an officer of the 7th light artillery battery of the 21st artillery corps, in 1862 - an officer of the battery of the artillery of Yerevan Castle, in 1863 - officer of the battery of the artillery of Gyumri Fortress, in 1864-1866 - officer of the battery of the artillery of the Fortress of Tbilisi, in 1866-1874 - commander of the 2nd company of the artillery of Gyumri Fortress, in 1874-1876 - commander of the 1st company of Gyumri Fortress, in 1876-1877 - commander of the 1st battalion of the artillery of Gyumri Fortress, in 1877-1878 - chief of the ammunition of the Caucasian acting corps, in 1878-1883 - commander of the 4th battery of the 41st artillery brigade, in the months of June-September of 1882, acting commander of the 41st artillery brigade, in 1883-1887 - commander of the 3rd battery of the 41st artillery brigade. On January 31, 1887, he retired because of illness receiving the degree of major-general. After retirement he settled down permanently in the city of Yerevan. During 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War he arranged the delivery of the ammunition of the Caucasian Front. He was rewarded with Saint Ann the 3rd (08/30/1870), the 2nd (05/15/1883), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (07/21/1866), the 2nd (1873) degree orders.

## SHELKOVNIKOV BORIS

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1877)*

**Boris Martini Shelkovnikov** (Behbut Martirosi Shelkovnikyan) (born in 07/03/1837, Nukhi, now- Shaki-02/10/1878, Erzurum, is buried in the yard of Saint Gevorg Church in Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He received his primary education at his birthplace. In 1854 he graduated from Moscow First Cadet Corps, in 1863 - Nikolayevsky Academy of the General Staff. In 1855 he began his service in Caucasus as an officer of artillery. In 1863-1865 he was an officer of the general staff in Zakatala Military



County, in 1865-1875 - chief of Zakatala Military County, in 1875-1877 - chief of the Department of Sukhumi, chief of the military detachment of the region of Alaja, in 1878 - military governor of Erzurum. In 1855 he participated in the Crimean War (Caucasian Front), in 1855-1859 - in the battles against the rebellious highlanders of the Northern Caucasus. He liberated Abkhazia, the units, led by him, encumbered Turks' entrance to Sochi. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War, participated in 1877 Battle of Alaja, alongside his military group he beat the Turkish Army led by Mukhtar Pasha. He died of typhus. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th (1863), the 3rd (10/03/1877), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1864) degree orders.

### **SHELKOVNIKOV VLADIMIR**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1886)*

**Vladimir Hakobi Shelkovnikov** (Shelkovnikyan) (born in 04/21/1835-the date of death is unknown) is a Russian military figure, his belief - orthodox. He studied at Cadet Corps after Count Arakchev in Novgorod. On August 13, 1853, he began service in army. He was a commander of a company, battalion. In 1879-1880 he was in reserve. In 1880-1886 he was the commander of the 2nd brigade of the 1st infantry division. He took part in 1854-1855 Crimean and 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish wars. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1879), the 3rd (1880), Saint Ann the 3rd (1866), the 2nd (1876), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1873), the 1st (1891) degree orders.

### **SAGHINOV IVAN**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1892)*

**Ivan Visarioni Saghinov** (1825-1909) is a military figure of the Russian Army, lieutenant-general Alexander Saghinov's relative and adopter. In 1844 he received the title of non-commissioned officer. On the status of lieutenant-colonel he took part in 1853-1856 Crimean War (he excelled during the occupation of the Fortress of Kars), in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. In 1897 he was released to reserve. In 1897-1903 he was the leader of the noblemen of the state of Tbilisi. In 1901n he entered Tbilisi State Noblemen's Deputy Group created on the occasion of 100-year of joining Georgia to Russia. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th, the 3rd, Saint Ann the 2nd, Saint Stanislav the 1st degree orders.

### **SANJANOV ISRAYEL**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (08/30/1888)*

**Israyel Aghaparoni Sanjanov** (Sanjanyan) (born in 07/04/1835 - the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army, his belief - orthodox. He studied at the 2nd Cadet Corps. He served in the units of artillery. On September 6, 1854, he received an officer rank. In 1888 he was appointed as the commander of the 21st artillery brigade of the Caucasian 2nd army corps. He participated in 1853, 1856, 1859, 1860, 1862-1864 invasions organized against the Northern Caucasian highlanders, in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1879), Saint Ann the 3rd (1861), the 2nd (1864), the 1st (1896), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1858), the 2nd (1864), the 1st (1892), Bukhara's Golden Star the 2nd (1896) degree orders, for 40-year service symbol (1896).

## SARUKHAN-BEK ALEXANDER

*Major-General of the Russian Army (12/30/1891)*

**Alexander Apresi Sarukhan-Bek** (born in 02/15/1835 - the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from the state of Yelizavetopol, is an Armenian-Gregorian. On June 17, 1854 he began serving in the artillery unit of the Russian Army. In 1856 he was honored with the title of junior officer, in 1858 - officer. In 1872-1874 he was the commander of the 1st Caucasian Artillery Park, in 1874-1876 - commander of the battery of the 19th artillery brigade, in the months of July-November of 1883 - acting commander of the 19th artillery brigade, in 1886-1888 - squire of honor of the county of Armavir, in 1889-1890 - commander of the 5th battery of the 39th artillery brigade. In the months of September-October, 1890, and April-June, 1891, he was the commander of the 39th artillery brigade. On February 14, 1878, he received the title of colonel. He took part in 1858-1861 invasions ongoing against the Caucasian highlanders, in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He took part and excelled in 1877 attack and occupation of the impregnable castle of Kars. On December 30, 1891, he was honored with the degree of major-general and was released to reserve. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (11/06/1877), the 3rd (05/06/1884), Saint Ann the 3rd (07/18/1862), the 2nd (10/21/1877), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (02/26/1860), the 2nd (06/12/1868), "For Courage" golden weapon (10/02/1877).

## SEREBRYAKOV SEMYON

*Major-General of the Russian Army (09/17/1855)*

**Semyon Hovsepi Serebryakov** (Artsatagortsyan) (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He served in infantry. On November 23, 1828, he received an officer rank. In 1851 he was the colonel of the 2nd brigade of the Caucasian 19th infantry division, in 1852 - colonel of the rifle regiment of Yerevan. In 1856 he was the commander of the 1st brigade of the 20th infantry division of the Caucasian separate corps. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th (1857), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1837), Saint Ann the 4th (1831), the 2nd (1850) degree orders, a golden weapon (1839).

## SULTANSHAH SIMEON

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1860s)*

**Simeon Grigori Sultanshah** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from Sultan-Shahs' ancient noble family of Nor Nakhichevan. His father worked at Nor Nakhichevan Art School. He received his primary education in Nor Nakhichevan, graduated from Lazarian Seminary of Moscow's Eastern Languages. In 1830s he studied at the Law Faculty of Moscow University. In 1850-1860 he was in state service in Saint Petersburg. He received the degree of major-general. Being Mikayel Nalbandian's compatriot and senior friend, he patronized him, Rafayel Patkanian, provided practical assistance to the publishing work of Stepanos Nazariants's "Hyusisapayl" magazine, had active participation in the issue of destiny of Mikayel Nalbandian imprisoned in Petrovavplovsky Castle.

## SUMBATOV GEORGI

*Major-General of the Russian Army (12/25/1877)*

Prince **Georgi Lauarsabi Sumbatov** (Smbatyan) (born in 1830, Tbilisi - 1883, Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Russian Army, major-general Mikhayil Sumbatov's younger brother. He served in infantry. On February 17, 1833, he received an officer rank. In 1869-1872 he was the officer on special assignments of the commander of the troops of the Caucasian Military County, in 1874-1883 - officer on special assignments of the Caucasian Viceroy, then - general. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1864), the 3rd (1879), Saint Ann the 4th (1853), the 2nd (1876), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1871) degree orders, "For Courage" a golden sword (1878).

## SUMBATOV MIKHAIL

*Major-General of the Russian Army (05/15/1883)*

Prince **Mikhail Luarsabi Sumbatov** (Smbatyan) (born in 02/05/1822, Tbilisi - 06/23/1886) is a military figure of the Russian Army, major-general Georgi Sumbatov's elder brother. He graduated from Tbilisi Classic Gymnasium. He served in infantry. In 1839 he received an officer rank. He served in the Caucasian Military County. In 1868-1883 he was the colonel of the General Staff of the Caucasian Army, then - general. In 1853-1856 he participated in the Crimean War, in different years' invasions organized against the Caucasian highlanders, in 1877-1878 - Russo-Turkish. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1867), Saint Ann the 2nd (1859), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1858), Persian Lion and Sun the 2nd (1865) degree orders, 100 desyatin of land (1863), 100 desyatin of land in the state of Tbilisi (1878).

## TARKHAN-MOUROV GEORGI

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1890)*

Prince **Georgi Hovsepi Tarkhan-Mourov** (born in 09/23/1841, Akhaltsikhe-07/20/1911, Akhaltsikhe) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He graduated from Moscow Cadet Corps. In 1860 he began serving in the Caucasian artillery cavalry brigade, and then transferred to Terek's Cossack artillery cavalry unit. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. In 1879-1881 he was a member of the committee of approving new boundaries developed by Berlin Congress, in 1881-1890 - chief of the mobilization department of the general staff. In 1890 he was demobilized because of illness. In 1890-1894 he was the Director of the Georgian Land Bank, and then conciliator of the province of Gori. He was awarded with Saint Stanislav the 4th (1872), Saint Ann the 3rd, the 2nd degree orders. He spent the last years of his life in his native village.

## TARKHAN-MOUROV RAMAZ

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1855)*

Prince **Ramaz (Roman) Dmitrii Tarkhan-Mourov** (1806-01/04/1866) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He participated in 1853-1856 Crimean War. He is the father of the famous scientist-physiologist, lieutenant-general of the medical service, Ivan Romani Tarkhanov.

## TINATUROV ZAKHAR

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1854)*

Zakhar Egori Tinaturov (probably - Tanutirov-Tanuteryan) (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He participated in 1854 military acts ongoing in the Caucasian Front. He was the commander of Novorossiysk Dragoon 4th Regiment. On July 24, 1854, he participated in the battle of Qyoruk - Dara and alongside his regiment he was in the left branch, led the artillery and cavalry part of attack.

## TSITSIANOV GEORGI

*Major-General of the Russian Army*

Prince Georgi Ivani Tsitsianov (born in 03/01/1834-05/24/1897) is a military figure of the Russian Army, comes from an old princely-noble family of Artsakh, he is the relative of Pavel Tsitsianov, general of infantry. He participated in 1853-1856 Crimean and 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish wars.

## TUMANOV ISAHAK

*Major-General of the Russian Army (08/30/1860)*

Prince Isahak Ilioshi Tumanov (Tumanyan) (1803, Tbilisi - 04/23/1880) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from the ancient Armenian family of Mamikonian. On July 27, 1826, he gained an officer rank. He served in the infantry. He was an officer of the field court of the general staff of the Caucasian Army, in 1868-1869 - president, at the same time - member-director of the council of trustees of the prison committee of the state of Tbilisi. In those same years he was a member of the council of trustees of Transcaucasian Regal Female Institute, member of the Caucasian Regal Geographical Company. In 1871-1879 he was a member of the council of the general staff of the Caucasian Army. He participated in 1853-1856 Crimean War. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th (1850), Saint Ann the 4th (1828), the 3rd (1829), the 2nd (1848), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1842), the 1st (1862) degree orders, for 30-year service - golden weapon (1856), a ring with the picture of the emperor (1862).

## VARSHAMYANTS HOVHANNES

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1878)*

Hovhannes Sargisi Varshamyants (Varshamov) (born in 12/27/1828, RA, the region of Ijevan, v.Sevqar - 12/25/1907, Tbilisi, was buried in the Cemetery of Saint Poghos-Petros Church of Sevqar, in 1930s his body was removed to the general cemetery of the village) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He studied at Pavlovsky Cadet Corps and on August 14, 1847, at the age of 19, he began his military service in Olonetsk infantry regiment. During his thirty-one - year service he received the all officer titles of the Russian Army. He took part in the invasion against highlanders, was in 1851-1860 all battles, excelled with his courage and the skills of leading military acts. In 1862 he was appointed as the commander of the company of the rifle regiment of Alexandropol Fortress. He actively participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. In 1878 he received the title of major-general. In 1881 he was

demobilized and settled down with his family in his native village. In his family the spoken language was Armenian. His father, Sargis Petrosi Varshamyants, actively participated in 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish War, was fluent in several languages. Taking into consideration his services, Tsarist Russia's military minister, aide-de-camp - general of cavalry, Prince Chernishov mediated czar, and on the latter's order, by way of exception, he received an annual pension of 120 rubles in silver. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th (1878), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1874), Saint Ann the 3rd (1859), the 2nd (1873), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1854), the 2nd (1864) degree orders, "For Courage" a golden sword (07/06/1877).

## VAHRAMOV IVAN

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1886)*

**Ivan Grigori Vahramov** (Vahramyan) (born in 1828-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from the Armenian noble family. He served in infantry. In 1844 he received an officer rank. In 1855 he was appointed as the treasurer of the Caucasian 21st artillery brigade. In 1891 he was the President and Governor of Poti City Council (Duma). He participated in 1849, 1854, 1857, 1859-1861 invasions organized against the Northern Caucasian highlanders, in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1870), the 3rd (1878), Saint Ann the 4th (1855), the 3rd (1861), the 2nd (1866), Saint Stanislav the 4th (1863) degree orders.

## YEGHIAZARYAN KHACHATUR

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1880s)*

**Khachatur Beg-Melkumi Yeghiazaryan** (Hovakimyan) (the date of birth is unknown-1890) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from an Artsakhian famous family. He participated in the invasions organized against the Caucasian highlanders-Cherkess, Lezgis, Tatars. He was awarded with Saint George orders of all four degrees and a golden watch received from the emperor personally. His wife, Sona Stepanyan is Alexander Shirvanzade and Hovhannes Abelian's mothers' sister. He is the father of the Armenian eminent writer Kostan Zarian (Yeghiazaryan). There is possibility that he served in Shamakhi, where on February 2, 1885, his son Kostan was born.

## YENIKOLOPYANTS MIRZA-ABRAHAM KHAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1833)*

**Mirza-Abraham Khan** (Mirza-Abraham Mirza-Gurgeni Mamikonynts - Yenikolopyants) (there is no biographical information) is an interpreter of the Georgian court, Russian Army, he is the brother of the Iranian state and military figures Manuchar and Aghalar Khans, Mirza Rostom, Suleiman Khan's uncle. According to the family tradition he was fluent in Armenian, Georgian, Persian, Turkish, and Arabic. After his father Mirza-Gurgen's death succeeded him in the position of royal interpreter. After the occupation of Georgia by Russia, abolition of Georgia's sovereignty, Mirza-Abraham received the position of interpreter by the Russian Governors of Georgia. Georgia's deputy general Tormasov wrote on an occasion on May 29, 1809, that "Rostom (Mirza-Abraham's brother serving in Iran - TH) has a great reputation

with Abbas-Mirza. He is my interpreter Mirza Abraham's brother. ...he has reputation with Fath Ali Shah, too." In 1833, according to the order of Georgia's deputy he fulfilled an ambassadorial visit to Tehran and was in Tehran until 1834. In 1833, Iranian Shah awarded him with the degree of general. He returned to Tbilisi and stayed there until his death, having the position of the interpreter of the Georgian deputy. After his death he was succeeded by his son - Mirza-Agha, with the Russian-turned name Mikhail.

### YUZBASHYAN ARTEM

*Major-General of the Russian Army (08/30/1892)*

**Artem Soghomoni Yuzbashyan** (Yuzbashev, Uzbashev) (born in 08/30/1827-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He graduated from Moscow Regal University. On January 18, 1852, he began his service in the army. He served in the Northern Caucasus. In 1860-1870 he was a senior adjutant of the staff of the troops of Transcaspian District, in 1870-1872 - assistant to the military chief of the Southern Dagestan, in 1873-1878 - chief of the county of Samur, in 1878 - chief of the county of Kaytago-Basinski, in 1878-1881 - chief of the county of Temir-Khan Shuri, in 1881-1891 - chief of the county of Zakatala. In 1891 he was appointed as the assistant to the military governor of Dagestan District. He took part in 1855-1859, 1863 and 1866 invasions against the Northern Caucasian highlanders, in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 2nd (1877), the 3rd (1888), Saint Ann the 3rd (1870), the 2nd (1885), the 1st (1898), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1856), the 2nd (1883), the 1st (1895) degree and Persian orders (1896).

## 20TH CENTURY

UNTIL MAY 28, 1918

### GENERALS OF CAVALRY

#### AKIMOV NIKOLAY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (04/09/1900)*

*General of Cavalry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 04/06/1906)*

**Nikolay Aghafoni Akimov** (born in 10/30/1842 - 07/19/1913) is a military figure of the Russian Army, major-general Aghafon Daviti Akimov's son, Armenian-Gregorian. He left a private school and received military education during his service. On August 7, 1859, he began his service in army. On April 5, 1892, he was honored with the degree of major-general. In 1863-1866 he was an officer on special assignments at the mili-

tary governor of Saint-Petersburg, in 1866-1872 - assistant to the technician of the regiment, in 1872 - 1883 - officer of Vladikovkazsky cavalry regiment of Terek's Cossack troops, in 1883-1885 - officer of the guard detachment of the border brigade of Azov, in 1885-1886 - commander of the border brigade of Kerch, in 1886-1894 - commander of the Crimean border brigade, in 1894-1899 - commander of the border brigade of Saint Petersburg, in 1899-1901 - chief of the 5th district border gate, in 1901-1905 - chief of the 1st district corps of border gates. He participated in 1873 invasion organized against the Northern Caucasian highlanders. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1888), the 3rd (1889), the 2nd (1903), Saint Ann the 3rd (1874), the 2nd (1886), the 1st (1896), Saint Stanislav the 4th (1883), the 3rd (1895), Persian Lion and Sun the 2nd (1871), Turkish Mejlis the 2nd (1893), Serbian Takov the 1st (1894) degree, Turkish Command (1888), French Officer Big Cross, Legion of Honor (1903) orders.

### **AGHASI-BEK-AVSHAROV ALEXANDER**

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1896)*

*General of Cavalry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 1903)*

**Alexander Alexandri Aghasi-Bek-Avsharov** (09/25/1833 - 01/29/1907, is buried in the Armenian Cemetery of Saint Kiraki Church of Saint Petersburg) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He studied at the 2nd Cadet Corps, graduated from Elizvetgradsky Cavalry College. On June 12, 1853, he began his service in army. On June 24, 1883, he was honored with the degree of major-general. He was the commander of the cavalry squadron, chief of the cavalry college. In 1877-1883 he was the commander of Litovsky 5th cavalry regiment, in 1883-1885 - commander of the 1st brigade of the 8th cavalry division, in 1897 - commander of the 2nd, then the 6th brigades of the 12th cavalry division, in 1897-1902 - chief of the officer school, in 1902 - general for the assignments of the Russian Emperor. In February 1902, he was appointed as the instructor-general of cavalry. He participated in 1853-1854 military acts. He was awarded with White Eagle (1901), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1879), the 3rd (1883), Saint Ann the 3rd (1866), the 2nd (1878), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1874), the 1st (1886) degree, Romanian White Eagle (1899) orders. On his gravestone it is carved in Armenian: "Old Military Leader Aghasi Bek Avsharov from Shamakhi."

### **BARATOV NIKOLAY**

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1912)*

*General of Cavalry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 1916)*

**Prince Nikolay Nikolayi Baratov** (Baratyan) (born in 02/01/1865-03/22/1932, Paris, is buried in Sainte-Genevieve-des-Bois Cemetery near Paris) is a military figure of the Russian Army. In 1882 he graduated from the classical gymnasium, in 1886-Konstantinovsky Military College, in 1888 - Nikolayevsky Engineering College, in 1891 - Nikolayevsky Academy of the General Staff. In 1891-1897 he was the adjutant of the chief of the 13th infantry division, in 1897-1900, on the status of lieutenant-colonel, he was a lecturer of the strategic art of Stavropol Cossack College, in 1900-1904, on the status of colonel, he was an officer of the staff of the 65th infantry reserve brigade, in 1904-1905 - commander of Sunzhensky-Vladikovkazsky 1st Terekian regiment of the Manjurian Army, in 1906-1916 - chief of the staff of the Caucasian 2nd

army corps (on May 18, 1906, he was honored with the degree of major-general), in 1916-1918 - commander-in-chief of the Separate Expeditionary Corps (Iran). He participated in the civil war. From February, 1918 to October, 1919, he was the representative of the Russian Volunteer Army in Transcaucasus and Southern Armed Forces of Russia. On September 13, 1919, in the assassination attempt made on him in Tbilisi, he was injured seriously and lost his leg. In December 1919 - March, 1920, he was the Governor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Melnikov's "The Government of South Russia", in the months of March-April - Minister of Foreign Affairs. In the months of April-May, 1920, he was in Georgia. From May of 1920, he passed abroad from Batumi, lived in France. On the assignment of General Vrangel he was engaged in the organization work of the assistance to the disabled. In 1930-1932 he was the President of the Foreign Company of Russian Invalids and the editor of the monthly "Rusky Invalid." He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1906), the 3rd (1909), Saint Ann the 3rd (1895), the 2nd (1904), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1893), the 2nd (1898) degree orders.

### GHORGHANYAN ADAM

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (04/17/1905)*

*General of Cavalry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 08/10/1911)*

Adam Soghomoni Ghorghanyan (Ghorghanov) (08/15/1846-1918) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian, he is the father of Nikolay Ghorghanian, acting general of the First Republic of Armenia. He graduated from the 2nd Cadet Corps, the 1st Pavlovsky Military College, and the educational company of the Caucasian Cavalry Squadron. On August 7, 1865 he began his service in army. He was a commander of squadron, division, officer on special assignments. In 1891-1899 he was the commander of the 22nd Astrakhanian cavalry regiment, in 1899-1904 - commander of the 1st brigade of the 3rd cavalry division, in 1904-1905 - commander of the Caucasian 11th division, in 1905 - commander of the Caucasian 9th division, in 1905-1908 - chief of the Caucasian 9th division, in 1908-1913 - commander of the 12th army corps (Kiev). He participated in 1877-1878 and 1879 wars. On April 28, 1899, he was honored with the degree of major-general. He served in the army for 50 years and was released to reserve in 1913. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1895), the 3rd (1895), Saint Ann the 1st (1909), Saint Stanislav the 3rd, the 2nd (1878), the 1st (1860) degree, Italian Saint Mavrikie and Lazar Officer Big Cross, Danish Dannenberg Command Cross orders, with the medal of "Memory for the 300th Anniversary of the Home of Romanovs." He wrote the history of the Northern Dragoon Regiment (1884). His sister was lieutenant-general Tarkhan Khojminasov's wife.





## MILOV SERGEY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1896)*

*General of Cavalry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 1905)*

Sergey Nikolayevich Milov (born in 09/07/1842 - 1916) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from the Armenian family of the soap factory-owner of Tbilisi (hence the surname of Milov as a result of translation). In 1856 he graduated from Orlov Cadet Corps, then Nikolayevsky Academy of the General Staff. In 1876-1878 he was the chief of the staff of the troops of the district of Terek, in 1878-1881 - commander of the 78th infantry regiment, in 1881-1890 - assistant to the chief of the staff of the Caucasian Military County, in 1890 - 1903 - commander of the Siberian 3rd army corps, in 1903-1905 - commander of the 8th corps of army, in 1906-1907 - president of the committee of the education and settlement of troops. In 1905-1911 he was a member of the Military Council of Russia (from 1908 a non-member at meetings). He was released to reserve on January 1, 1911. One of his brothers, Isahak, was a colonel, Victor - a real adviser, son, Nikolay, received the title of lieutenant-colonel. He was awarded with a golden sword (1877).

## TUMANOV GEORGI

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (07/01/1910)*

*General of Cavalry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 1916)*

Prince Georgi Alexandri Tumanov (11/24/1856-1933, Paris) is a military figure of the Russian Army, major-general Alexander-Georgi Tumanov's (1821-1872) son, his belief-orthodox. He comes from the ancient Armenian family of Mamikonian. He graduated from the boarding school of Moscow Nikolayevsky Cavalry College, Nikolayevsky Cavalry College and Nikolayevsky Academy of the General Staff, with honors. On September 1, 1875, he began his service in Nizhegorodsky 1st Cavalry Regiment. On April 17, 1894, he was honored with the degree of colonel, on December 6, 1902 - major-general. He was a commander of squadron, senior adjutant of the staff, officer on special assignments of the staff of the military county, senior adjutant, officer of staff. In 1896-1900 he was the chief of the staff of the 6th cavalry division, in 1900-1901 - commander of the 27th cavalry Kiev regiment, in 1901-1904 - general on special assignments of the commander of Warsaw Military County, in 1904-1905 - commander of the 2nd brigade of the Cossack Division of Siber, in 1905-1906 - chief of the staff of the 10th army corps, in 1906-1907 - chief of the staff of the 2nd cavalry corps, in 1907 - chief of the staff of the 16th army corps, in 1907-1910 - general on duty of the staff of the military county of Warsaw, in 1910-1916 - chief of the 13th cavalry division. On April 6, 1916, he was appointed as the commander of the 7th cavalry corps. He participated in 1877-1878

Russo-Turkish, 1904-1905 - Russo-Japanese wars. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1905), the 2nd (1913), Saint Ann the 4th (1880), the 3rd, the 2nd, the 1st (1909), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1878), the 2nd, the 1st (1906) degree orders, a golden weapon (1906). From 1919 he was in emigration.

## GENERALS OF INFANTRY

### EBELOV MIKHAYIL

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (04/22/1907)*

*General of Infantry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 04/14/1913)*

*Lieutenant Governor of Transbaikal Region (in 1908 - 1909s pluralistically)*

*Lieutenant-Governor in Odessa (1914 - 1917)*

**Mikhail Isayi Ebelov** (Abelov-Abelyan) (born in 09/12/1855, Podolsk district state - 07/13/1919, Odessa, he was shot by Bolsheviks and is buried in the military new, the second Christian Cemetery of Odessa) is a military figure of the Russian Army, supporter of the Armenian Apostolic Church. He graduated from Nizhegorodsky Gymnasium after Arakchev, in 1875 - the 3rd Alexandrovsky Military College, in 1885 - Nikolayevsky Academy of the General Staff, with the first degree diploma. In 1875 he began his service in the 10th artillery brigade. In 1885 he was a senior commissioner of the headquarters of the 17th infantry division, in 1885-1886 senior commissioner of the headquarters of the 8th infantry division, in 1886-1887 commander of the company of Tobolsky 38th infantry regiment, in 1887-1890 chief of the combatant part of Brest-Litovsk castle headquarters, in 1890-1892 coordinating officer of military communications of Warsaw military county, in 1892-1900 he was the head of military communications of the same county, in 1900-1901 head of military communications of Trans-Amursky Military District, in 1901-1902 chief of department of military communications of the Caucasian military county, in 1902-1906 chief of the headquarters of the 20th army corps, in 1906-1909 commander of the troops of Trans-Baikal county and chieftain of Trans-Baikal Cossack troops, in 1909-1911 chief of Turkestan division, in 1911-1913 assistant (executive) of the commander of Irkutsk district troops, in 1913-1914 assistant of the commander of Odessa Military County. On the 19th of July, 1914, he was appointed as general-governor of Odessa. On the 9th of August, 1917, he was demobilized and registered in the permanent reserve of the headquarters of Odessa Military County. In October of 1919 he was arrested by Bolsheviks and was shot on the 13th of the same month. On the 31st of July, 1900, he got the degree of major-general. He was rewarded with Saint Alexander Nevsky (05/10/1916), White Eagle (03/22/1915), Saint Vladimir the 2nd (12/06/1913), Saint Anna the 3rd (1889), the 1st (12/06/1910), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1881), the 2nd (1895), the 1st (1904) degree orders, the Order of Lion and Sun the 1st (1903).

### KOMAROV ANDREY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1910s)*

*General of Infantry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 1915)*

**Andrey Nikolayi Komarov** (Komaryants) (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. On the status of lieutenant-colonel he took part in 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War. He had active participation in the actions of the committee created for investigating the results of that war and other military problems.

Ahead of time he received the title of colonel. He began World War I in the Western front, on August 28, 1914, in the cover of the 3rd Finland rifle brigade he was the commander of the 4th rifle regiment. The regiment took part in the occupation battles of Grodno, especially excelled in the defense battles of Kozyuvk transition of the Carpathian Mountains against Germans (when they were out of ammunition, the captain took the soldiers to bayonet battle and provided the victory). Military historian Verkhovsky wrote: "He passed his military career worthy of military honor and true to his oath. He was distinguished from the officers of the higher officer staff by his upbringing, behavior, his inertness in machinations and intrigues." At the end of 1917 he served in the army of Admiral Kolchak. He was the commander of Chernomorsky division. The division was formed in hard conditions and the appointment of the experienced, personnel general in the position of the commander of division was not accidental.

### KUTAYSOV PAVEL

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (08/30/1888)*

*General of Infantry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 04/09/1900)*

Count Pavel Ipoliti Kutaysov (born in 12/24/1837, Saint Petersburg-1912, Borodino) is a military figure of the Russian Army, major-general Alexander Ivani Kutaysov's grandson. In 1854 he began his service in army. He participated in 1853-1856 Crimean war. In 1871-1882 he was a Russian Military Attachn in London, in 1882-1884 - chief of the police county of Warsaw, in 1884-1907 - governor-general of Irkutsk, in 1907-1912 - member of the Russian State Council. In 1875-1907 he was in the cover of the Regal Retinue and was appointed as a member of the council of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1866 he received the title of colonel, on May 14, 1873 - was honored with the degree of major-general. He was awarded with Russian Saint Alexander Nevsky (1898), White Eagle (1892), Saint Vladimir the 4th, the 3rd (1873), the 2nd (1883), Saint Ann the 3rd, the 2nd (1870), the 1st (1881), Saint Stanislav the 3rd, the 2nd (1865,1869 - with a crown), the 1st (1877), Prussian Red Eagle the 4th, Persian Lion and Sun the 1st (1877), Daniel the 1st of Chernogoria (1884), French Legion of Honor Komador's Cross (1896), Bukharian Golden Star the 1st, Tunisian Nishan-Iftikhar the 1st, Bulgarian Saint Alexander the 1st degree orders.

### OGANOVSKY PYOTR

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (04/18/1910)*

*General of Infantry of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 1916)*

**Pyotr Ivanovich Oganovsky** (born in 1866-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from the ancient Armenian noble family. In 1901-1903, on the status of colonel, he was the commander of the 79th regiment of the 20th infantry division of the Caucasian 1st army corps, in 1908-1909, on the status of major-general, commander of the 66th reserve brigade, in 1911-1913, on the status of lieutenant-general, commander of the 51st Caucasian infantry division of the Caucasian 2nd army corps, at the same time - squire of the city of Kutayis, Georgia. In 1915 he received the degree of general of infantry and was appointed as the commander of the Caucasian 4th army corps. He excelled during the operations of Sarighamish, Alashkert. On April 24, 1915, the units of the 4th corps began attacking and liberated Van, Archesh, and Kop. However, on July 5, the counterattack against Turks launched and the corps left the liberated areas and retreated.

## GENERAL OF ARTILLERY

### ATABEKOV ANDREY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (12/06/1906)*

*General of Artillery of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 04/10/1916)*

**Andrey Adami Atabekov** (born in 10/05/1854 - 09/18/1918, Moscow) is a military figure of the Russian Army, his belief - orthodox. He comes from the ancient Melik - Van's Atabekian family of Artsakh, his father was a colonel of Tsarist army. He graduated from Kievsky-Vladimirsky Military College, Alexandrsky and Mikhaylovsky 3rd Military College, Mikhaylovsky Academy, with honors. On August 5, 1870, he began his service in army. On April 9, 1900, he was honored with the degree of major-general. He was a commander of battery, chief of the artillery educational rifle field. In 1900-1903 he was the commander of the artillery 1st brigade, in 1903-1907 - chief of Konstantinovsky Artillery College, in 1907 - chief of the artillery of the 19th artillery army corps, in 1907-1910 - chief of the artillery of the 17th army corps, in 1910-1913 - inspector of the artillery of the 17th army corps. On April 21, 1913, he was appointed as the chief of artillery of Moscow Military County. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 2nd (1910), Saint Ann the 1st (1906), Saint Stanislav the 1st (1903) degree orders.



### KHEMISHEV GEORGI

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1901)*

*General of Artillery of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 04/13/1908)*

**Georgi Spiridoni Khemishev** (born in 01/14/1836-07/16/1917, Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from Hamshen hay (Khemshi oghli - Khemshin or Hamshen's son) Atabeks' family of Ajaria. He graduated from Pavlovsky cadet corps. In 1855 he began his service in army. In 1892-1893 he was the commander of the 6th artillery brigade, in 1893-1897 - commander of the 39th artillery brigade, in 1897-1899 - chief of the artillery of the Caucasian first army corps and chief of the artillery of the Caucasian Military County. In 1905 he was appointed as a member of Alexandrsky committee of injured soldiers. In 1877 he was honored with the title of colonel, on October 12, 1892 - the degree of major-general. He participated in 1853-1856 Crimean War. He was awarded with White Eagle (1911), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1881), the 3rd (1883), the 2nd (1905), Saint Ann the 3rd (1860), the 2nd (1871), the 1st (1893), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1896), the 2nd (1874), the 1st (1899) degree orders.

## ENGINEER GENERALS

### TUMANOV NUKOLAY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (12/06/1899)*

*Engineer General of the Russian Army (General of the Army, 12/06/1907)*

*Member of the Russian Military Council (1910-1916)*

Prince Nikolay Yevseyi Tumanov (Tumanyan) (born in 10/24/1844-1917, Pskov) is a military figure of the Russian Army, his belief - orthodox. He comes from the ancient Armenian Mamikonian family. He studied at the 1st cadet corps, graduated from the 1st Pavlovsky military college, with the 1st level diploma Nikolayevsky Engineering Academy. On August 25, 1863 he began his service in army. On April 12, 1881, he was honored with the title of colonel, on August 30, 1892 - the degree of major-general. In 1880-1882 he was the chief of the engineering rifle field of Kutayis, in 1882-1897 - chief of the engineering department of Kars Fortress, in 1897-1899 - chief of the engineering buildings of Transcaspian District, in 1899-1903 - chief of the engineering department of the military county of Warsaw, in 1903 - commander of the 38th infantry division, in 1904-1905 - inspector-engineer of the 1st Manjurian army, in 1905-1906 - chief of the engineering department of the military county of Warsaw, in 1906-1910 - commander of Brest-Litovsky Fortress, in 1910-1912 - president of the ad hoc committee of summarizing the results of the work fulfilled during Russo-Japanese War, attached to the Military Council. In 1912-1916 he was the president of the committee of building the 3rd artillery college. On July 13, 1916, he was appointed as the chief of the general department of providing with the armies for the Western front. He was awarded with Russian Saint Alexander Nevsky (1911), White Eagle (1906), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1878), the 3rd (1895), the 2nd (1906), Saint Ann the 3rd (1874), the 2nd (1888), the 1st (1904), Saint Stanislav the 1st (1898), Persian Lion and Sun the 1st (1899), Bukharian Golden Star the 1st (1898) degree orders.

## ADJUTANT-GENERALS

### MARGARYAN JAHAN

*Lieutenant-General of the Medical Service of the Russian Army (1904)*

*Adjutant-General of the Russian Army (1907)*



Jahan Khachatari Margaryan (Ivan Christapori Margarov) (born in 05/11/1844, the State of Yelizavetpol, v. Chardakhlu-1931, Tbilisi) is a figure of the military-medical service of the Russian Army. He graduated from Tbilisi Noble Gymnasium and Regal Medical-Surgical Academy. In January of 1871 he began serving as a junior doctor of the infantry 153rd regiment of Baku. In April he moved to Tbilisi. He was a senior doctor of Tbilisi Military Gymnasium. In

1875 he was affirmed as an adviser. During the years of 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War he led the department of Kajar Military Hospital. In 1881-1904 he was a doctor of the Caucasian first division, ordinator of Tbilisi Military Hospital, doctor of the Caucasian first cavalry division, the 1st Cossack division, the 18th infantry division, the 14th army corps, the 2nd army corps. In 1904 he was appointed as chief physician of the Caucasian army corps. In 1897 he received the degree of state adviser and major-general. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th, Saint Ann the 3rd, Saint Stanislav the 3rd, the 2nd degree orders.

## LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

### ABAMELIK SOGHOMON

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (11/20/1913)*

**Soghomon Hovsepı Abamelik** (born in 11/20/1853-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He comes from the noble family of Abameliks. He graduated from the 2nd military college, Alexandrsky and Mikhaylovsky Artillery College with the 1st level diploma. On November 19, 1873, he began his service in the Fortress of Alexandropol (Gyumri). In 1874-1892 he was a commander of company, battery. In 1896 he transferred to the military county of Vilen. In 1896-1901 he was the commander of the 1st artillery battalion of Brest - Litovskiy Fortress, in 1901-1902 - commander of the siege artillery battalion of Dvinsk, in 1902-1905 - commander of the 1st siege artillery regiment, in 1905-1910 - commander of artillery of the Fortress of Koven. On December 6, 1906, he was honored with the degree of major-general. He served in army for 42 years 3 months 10 days. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War in the Caucasian Front. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1886), the 3rd (1904), Saint Ann the 3rd (1877), the 2nd (1891), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1884), the 1st (1909) degree orders.

### ASTVATSATUROV MIKHAYIL

*Lieutenant-General of the Medical Service of the Russian Army (1916)*

**Mikhayil Ivani Astvatsaturov** (Mikayel Hovhannesi Astvatsatryan) (born in 01/13/1877\ 12/31/1876, Dagestan, c. Derbent-03/23/1936, Saint Petersburg, is buried in the Cemetery of Alexander Nevsky Monastery) is a figure of military-medical service of the Russian, then the Soviet Army, the founder of the Soviet military treatment of nerves, Doctor of Medicine (1908), professor (1912), honored figure of RSFSR Science. His father was from the village of Brnakot of Syunik. In 1896/1900 he graduated from Tbilisi Classical Gymnasium, in 1897/1901 - the 1st year of the Natural Department of the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Saint Petersburg University, in 1904 - Saint Petersburg Military-Medical Academy. In 1904-1908 he was a doctor of the Clinic of Nervous and Mental Diseases of V. Bekhterev, in 1908-1912 - on mission in Germany, France, Austria (during that he wrote 10 scientific works), in 1912-1914 he was a neuropathist - adviser of the Military Hospital of Warsaw, in 1914 - 1916 - neuropathist - adviser of Nikolayevsky Military Hospital of Saint-Petersburg, in 1916 - 1936 - chief of the Chair of Nervous Diseases of Saint Petersburg Military-Medical Academy. During that period of time he was the chief of the military-medical academy. In 1924 he founded and until 1936 led the Department of Nerve Treatment of the

Clinical Hospital after Mechnikov. In 1930-1936 he was the adviser of the director of Nerve Surgery Institute after A. Polenov. In 1935, on his initiative and edition, for the first time in the USSR the manual "Military Nerve Treatment" was published. He published more than 100 scientific works, educated a whole generation of neuropathists, including 10 professors. On April 5, 1936, the Clinic of Nervous Diseases of Saint Petersburg Military-Medical Academy was called after him.

### **ARGHUTYAN-YERKAYNABAZUK DAVID**

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (05/02/1903)*

Prince David Luarsabi Arghutyanyan-Yerkaynabazuk (born in 05/01/1843, Tbilisi-1910) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He comes from the Armenian ancient noble family of Zakarians. He graduated from Nikolayevsky Engineering College. He began his service in army in 1861, with the title of non-commissioned officer. In 1878 he received the title of colonel, on February 1, 1894 - the degree of major-general. In 1870 he was the commander of the engineering battalion, in 1895-1900 - commander of Keksgolmsky Leyb Guard regiment, in 1900-1903 - commander of the 1st brigade of the 3rd guard infantry division. In May of 1903 he was released to reserve. He served in the army for 45 years, 7 months, 26 days. He took part in the suppression of 1863-1864 Polish Revolt, in 1866 invasion against the Northern Caucasian highlanders, in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War in Balkan front, was in the detachment of adjutant-general Gurko. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (for 25-year service, 1886), the 3rd (1887), Saint Ann the 3rd (1878), the 2nd (1882), the 1st, Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1876), the 2nd (1878), the 1st (1897), Persian Lion and Sun the 2nd (1879), Austro-Hungarian Iron Crown the 1st (1898) degree, Austro-Hungarian Komandor's Cross (1896), Romanian Crown (1899) orders.

### **HARUTYUNOV TIGRAN**

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1915)*

Tigran Danieli Harutyunov (Arutinov, Harutyunyan) (born in 06/01/1858-July, 1916, Western front) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He graduated from Moscow 1st Military College, Alexandrovsky 3rd Military College, with the 2nd level diploma, Caucasian Officer Cavalry School, with the 1st level diploma. He began his service in army on August 22, 1875. More than a quarter century he served in Cossack Forces: he was the centurion of the Cossack Troop, commander of reserve regiment. In 1907-1912 he was the commander of the Mozdok 1st regiment. On November 5, 1912, he was appointed as the commander of the 2nd brigade of the Caucasian 1st Cossack Division, in 1915 - commander of the 1st Cossack Division of the Caucasian Army Corps. He was honored with a military title on January 1, 1906, on November 5, 1912, he was honored with the degree of major-general. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He fought in the Balkan Front. He excelled during the occupation of the Hungarian city of Marmarosh-Sigeta. He participated in 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War, in several military acts of the Western front in World War I. He was awarded with Saint George the 3rd, Saint Vladimir the 4th, the 3rd (1912), Saint Ann the 3rd (1891), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1878) degree orders, Saint George the 4th degree two silver medals (1915).

## KAMSAKARAN KONSTANDIN

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1905)*

**Kostandin Petrosi Kamsarakan** (born in 03/13/1840, Nukhi - 01/13/1923, Austria, Vienna, is buried in the Central Cemetery of Vienna) is a military figure of the Russian Army, diplomat, the brother of the major-general of the Russian Army, Arshak Kamsarakan. He comes from the ministerial family of Kamsarakans. He received his primary education in his birthplace. He graduated from Moscow Military College. He took part in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War in the cover of the Asian Army. After the war he was appointed as an assistant to the Military Governor of Erzurum. In 1878-1884 he was the First Consul of Russia in Erzurum, then - Van. He had close ties with the organization of Karin's "Defender of Homeland." European consuls complained of his Armenian-Favored activity, and Russian Government transferred him to Syria in 1884: in 1884-1891 he was the Consul of Russia in Damascus. In 1900-1921 he lived and worked in Saint Petersburg, then transferred to Kiev, then - France, Egypt. In 1922 he started living with his major-general brother Arshak Kamsarakan living in Vienna.



## KALANTARYAN STEPAN

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (September, 1915)*

**Stepan Gerasimi Kalantaryan** (born in 08/16/1855, Stavropol - 07/09/1926, Tallinn) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He received his primary education in his family. He studied at Saint Petersburg Military College, in 1875 he graduated from the Cossack Cavalry College of Stavropol. He began his service in Nizhegorodsky 16th cavalry regiment on March 5, 1873. On August 13, 1878, he received an officer rank. In 1885-1889 he was the adjutant of the commander of the Caucasian 2nd army corps, in 1889-1890 - adjutant of the commander of the 16th army corps, in 1893-1895 - commander of a squadron, in 1902-1904 - adjutant of the assistant of the commander of the Caucasian Military County, in 1904-1911 - adjutant of the governor-general of Vilen, Koven, Grodno and the commander of the military county of Vilen, commandant of Vilen and the chief of garrison of the city of Vilen, commandant of Vitebsk and chief of garrison of the city of Vitebsk, in 1916-1918 - the 2nd commandant of Petrograd, in 1918 - president of the district liquidation committee of the 2nd Military Department of Petrograd. In June of 1918 he retired. On December 6, 1911, he was honored with the degree of major-general. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War in the cover of the acting corps of the Caucasian Army, in 1914-1916, in World War I, in the cover of the

1st and 10th armies of the military county of Dvinsk of the Western Front. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1892), Saint Ann the 4th (1877), the 3rd (1889), the 1st (09/23/1915), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1877), the 2nd (1908) degree orders.

### MAGHALOV LEVON

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1917)*

Prince Levon Luarsabi Maghalov (born in 08/10/1879, Tbilisi-08/22/1926, Munich, Germany) is a military figure of the Russian Army and the army of the Democratic Republic of Georgia, Armenian-Gregorian. His father was the leader of the noblemen of Tbilisi. He graduated from the noble corps and Nikolayevsky Cavalry College. He served in the Cossack Troops of the district of Terek, then - Amur. In 1900-1901 he participated in the Chinese invasion, in 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War. He excelled in the battles of World War I. In April of 1918 he led the united army of Georgians and Tatars to Baku, however the Armenian three-thousand brigade, under the leadership of Hamazasp, beat the united army. In 1918 - 1921 he served in the Georgian Army, was a commander of division. In 1921 he left for Germany. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th, Saint Vladimir the 4th degree orders.

### MGEBROV ABESOLOM

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (04/06/1914)*

Abesolom Ivani Mgebrov (born in 12/20/1845-after 1916) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He graduated from Nikolayevsky Engineering College and Saint Petersburg Technological Institute. He began his service in army on October 13, 1868. In 1887-1903 he was the senior assistant of the secretary of the transport unit of soldiers and cargo of the Trans - Caspian Railway of the General Staff, then - secretary. In 1903-1914 he was the chief of the Department of Military Communication of the General Staff. In 1914 he was appointed as the general on special assignments of the military-technical general department of the general staff. On December 6, 1903, he was honored with the degree of major-general. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1900), Saint Ann the 2nd (1898), the 1st (1914), Saint Stanislav the 1st (1906) degree orders.

### MELIK-SHAHNAZARYAN NIKOLAY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1917)*

Nikolay Mejlumi Melik-Shahnazaryan (Melik-Shahnazarov) (born in 04/13/1851, Baku - after 1917) is a military figure of the Russian Army, major-general Mikhayil Melik - Shahnazarian's younger brother, Armenian-Gregorian. He comes from the ancient Melik family of Artsakh. He graduated from the classical gymnasium, Kostantinovsky 2nd College, Artillery Officer School, with the 1st level diploma. He began his service in army on August 7, 1874. In 1893-1906 he was a commander of a battery, division, in 1906-1910 - commander of the artillery brigade of the 2nd division. In 1910 he was released to reserve. In 1914 he was called back and served in the Caucasian Front. In 1917 he resigned. He participated in 1877-1878 suppression of the revolt of the Caucasian highlanders, in 1880-1881, under the command of aide-de-

camp - general Skoblev, in the occupation of Geyuk - Tapa Fortress of the Central Asia, in 1904-1905 - Russo-Japanese War. On June 15, 1915, he was honored with the degree of major-general. In 1917 he was released to reserve. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th, the 3rd, Saint Ann the 3rd, the 2nd, Saint Stanislav the 3rd, the 2nd degree orders.

### MELIK-SHAHNAZARYAN PAVEL

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1915)*

Poghos Dmitryi Melik-Shahnazaryan (Pavel Dmitryi Melik-Shahnazarov) (born in 10/02/1854, Shushi, Nagorno-Karabakh - after 1915) is a military figure of the Russian Army and the Army of the First Republic of Armenia, Armenian-Gregorian. He graduated from Tbilisi Classical College, Stavropol Officer Noble College. He began his service in the cavalry regiment on October 12, 1873. On May 15, 1883, he was honored with the title of poruchik, on May 6, 1887 - shtabs-captain, on April 21, 1891 - captain, in 1904 - colonel. In 1891-1899 he was a commander of squadron, in 1899-1903 - commander of the Pereyaslavsky 46th regiment after the Emperor Alexander III, in 1903-1907 - commander of the 54th cavalry artillery regiment. In 1910 he was honored with the degree of major-general and was released to reserve. In 1910-1914 he was in reserve. At the beginning of World War I, he was called up for military service. In 1914-1915 he served in the staff of the Caucasian Military County. On October 2, 1915, he was appointed as the chief of rear of the Caucasian military front. In 1917, after the Russian Caucasian Army was dissolved, he had active participation in the formation work of the Armenian Separate Corps, and later - in the formation work of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. In spring of 1919, he was appointed as the President of the Military Court of the Republic of Armenia, on July 13, 1919 - a military attaché on diplomatic mission of the Republic of Armenia in the Republic of Azerbaijan. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1903), Saint Ann the 3rd, Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1880) degree orders. He is the father of the commander of the division of the Soviet Army, Andrey Melik-Shahnazarian.



### POZOYEV LEVON

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (05/31/1913)*

Levon Avetiki Pozoyev (Bozoyan, Pozoyev - Pozoyan) (born in 01/06/1855 - after 1918) is a military figure of the Russian Army, major-general Ruben and Georgi Bozyevs' brother, Armenian-Gregorian. He comes from the Armenian noble family of Tbilisi. He graduated from Moscow 2nd Military College, Mikhaylovsky Artillery College, Mikhaylovsky Artillery Academy, with honors. On

August 4, 1875, he began his service in army. On April 9, 1900, he was honored with the title of colonel. He was a commander of artillery battery, division. In 1906-1907 he was the commander of the 1st division of the 5th reserve brigade, in 1907-1910 commander of the 1st Turkestanian artillery brigade, in 1910-1916 - inspector of the artillery of the 1st Turkestanian army corps. On April 16, 1916, he was appointed as the artillery chief of the Turkestanian military county. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War, in 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1901, 1905), Saint Ann the 3rd (1885), the 2nd (1894), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1879), the 2nd (1889) degree orders, a golden weapon.

### TAKHATELOV ISAHAK

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1910)*

**Isahak Artemi Takhatelov** (Tokhatelyan) (born in 02/08/1885, Tbilisi-10/21/1918, was shot in Pyatigorsk, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He comes from the city of Tokhat (from here the wrong Russian-turned surname of "Tokhatelov") of the Western Armenia. He graduated from Tbilisi Real College and the 2nd Kostantinovsky Military College, with honors. He began his service in army on August 4, 1875. He was a commander of a company, battalion. In 1898 he was the chief of the practical classes of the artillery of the Castle of Kerch, in 1904-1905 - commander of the artillery of Port-Arthur Castle. Alongside his whole staff he was taken prisoner by the Japanese, although he could escape captivity if alone. After being released he settled down in Saint Petersburg. In 1906 he was the Commander of Artillery of Viborg Castle. In 1906 he was the commander of the 2nd artillery brigade of Vladivostok Castle. He participated in 1900-1901 expeditionary invasion. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th (1904), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1901), Saint Ann the 3rd (1883), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1880), the 2nd (1894) degree orders, "For Courage" golden weapon (1904).

### TARKHANOV GENADI

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (12/06/1916)*

**Genadi Nikolayi Tarkhanov** (Tarkhanyan) (born in 09/08/1854 - the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army. In 1904-1910, on the status of colonel, he was the chief of the section of Tbilisi of the military-engineering department of the Caucasian Military County, in 1910-1916, on the status of major-general, assistant to the chief of the military-engineering department of the Caucasian Military County. In 1916 he was appointed as the chief of the department of Tbilisi district settlement of the Caucasian Military County.

### TUMANOV KONSTANTIN

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (02/08/1916)*

Prince **Konstantin Alexandri Tumanov** (Tumanyan) (born in 05/19/1862 - 02/04/1933, Cannes, France) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Major-general Alexander Tumanov's (1821-1872) younger son, his belief-orthodox. He comes from the Armenian ancient family of Mamikonian, settled down in Tbilisi. He graduated from the Boarding school of Nikolayevsky Cavalry College of Moscow, Nikolayevsky Cavalry College. He began his service in Nizhegorodsky 44th cavalry regiment on

September 13, 1881. On March 29, 1906, he was awarded with the title of colonel, on December 5, 1912 - major-general. He was a commander of company for 9 years. In 1908-1913 he was the commander of Litovsky 5th cavalry regiment, in 1913-1916 - commander of the 1st brigade of the 9th cavalry division. On February 28, 1916, he was appointed as the commander of Transmurian 1st cavalry brigade. He participated in 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese, 1914-1918-the First World Wars. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1905), the 3rd (1911), Saint Ann the 2nd (1904), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1889) degree orders, a golden weapon (1906).

### TUMANOV NIKOLAY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (12/06/1911)*

Prince **Nikolay Georgii Tumanov** (Tumanyan) (born in 07/22/1848 - after 1918) is a military figure of the Russian Army, is the twin brother of major-general Mikhayil Georgii Tumanov, his belief - orthodox. He comes from the Armenian ancient family of Mamikonian, settled down in Tbilisi. He graduated from Nikolayevsky Cadet Corps of Moscow, Nikolayevsky Cavalry College. He began his service in the forces of non-regular police of the state of Tbilisi on May 1, 1866. On December 6, 1894, he was honored with the title of colonel, on December 6, 1903 - the degree of major-general. He was personally the chief of the emperor's guard in Crimea for 6 years. In 1894-1896 he was at the disposal of the emperor's general on duty, in 1896-1905 - at the disposal of the palace commandant (in 1902, at the same time, he was appointed as the commander of the 2nd brigade of Siberian Cossack Division). On November 15, 1905, he was sent on mission to be at the disposal of the minister of the regal palace. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. In 1872-1873 and 1875-1876 he was in reserve. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1899), the 3rd (1902), Saint Ann the 3rd (1887), the 2nd (1896), the 1st (1909), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1884), the 2nd (1891), the 1st (1905), Prussian Red Eagle the 3rd (1890), Danish Dannenberg the 3rd (1891), Turkish Mejdide the 3rd (1892), Bukharian Raising Star the 3rd (1892), the 2nd (1899), Persian Lion and Sun the 2nd (1894), Greek Savior the 2nd (1894), Hessian Lyudvig Cross the 1st (1894), Siamese Royal the 4th (1896), Bulgarian Saint Alexander Nevsky the 3rd (1897), the 2nd (1899) degree, Romanian Star orders.

### TUMANOV NIKOLAY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (12/06/1914)*

Prince **Nikolay Ivani Tumanov** (Tumanyan) (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from the Armenian ancient family of Mamikonian, settled down in Tbilisi. On May 18, 1915, he was appointed as the inspector of the engineering department of the military county of Moscow.



## VARDANOV ARTEM

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (12/06/1912)*

**Artem Soghomoni Vardanov** (02/15/1855 - 10/25/1937, Banya-Luka) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He graduated from Tbilisi Real College, Mikhaylovsky Artillery Academy, with the 1st level diploma, and Officer Artillery School of the 39th artillery brigade. He began his service in army on August 4, 1875, with the title of non-commissioned officer. He received the officer rank on December 9, 1876. For 13 years he was the assistant of the chief of the Caucasian educational rifle range of artillery, then for 3 years - commander of the artillery battery. In 1898-1904 he was the chief of the 2nd educational artillery regiment of the Caucasian Military County, in 1904-1905 - commander of the 1st division of the 59th artillery brigade, in 1905-1907 - commander of the 3rd artillery division, in 1907-1908 - commander of the 16th artillery brigade, in 1908-1912 - commander of the 27th artillery brigade, in 1912-1916 - inspector of the 14th army corps. On April 16, 1916, he was appointed as the inspector of the artillery of the 7th army. On May 31, 1907, he was honored with the degree of major-general. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War in the Caucasian Front. He fought in the detachments of Ardahan, Yerevan, Kars. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1904), Saint Ann the 4th (1877), the 3rd (1878, 1885), the 2nd (1895), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1878), the 1st (1910) degree orders. He lived in Yugoslavia.

## VEKILOV ABAKUM

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (10/12/1911)*

**Abakum Gerasimi Vekilov** (born in 01/10/1849 - the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He graduated from the course of Yelizavetpol Cavalry College with the 1st level diploma. He began his service in army on June 7, 1870, with the title of non-commissioned officer. On July 10, 1873, he received an officer rank. He was a commander of squadron for 7 years, commander of division for 8 years. He was a provider of division for many years. On August 5, 1902, he was appointed as the provider of the 5th army corps. On April 2, 1906, he was honored with the degree of major-general. He served in army for 45 years. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War in the Caucasian Front. He fought in the detachments of Ardahan, Yerevan, and Kars. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1880), the 3rd (1904), Saint Ann the 3rd (1877), the 2nd (1880), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1878), the 1st (1911) degree orders.

## MAJOR-GENERAL

### AKIMOV ISAY

*Major-General of the Russian Army (10/23/1914)*

**Isay Isayevich Akimov** (Isahak Isahaki Hovakimyan) (06/05/1858 - 03/02/1917) is a military figure of the Russian Army, his belief - orthodox. He studied at cadet corps, graduated from Kostantinovsky 2nd Military College and the Officer School of the Artillery of the 4th Artillery reserve brigade. He began his service in army on

September 3, 1875. On September 21, 1906, he was honored with the title of colonel. In 1907-1911 he was the commander of the Siberian 2nd Artillery Division. On May 2, 1916, he was appointed as the commander of the 1st artillery brigade of Transbaikal. He participated in 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1905), Saint Ann the 2nd (1904), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1900) degree orders.

### ALAVERDOV ALEXANDER

*Major-General of the Russian Army (05/26/1918)*

**Alexander Romani Alaverdov** (Melik-Alaverdyan) (born in 06/02/1858 - the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He studied at Moscow Cadet Corps, graduated from the Cossack Cavalry College of Stavropol and Officer Cavalry School. He began his service in army on June 4, 1873. On May 13, 1907, he was honored with the degree of colonel. He was a commander of squadron for nine years. On January 11, 1912, he was appointed as the commander of Novgorodsky 11th cavalry regiment. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War, in 1914-1918 World War I. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1902), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1877), the 2nd (1910) degree orders.

### ANDRONIKOV ALEXANDER

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1910s)*

**Prince Alexander Simoni Andronikov** (10/18/1871 - 05/20/1923) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from an ancient Armenian family settled down in Georgia. In 1918-1921 he served in the Army of Democratic Georgia. After the military occupation of Georgia by the USSR he was subjected to repressions.

### ARESHYAN MIKAYEL

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1917)*

**Mikayel Areshyan** (there is no biographical information, was born in the village of Varkhuno in the region of Tsalka) is a military figure of the Russian Army and the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. In 1917 he was appointed as the commander of the 1st division of the Armenian corps. During the Turkish progress in 1918, he was not able to completely apply the full capabilities of his division in order to prevent the progress of the Turks. He participated in the army-formation process of the first Republic of Armenia. In the autumn of 1920 he was the commander of the troops of the region of Vanadzor. After the fall of Kars (October 30, 1920) he settled down in Tbilisi.

### AVALOV ALEXANDER

*Major-General of the Russian Army (03/08/1915)*

**Prince Alexander Simoni Avalov** (born in 09/08/1852, Tbilisi - 03/08/1916, Odessa, is buried in the military new, the second Christian Cemetery of Odessa) is an Armenian military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from the ancient Armenian princely family of Tbilisi. He graduated from Cossack Junker College and Officer Cavalry School of Stavropol. He began his service in Nizhegorodsky 16th cavalry regiment. He

served mainly in the Caucasus. In 1897-1909 he was the commander of the squadron of Ingermanlandsky 30th cavalry regiment, deputy commander of the regiment. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. In 1909 he was released to reserve. He got the news of World War I in Odessa and returned voluntarily to service. He led a volunteer druzhina, and then he was in the reserve of the military county of Odessa. He was awarded with Saint Ann the 4th (1878), the 3rd (1892), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1878), the 2nd (1896) degree orders.

### **BABIYEV GAVRIIL**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (06/05/1915)*

**Gavril Feodori Babiyev (Babiyev)** (born in 03/18/1860 - the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army, his belief - orthodox. He studied at a private school, graduated from Stavropolsky Cossack Cavalry College, the Cavalry Officer School of the Cossack Troops of Ekaterinodar of the Province of Kuban. He began his service in army on April 1, 1876. He was a centurion of Cossack Troops for 8 years. In 1911-1913 he was the commander of the 2nd Regiment of Black Sea of the Cossack Troops of Kuban, in 1913-1916 - chief of the regiment after the chieftain Chepega of Ekaterinodar of the Cossack Troops of Kuban. On July 7, 1916, he was appointed as the commander of the brigade of the Cossack Troops of Kuban. He was awarded with Saint Ann the 3rd (1896), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1906) degree orders.

### **BEBUTOV DAVID**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1917)*

**Prince David Grigori Bebutov (Bebutyev)** (born in 1855-1931) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He graduated from Tbilisi College and the Cossack Cavalry College of Stavropol. He began his service in army on December 7, 1872. On April 16, 1878, he received an officer rank. On December 6, 1910, he was honored with the title of colonel. For 11 years he was the commander of the squadron of the 16th cavalry regiment of Tver. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War and 1914-1918 World War I. He was awarded with Saint Ann the 3rd (1899), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1909) degree orders.

### **GALACHEV NUKOLAY**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (01/29/1913)*

**Nikolay Christaforovich Galachev (Nikolay Christapori Galachyan)** (born in 02/08/1886 - the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army, his belief - orthodox. He studied at Cadet Corps, graduated from Konstantinovsky Military 2nd College, Nikolayevsky Academy of the General Staff. He began his service in army on September 1, 1883. On December 6, 1903, he was honored with the degree of colonel. He was a commander of a company, adjutant of staff, senior adjutant, and senior officer of the staff of brigade. In 1904 he was the chief of the staff of the 25th infantry division, in 1904-1905 - chief of the staff of the 7th infantry division, in 1905-1907 - chief of the staff of the 47th infantry division, in 1907 - chief of the staff of the 47th infantry reserve brigade, in 1907-1910 - commander of the 186th infantry reserve regiment, in 1910-1913 - commander of the 37th Ekaterinburgsky infantry reg-

iment. On January 29, 1913, he was appointed as the chief of the staff of the army corps. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1912), Saint Ann the 2nd (1906), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1903) degree orders.

### **GHORGHANYAN GABRIEL**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1900s)*

**Gabriel Grigori Ghorghanyan (Korganov)** (born in 05/03/1880, Tbilisi - 01/08/1954, Paris) is a military figure of the Russian Army and the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. In 1914-1917 he was the deputy chief of the staff of the Caucasian Army of Russia and had active participation in the actions of the Caucasian Front during World War I. On May 22-30, 1918, he participated in the battle of Vanadzor. He participated in the process of army-formation of the First Republic of Armenia. He was an adviser of the Armenian delegation in the Armenian-Georgian peace conference (1918-1919), military attaché of the delegation of the First Republic of Armenia. In 1929, in Paris, he founded the organization of the "Union of Armenian Ex-Officers", which had the purpose to establish contacts with Armenian and foreign ex-officers and to render them material aid. He published the book "The Participation of Armenians in World War I in the Caucasian Front (1914-1918)" (French, Paris, 1927). The Armenian variant of the book was published in the magazine "Fatherland" in 1926-1927. He was awarded with the French order of the "Legion of Honor."



### **GHORGHANYAN GRIGORI**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (03/15/1906)*

**Grigori Gabrieli Ghorghanyan (Grigori Gavrilovich Korganov)** (born in 12/03/1844, Tbilisi-06/14/1914, Tbilisi, was buried in the Cemetery of Vera) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian, for 16 years he was a deciding member in Tbilisi City Council (Duma). On July 12, 1866, he began his service in army. On September 30, 1869, he received an officer rank. In 1881-1891 he was an officer of artillery of the Caucasian Military County, in 1891-1892 - assistant to the chief of the artillery workshop, in 1892-1899 - chief of the artillery workshop of the county of Tbilisi of the Caucasian Military County, in 1899-1906 - officer of the general artillery department. In 1906-1914 he was at the disposal of the general artillery department. During the years of World War I, he was, at first, the commander of Pereyaslav Cavalry Regiment, then - 43rd Cavalry Regiment of Tver. He was awarded with Saint Ann the 3rd (1893), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1885) of the Russian Empire, Persian Lion and Sun the 3rd (1873) degree orders.

## DOLUKHANYAN ARSEN

*Major-General of the Russian Army (04/10/1916)*

*The 1st Chief of the General Staff of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia (1918)*

**Arsen Sergeyi Dolukhanyan** (Arseni Sargsi Dolukhanov) (born in 01/21/1863 - after 1920) is a military figure of the Russian Army and the Army of the First Republic of Armenia, Armenian-Gregorian. He graduated from Saint Petersburg 1st Military College, Nikolayevsky Engineering College, with the 1st level diploma, and Nikolayevsky Engineering Academy. He began his military service on September 1, 1880. He received an officer rank on August 12, 1883. On January 5, 1885, he was honored with the title of poruchik, on November 5, 1889 - shtabs-captain, on August 1, 1894 - captain, on August 1, 1901 - lieutenant-colonel, on January 1, 1906 - colonel. He was a commander of company for 7 years. In 1904-1906 he was the chief of the staff of the Caucasian Engineering Brigade, in 1906 - commander of the Engineering 4th Battalion. In 1917, after the Caucasian Army was dissolved, in November he was appointed as the chief of the military office of the Armenian National Council in Tbilisi. He had active participation in the battles of the units of the Armenian corps against the Turkish Troops intruded into Armenia. He excelled in the heroic battle of Vanadzor, taken place on May 24-28 of 1918. In October of 1918 he was appointed as the chief of the General Staff of the Armenian Army. In April of 1919, he was demobilized and was transferred to Russia. He was awarded with Saint Ann the 3rd (1908), the 2nd (1912), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1894), the 2nd (1909) degree orders.

## HAKHVERDOV GAVRIIL

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1917)*

**Gavriil Vasilyevich Hakhverdov** (Gabriel Vasili Hakhverdyan) (born in 06/01/1865-1930, Leningrad) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He graduated from the 2nd cadet corps, Konstantinovsky Military 2nd College. He began his service in army on September 1, 1883. On August 7, 1885, he received an officer rank. On March 29, 1909, he was honored with the degree of colonel. He was a commander of battalion for 6 years. In 1906-1914 he was the chief of the imperial hunting economy. In 1914 he was an officer of the staff of the Caucasian Military County. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1911), the 3rd (1913), Saint Ann the 2nd (1903), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1898) degree orders. He was shot by Bolsheviks.

## HAIJYEV ALEXANDER BEK

*Major-General of the Russian Army (12/05/1917)*

**Alexander Bek Agabian Bek Haijiyev** (Hajoyan) (born in 11/11/1864-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He graduated from Orenburg Military Pre-College, Tbilisi Infantry College. He began his service in the Gurian 159th regiment of the 40th division on November 2, 1880. On May 14, 1883, he received the rank of a junior officer. On October 5, 1913, he was honored with the title of colonel. He was a commander of a company, battalion. In 1909 he was the chief of the garrison of Ardabil, in 1914-1916 - commander of the 2nd battalion, commander of the infantry regiment of the 2nd castle garrison, commander of the

Caucasian 23rd rifle regiment, in 1918 - commander of the Armenian 1st regiment of Van. On March 13, 1918, he was released to the reserve on the Caucasian Military County. He was awarded with Bukharian Silver Star the 3rd (1900), Persian Lion and Eagle the 3rd (1903) degree orders, a cross for the occupation of Caucasus (1909).

### **KHANKALAMYAN GEVORG**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (The 20th Century)*

**Gevorg Isayi Khankalamyan** (Khankalamov) (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army and the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. He had active participation in the army-making process of the First Republic of Armenia. In May 1920, in the northern-eastern part of Armenia he participated in the actions of the suppression of the May Revolt by Bolsheviks. After the approval of the Soviet regime in Armenia, he was exiled to Ryazan. On May 24, 1921, he returned to Armenia. In June of 1921, he was appointed as the Director of Yerevan First Command School, on November 18 - commander of the rifle brigade of the Armenian 76th division.

### **KAMSARAKAN ARSHAK**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1913)*

*Mayor of Tbilisi (1900-1904)*

**Prince Arshak Petrosi Kamsarakan** (born in 01/27/1854, Nukhi-08/19/1936, Austria, Vienna) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He comes from the ministerial family of Kamsarakan's, he is the brother of the lieutenant-general of the Russian Army, Kostandin Kamsarakan. He studied at Moscow Lazarian Seminary. In 1872 he graduated from Tver Cavalry College, in 1892 - cavalry officer school. On June 7, 1878, he received the title of non-commissioned officer. In 1893 he was honored with the title of lieutenant-colonel, in 1902 - colonel. He served in the army cavalry units. He was a member of the military court, director of the military college, member of the Moscow Court (1890), commander of the cavalry squadron of Moscow Leyb Guard (1892). In 1892-1896 he served in the state of Amur: was a commander of squadron, then - commander of the Cossack Cavalry Detachment. In 1896 he was appointed as the officer on special assignments of the general rear department of the military ministry. In 1900 he was the president of the military committee sent to the military county of Tbilisi, in 1904 - Kiev. In 1900 he was elected as the Mayor of Tbilisi. In 1908 he was honored with the degree of major-general and was released to reserve. In the same year he passed abroad: he lived one year in Switzerland, one year in Italy, in 1910 he settled down in the city of Baden near Vienna, in 1922 - Vienna. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War in the Western Front, excelled in the battles of occupa-



tion of Edirney, Kermanli, in the battle taken place near Shipka. He was awarded with Saint Ann the 4th (1878), the 3rd (1878), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1878), the 2nd (1884), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1904) degree, Romanian Iron Cross (1879) orders, Combat and Jubilee medals.

#### **KARAMYAN MARTIN**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1900s)*

**Martin Karamyan** (there is no biographical information, was born in the village of Varkhuno of the region of Tsalka) is a military figure of the Russian Army.

#### **KARANGOZOV KONSTANTIN**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1902)*

**Konstantin Adami Karangozov** (born in 02/18/1852-07/23/1907, was killed in the city of Pyatigorsk) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from the Armenian ancient noble family. In 1889-1895 he was the assistant of the commander of the 44th regiment of the Caucasian cavalry division located in Pyatigorsk, in 1895-1899, on the status of colonel, commander of the same regiment, in 1899-1901 - commander of the 22nd cavalry regiment of Astrakhan, in 1901-1906 - commander of the 2nd brigade of the 8th cavalry division. In 1906 he was appointed as the acting governor-general of Odessa.

#### **LAZAREV ALEXANDER**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (12/06/1910)*

**Alexander Ivani Lazarev** (Lazaryan) (born in 05/06/1858-01/29/1913) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian, lieutenant-general, adjutant-general Ivan Davidi Lazarev's son. He graduated from Moscow the 1st Military College, Nikolayevsky Cavalry College. On August 31, 1876, he began his service in army. On December 6, 1904, he was honored with the title of colonel. In 1893-1906 he was an officer of the staff of the Caucasian Military County, in 1906-1910 - officer on special assignments of the Caucasian Viceroy. In 1910 he was appointed as the general on special assignments. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1912), Saint Ann the 3rd (1906), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1909) degree orders.

#### **MANUKYAN ARAM**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1915)*

*Minister of the Interior in Republic of Armenia (1918-1919)*

**Aram Manukyan** (Sergey Harutyuni Hovhannisyanyan) (born in 03/19/1879, Shushi, Arcakh regeon - 01/29/1919, Yerevan) was social and political figure, military figure of the Russian Army. In 1915 he was appointed as the temporary governor-general of Van regeon. In 1918-1919 was the Minister of the Interior in Republic of Armenia.



## MARDANOV ALEXANDER

*Major-General of the Russian Army (02/22/1904)*

Alexander Hakobi Mardanov (Mardanyan) (born in 10/25/1852-1933, Paris) is a military figure of the Russian Army, member of Tbilisi City Council (Duma) (1902-1904), Armenian-Gregorian. He graduated from the Caucasian Military College, Nikolayevsky Academy of the General Staff. He was a commander of company, officer of staff, and an officer of the strand staff. In 1894-1896 he was the chief of the staff of Mikhaylovsky Castle, in 1898 - chief of the staff of the 2nd infantry division, in 1898-1900 - chief of the staff of the 36th infantry division, in 1900-1904 - commander of the 141st infantry regiment, in 1904-1905 - commander of the 1st brigade of the 3rd Eastern-Siberian division. He was released to reserve in 1907. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish and 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese wars. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1900), the 3rd (1905), Saint Ann the 3rd (1888), the 2nd (1901), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1884), the 2nd (1895) the 1st (1905) degree orders, a golden weapon (1906).

## MELIKOV IVAN

*Major-General of the Medical Service of the Russian Army (1915)*

Prince Ivan Grigori Melikov (Melikyan) (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the medical service of the Russian Army, Doctor of Medical Sciences (1884), professor of Odessa University, The First Rector of the University of Tbilisi, he is the brother of the associate of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Pyotr Grigori Melikov (1850-1927). In 1884-1888, on the status of lieutenant-colonel, he was a senior doctor of the military county of Karadakh of the district of Dagestan, in 1888-1897, on the status of colonel, doctor of the military-medical department of the Caucasian county. In 1910 he received the title of the civil adviser. In 1916 he was a cashier of the Caucasian Medical Company.

## MELIKOV NIKOLAY

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1915)*

Prince Nikolay Levoni Melikov (Melikyan) (01/12/1867, Tbilisi-10/30/1924, Paris) is a military figure of the Russian Army, the youngest son of the Cavalry General Levon Melikov. He graduated from a noble corps. He served in Nizhegorodsky 44th Cavalry Regiment. In 1909 he received the title of lieutenant-colonel, in 1913 - colonel. He participated in World War I in the Caucasian Front. He was awarded with French "Legion of Honor" officer cross. In 1921 he went abroad.

## MELIKOV PYOTR

*Major-General of the Russian Army (12/06/1904)*

Prince Pyotr Levoni Melikov (Melikyan) (09/21/1862, - 07/11/1934, Nice, France) is a military figure of the Russian Army, the second son of the cavalry general Levon Melikov. He graduated from the noble corps. He began his service in army on September 1, 1881. He served in the Cossack Unit. He received an officer rank in 1883. In 1892-



1901 he was the adjutant of the chieftain of the Troops of Don, in 1901-1905 - officer of staff on the special assignments, in 1905-1909 - officer on special assignments of the governor-general of Warsaw. In 1909 he was appointed as the general on special assignments at the governor-general of Warsaw. In 1904-1905 he participated in Russo-Japanese War, was injured. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1912), Saint Ann the 2nd (1904), Saint Stanislav the 4th (1889), the 2nd (1899), the 1st, Crown of Wurttemberg the 4th degree orders. He died in Nice (France).



### OZANYAN ANDRANIK

*Zauryad (Performer) Major-General of the Russian Army (January, 01/23/1918)*

**Andranik Torosi Ozanyan (Zoravar Andranik)** (02/25/1865, Shapin-Garahisar - 08/31/1927, the USA, c.Fresno, was buried in Per Lashez Cemetery of Paris, in 2000 his ash was transferred from Paris and buried in "Yerablur" military pantheon) is an eminent figure of the Armenian national-liberation movement. Zoravar is his name of honor: people call him Andranik Zoravar. This great Armenian became a symbol and criterion of courage, bravery and doughtiness for the Armenians living in all over the world. Andranik received his primary education at Musheghian School of his birthplace. At the age of 14-15 he rebelled against Turkish violence, for which he was imprisoned. After being released he passed to Constantinople and was engaged in carpentry, was included in liberation struggle. Then he moved to Batumi from Constantinople, and then - Kars. In the middle of 1890s, in the years of "Zulum" of Abdul Hamid he dedicated himself to the struggle of liberation of Armenians and he fought irrecconcilable battles against Turkish violence, became a brave fedayee. In the group of Aghbyur Scrob he fought in Taron and Sasun. In November of 1901, in Mush's Presbyterian Church, alongside his detachment, he fought against Turkish troops and Kurdish Khuzhan, broke the siege of enemy, acquired the reputation of an evasive brave man and won national recognition. In 1904 he fought battles in Vaspurakan (Akhtamar, Van), passed to Persia, then Transcaucasus. He became close with All-Armenian Poet Hovhannes Tumanyan, discussed with him the issue of the destiny of the Armenian nation. In 1905 he left for Geneva, where he met Siamanto. From Geneva he passed to Vienna, then - Filibe (Bulgaria). Later Andranik visited France, Belgium, and England, lived in Varna. In 1912-1913, during the First Balkan War, alongside Garegin Nzhdeh, with an Armenian detachment, in the cover of the Bulgarian Army he fought hardily against Turkish troops. In 1914, at the beginning of World War I, he was appointed in Tbilisi as the commander of the First Armenian Volunteer Regiment (in the cover of the Caucasian Army of Russia), led about 20 victorious battles, had a decisive role in the battles of Dilman (1915), Zevan, Bitlis. During those battles Andranik sparkled with his talent of captain. In January of 1918, he was appointed as the commander of the division consisted of Western Armenians and

received the degree of performer-general. In February of 1918, he was appointed as the leader of the Defense of Erzurum. Under the counteroffensive conditions of the Turkish dominating forces, Andranik, with his unit and a number of refugees, retreated towards the direction of Sarighamish-Kars-Alexandrapol, and reached Nakhichevan in June. Not accepting the tactics of some political, state figures of the First Republic of Armenia, in April of 1919, in Ejmiatsin he disbanded his unit, gave his property to the Catholicos Gevorg V from Tpghis and left the country. He was awarded with Bulgarian Military Cross the 2nd (1913), Russian Saint George the 4th (1915), Saint Vladimir the 4th (12/15/1917), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (12/15/1917) degree, French "Legion of Honor" orders. In 2001, the RA Ministry of Defense founded the medal of "Andranik Ozanyan." In 2004, in the area of the Cathedral of St. Gregory the Illuminator of the city of Yerevan, Andranik Ozanian's statue was erected having him riding two horses at once.

### OSIPOV IOGANES

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1916/1917)*

**Ioganes Sergeyi Osipov** (Hovhannes Sargisi Hovsepyants) (10/29/1875-12/04/1953, Paris) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He comes from the settlement of Dushet of the state of Tbilisi. For many years he served in the 81st Apsheronsky Regiment. He finished World War I with the degree of major-general. After the October Revolt, in the cover of White Guardian Volunteer Army he fought against the Reds and only in 1920 he went abroad from Crimea. A small material about him and his photo were published in the book "The Knights of Saint George Order and Georgevsky Weapon" in 1930, Belgrade. In the magazine "Military Conversations" (NO. 77) published in 1966, in Paris, his name was mentioned on the occasion of the organization of co-regimental union of the 81st Apsheronsky Regiment and the Museum of Glory. He was awarded with Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1916), Saint George the 4th degree orders.



### PIRADOV KONSTANTIN

*Major-General of the Russian Army (05/13/1911)*

**Konstantin Andreyi Piradov** (Piradyan) (born in 11/29/1855-10/19/1918) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He graduated from Moscow 2nd Military College, Alexandrovsky 3rd College, and the Officer Artillery School of the Caucasian Artillery Brigade. He began his service in army on August 9, 1872. He received an officer rank in 1875. He was a commander of battery, division. On May 13, 1911, he was appointed as the commander of the 44th artillery brigade. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1879), the 3rd (1908), Saint Ann the 3rd (1877), the 2nd (1889), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1877), the 2nd (1878), the 1st (1912) degree orders.

## PIRUMYAN ALEXANDER

*Major-General of the Russian Army (20th Century)*

**Alexander Pirumyan** (Alexander Bek Pirumyan) (the date of birth is unknown - 1916) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He participated in World War I in the Western Front. He died in the battle.

## POZOYEV GEORGI

*Major-General of the Russian Army (05/08/1915)*

**Georgi Avetiki Pozoyev** (Bozoyan, Pozoyev-Pozoyan) (born in 10/20/1858, Akhaltsikhe-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army, lieutenant - general Levon Pozoyev and major-general Ruben Pozoyev's brother, Armenian-Gregorian. He comes from the Armenian noble family of Tbilisi. He graduated from Moscow the 2nd Military College, Moscow the 3rd Alexandrovsky Military College and Officer Artillery School. He began his military service on August 16, 1876. In 1880 he was honored with the title of poruchik, in 1888 - shtabs-captain, in 1895 - captain, in 1901 - lieutenant-colonel, on August 1, 1910 - colonel. He was a commander of the artillery platoon, battery, division. He participated in 1914-1918 World War I. He was the commander of the brigade of 2nd division of the 3rd Grenadier Artillery and then the commander of the 46th artillery brigade. In August of 1914, he provided the victory of the Russian Troops with a pointer fire in the region of the cities of Zamitie, Zamostya of the Western Front. In the spring of 1918, he resigned because of an illness. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 2nd (1906), Saint Ann the 2nd (1901), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1896) degree orders.

## POZOYEV RUBEN

*Major-General of the Russian Army (08/11/1915)*

**Ruben Avetiki Pozoyev** (Bozoyan, Pozoyev-Pozoyan) (born in 11/16/1856-1930s, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a military figure of the Russian Army, lieutenant-general Levon Pozoyev and major-general Georgi Pozoyev's brother, Armenian-Gregorian. He comes from the Armenian noble family of Tbilisi. He graduated from Moscow the 2nd Military College, Mikhaylovsky Artillery College and Officer Artillery School. He began his service in army on August 12, 1875. On April 16, 1878, he was honored with the title of poruchik, on December 1, 1885 - shtabs-captain, on March 25, 1892 - captain, on October 13, 1898 - lieutenant-colonel, in 1910 - colonel. He began his officer service in the 39th artillery brigade acting in the Caucasian Front. He was a commander of the artillery battery, division. At the beginning of World War I he served in the Caucasian Military County in Tbilisi. In 1914, with the artillery brigade led by him, he fought in the Turkish Front. In 1916 he transferred to the Western Front. In 1916-1917 he was the commander of the 6th artillery brigade. After the February Revolution of 1917, he returned to the Caucasus, lived in Akhaltsikhe. In November of 1917, he was appointed as the chief of the artillery of the Armenian corps. He formed the artillery department of the corps, created the artillery of the corps (36 batteries - 26 mountainous, 10 light cannons). After the declaration of the First Republic of Armenia, he served in the Armed Forces of Armenia, was a commission-

# HOVHANNES BAGRAMYAN



# ANDRANIK OZANYAN



## HAMAZASP BABAGANYAN



## HOVHANNES ISAKOV





**ARMENIAN MARSHALS' ALLEY IN THE YARD OF MILITARY INSTITUTE  
AFTER VAZGEN SARGSYAN OF MINISTRY OF DEFENCE  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA.**



**HAYK BZHSKYAN - GAY**



**MOVSES  
ARKHUTYAN-ERKAYNABAZUK**

## ARMENAK KHAMFERYANTS' SERGEY KHUDYAKOV



## GAREGIN NZHDEH



## ARTEM MIKOYAN



DAVID BEK



POGOS NUBAR



**SECOND ARMENIAN REPUBLIC'S GENERALS**



**NUBAR PHASHA**



**LEVON ORBELI**

# MIKHAEL POGHOSYAN



# ARMENIAN ARMY



er-general on artillery attached to the Military Ministry. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War, in 1914-1918 World War I, in the Caucasian front. After the military occupation (annexation) of the Republic of Armenia by the Soviet Russia, in 1921, alongside other officers he was exiled to Ryazan. In the same year, after release from prison, he settled down in Tbilisi. On August 6, 2004, according to the decision of the Military Prosecution of the Military County of Moscow, he was justified. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1912), Saint Ann the 2nd (1902), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1898) degree orders.

### SARAJEV VASILY

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1903)*

**Vasily Alexandri Sarajev** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from an Armenian ancient trading family, he is the brother of the captain David Alexandri Sarajev. In 1877-1878 he participated in Russo-Turkish War. In 1888-1896, on the status of lieutenant-colonel, he served in the 2nd Caucasian rifle battalion of the Caucasian rifle division. In 1897-1899, on the status of colonel, he was the commander of the Caucasian 2nd rifle detachment distributed in the city of Gori of the state of Tbilisi. In 1904 he was elected as a member of Tbilisi City Council (Duma). In 1913 he was released to reserve.

### SILIKOV STEPAN

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1910s)*

**Stepan Artemi Silikov** (Stepan Harutyuni Silikyan) (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Russian Army. In 1916 he lived in Tbilisi. In August of that year he helped his godchild, the son of the colonel Vasily Kagramani Hovsepyants from Nukhi, to enter the 4th form of Tbilisi Cadet Corps.

### SIMONOV IVAN

*Major-General of the Russian Army (06/04/1911)*

**Ivan Hovsepi Simonov** (Simonyan) (born in 01/10/1849, Tbilisi-1927, Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. In 1869 he graduated from Tbilisi Classical College, in 1871 - Nikolayevsky Engineering College, in 1880, with the 1st level diploma, Nikolayevsky Engineering Academy. He began his service in army on August 31, 1869. He received an officer rank on July 13, 1877. In 1880-1888 he was under the subordination of the engineer on the Caucasian Military County, in 1888-1890 - under the subordination of the engineer of Saint Petersburg Military County, in 1890-1894 - under the subordination of the engineer of the Caucasian Military County. From 1899 he was at the disposal of the general engineering department. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War in the Balkan Front. In 1911 he was honored with the degree of major-general and retired. After retirement, in 1911-1927, he lived in Tbilisi. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1898), Saint Ann the 3rd (1885), the 2nd (1895), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1879), the 2nd (1892) degree, Romanian Iron Cross (1978) orders.



## **SMBATYANTS KARAPET-BEK**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (after 1901)*

**Karapet-Bek Sergoyi Smbatyan** (1858, Tovuz-1915, Tovuz) is a military figure of the Russian army, one of the organizers of the national liberation movement, the grandfather of the Doctors of Science, Levon and Alexander Harutiunians, the great grandfather of the Doctor of Philological Sciences, Anahit Harutiunian. He became literate with Ter-Hovakim. He graduated from Tbilisi Classical Gymnasium. When a teenager, he began serving in the Russian Army, and having progress in the scale of ranks, he reached the degree of major-general. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War and was honored with the 4th degree order of Saint Ann for his courage. In Tbilisi he maintained relations with his compatriots: the writer Sandali, Hovsep, Garegin Muradians, the family of the eminent writer Raffi.

## **TAMAMSHEV VASILY**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (12/06/1913)*

**Vasily Mikhayeli Tamamshev** (Tamamshyan) (born in 07/26/1859-03/01/1932) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He received a family education, took officer exams in Tbilisi Infantry College. He began his service in army on April 21, 1877. On December 6, 1907, he was awarded with the degree of colonel. In 1901-1903 he was in reserve. He was a flagman of the commander of the Caucasian Military County, officer on special assignments of the commander of the Caucasian Military County. In 1909-1913 he was the officer on special assignments of the Caucasian Viceroy, in 1913 - general on special assignments of the Caucasian Viceroy. In 1914-1916 he was the general commissioner on the work of placement for refugees in the Caucasian front. In 1916 he was appointed as the general on special assignments of the commander of the cavalry army. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He was awarded with Saint Ann the 2nd (1912), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1910) degree orders.

## **TER-ASATUROV NIKOLAY**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (10/05/1910)*

**Nikolay Bogdani Ter-Asaturov** (Ter-Asaturyan) (born in 09/10/1854-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He graduated from a college. He began his service in army on February 1, 1873. He received an officer rank on July 9, 1878. He was a commander of squadron, company. On September 17, 1905, he was appointed as the commander of the 8th

cavalry regiment of Smolensk after the Emperor Alexander the 3rd. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1901), Saint Ann the 4th (1877), the 3rd (1880), the 2nd (1896), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1878), the 2nd (1894) degree orders.

### **TER-HAKOBYAN VAGHARSHAK**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (07/10/1916)*

**Vagharshak Markosi Ter-Hakobyan (Ter-Akopov)** (born in 10/14/1865-07/10/1916) is a military figure of the Russian Army and the First Republic of Armenia, Armenian-Gregorian. He graduated from Rostov Real College, Nikolayevsky Engineering College and the Electro-Technical School of the Caucasian 2nd Engineering Battalion, with the 1st level diploma. He began his service in army on September 1, 1886. On August 7, 1887, he was honored with the title of podporuchik, on August 7, 1891 - poruchik, on August 1, 1899 - shtabs-captain, on May 6, 1900 - captain, in 1905 - colonel. He was a commander of an engineering company, battalion. In 1912-1917 he was the chief of the engineering department of the Caucasian Army. In 1917 he was appointed as the commander of the first Armenian division. In March of 1918 he was appointed as the commandant of Alexandropol, on April 4 - commander of the detachment of Sarighamish. He organized the defense of the section of Sarighamish-Kars. He participated in 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War, in 1914-1918 - World War I in the Caucasian Front. He had active participation in the Battle of Sardarapat. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1904), Saint Ann the 4th (1904), the 2nd (1905), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1900) degree orders, a golden weapon (1905).

### **TIGRANOV LEONID**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (12/06/1915)*

**Leonid Fadeyi Tigranov (Tigranyan)** (born in 11/23/1871, Gyumri-died after 1935, Saint Petersburg) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Armenian-Gregorian. He graduated from Tbilisi Cadet Corps, the whole course of Mikhaylovsky Artillery College and, with honors, the Faculty of Geography of Nikolayevsky Academy of the General Staff. He began his service in army on August 29, 1890. On August 7, 1897, he was honored with the title of poruchik, on June 2, 1899 - shtabs-captain, on March 26, 1901 - captain, on March 28, 1904 - lieutenant-colonel, on December 6, 1908 - colonel. He was an officer of staff, topographer-officer of the general staff, and a commander of company. On July 3, 1901, he was appointed as the officer of the military-topographic department of the general staff of Saint Petersburg Military County, then - commander of the company of Izmayilovsky Regiment. On June 7, 1902, he was appointed as the senior adjutant of the staff of the 4th army corps. In 1902-1904, on military mission he was sent to Iran and Germany. On March 28, 1904, he was appointed as an officer on special assignments of the staff of the 4th corps, then - chief of the staff of the 40th division. On July 22, 1905, he was appointed as the chief of the staff of the 40th artillery division of the 3rd Manchurian Army. In the cover of the division, beginning from the first days, he participated in 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War. In 1910 he was appointed as the chief of the staff of the 160th division of the military county of Vilno, then - chief of the staff of the 321st infantry division, shortly after -

chief of the general department of the settlement of the troops of the military county of Vilno. In 1910-1912 he was the chief of the division of the general department of the settlement of the staff of the army, in 1912-1914 - chief of the staff of the 81st infantry division of the 11th army of the military county of Moscow, in 1914-1915 - chief of the staff of Brest-Litovsk Castle, in 1915-1916 - commander of the 321st infantry regiment of Orsk, in 1916-1917 - general on duty of the general staff of the military county of Saint Petersburg, then - deputy chief of the general staff - man on duty of the general staff. On September 15, 1917 he was appointed as the deputy of the commander-in-chief of the military county of Petrograd. He participated in World War I in the western and northern-western fronts and in 1914, in the cover of the 4th army and in 1914-1915 - in the 3rd Transcaucasian corps. The regiment led by him, near Peremishil, captured 1044 enemies, and took 6 guns, weapons, ammunition. In summer of 1917 he did a great job on receiving the order of the formation of the Armenian Armed Forces: he was the president of the military committee created adjacent to the Armenian commissariat of Petrograd, president of the military council, he negotiated with the military responsible people of the Russian Provisional Government and got the decision of the formation of the Armenian Separate Corps. On November 10 of 1917 he received an offer from the chief of the general staff of the Caucasian Front to occupy the position of the chief of the staff of the Armenian corps. The telegram of agreement was received 11 days after the appointment of another military man. After 1917 October Revolution he was resigned. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1914), the 3rd (1914), Saint Ann the 4th (1905), the 2nd (1913), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1911), Persian Lion and Sun the 3rd (1904) degree orders, military 7 medals. He published the military books "From the History of the Public-Economic Relations of Persia. Extra Information about Gamil, Ardabil. The Roads" (1905), "Communication. The Transportation and Evacuation of the Acting Army" (Leningrad, 1926). He was a lecturer in the Soviet Military-Political Academy.

### **TOKMACHEV VLADIMIR**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (04/14/1914)*

**Vladimir Ivani Tokmachev** (Tokmachyan) (born in 05/27/1857-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Russian Army, his belief-orthodox. He left an agricultural school, took officer exams in cavalry regiment. He began his service in army on December 1, 1876. On December 6, 1902, he was honored with the degree of colonel. For 8 years he was commander of company, for 2 years - battalion. In 1904-1913 he was the military chief of the District of Kostroma. On September 19, 1914, he was appointed as the chief of Smolensk Local Brigade. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1909), Saint Ann the 3rd (1899), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1896) degree orders.

### **TUMANOV MIKHAYIL**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1902)*

Prince **Mikhail Georgii Tumanov** (Tumanyan) (born in 07/22/1848, Tbilisi - 03/30/1905, Saint Petersburg, is buried in the Cemetery of Smolensk) is a military figure of the Russian Army, lieutenant-general Nikolay Georgii Tumanov's twin brother,

Armenian-Gregorian. He comes from the ancient Armenian family of Mamikonian settled down in Tbilisi. He began his service in 1868. In 1875-1880 he was the adjutant of the commander of the Military County of Dagestan, in 1889-1895 - chief of the County of Kazikumukhusk in Dagestan, in 1895-1896 - chief of the police department of Samara of the railway, in 1896-1902 - chief of the police department of the railway of Finland, in 1902-1905 - chief of the department of Saint Petersburg - Vindav Police of the railway. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1896), Saint Ann the 3rd (1889), the 2nd (1900), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1878), the 2nd, Meklenburg-Shverinsk's Eagle the 2nd degree orders.

### TSITSIANOV MIKHAYIL

*Major-General of the Russian Army (after 1902)*

Prince **Mikhail Herakli Tsitsianov** (born in 02/17/1847-after 1902) is a military figure of the Russian Army, he comes from an old princely-noble family of Artsakh, and he is the relative of the General of Infantry, Pavel Tsitsianov. He began serving in army in 1870. In 1900-1902 he served in the reserve brigade of Oboyansk. In 1902 he was appointed as the commander of the 156th regiment after the General of Yelizavetapol, Pavel Tsitsianov. He participated in 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. He was awarded with Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1877), the 2nd (1889), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1894 - for 25-year impeccable service), Saint George the 4th (1878) orders, a golden weapon.

## 20TH CENTURY

1918-1921

### RUSSIAN WHITE GUARDIAN ARMIES MAJOR-GENERALS

#### AGOYEV KONSTANTIN

*Major-General on the Order of the Russian General Governor, Admiral Kolchak (05/04/1920)*

**Konstantin Konstantini Agoyev** (Agoyan, Aghoyan) (born in 04/05/1889 - 04/21/1971, Stratford, CT, USA) is an Armenian military figure of the Russian White Guardian Army, he is the younger brother of the White Guardian Major-General Vladimir Agoyev. He graduated from the crown prince Oldenburski's Real College, in 1909 - Nikolayevsky Cavalry College of Saint Petersburg. He served in Cossack troops. In the cover of Volgsky Cossack Regiment, he participated in World War I in the Western Front (Carpathian Mountains). In September of 1914, he was injured seriously. In 1915-1917 he was the centurion (in 1917 he was honored with the title of major) of Volgsky Cossack Regiment. In 1917 he returned to Caucasus, Terek. He joined the White Guardian movement. He was the commander of the detachment of Cossacks of Terek in the army of General Mistulov rebelled against the Soviet Regime in June of 1918. After the loss of the revolt, alongside his injured brother he passed to the

Northern Caucasus and in Batalpashinks (now - Cherkassk) he joined Derenik's Army. From December, 1918 - August, 1919, he was the commander of the 1st regiment of Terek, from September, 1919 - November, 1920, commander of the brigade of the 2nd Kubanian corps of General Shkuro, then - commander of the Terekian-Astrakhanian brigade of the Russian Army of Vranghel. In November of 1920, he went abroad. In 1920-1930 he lived in Greece (Lemnos), then-Yugoslavia, in 1930 he moved to the USA.

### AGOYEV VLADIMIR

*Major-General on the Order of the Russian General Governor, Admiral Kolchak (06/29/1919)*

**Vladimir Konstantini Agoyev** (Agoyan, Aghoyan) (born in 1885-08/12/1920, was killed near Serogoz) is an Armenian military figure of the Russian White Guardian Army. He comes from an Armenian ancient noble family, he is the elder brother of the White Guardian Major-General Konstantin Agoyev. In 1906 he graduated from Alexeyevsky Military College. He participated in World War I, was a commander of regiment. He joined the White Guardian movement. He was the commander of the detachment of Cossacks and Kabardinians of Terek in the army of General Mistulov rebelled against the Soviet Regime in June of 1918. He was injured seriously and above the Caucasian Mountains he was brought to the Northern Caucasus and in Batalpashinsk (now-Cerkassk) he joined Derenik's Army. He was appointed as the commander of the Terekian-Astrakhanian regiment, then, from July 22, 1919, commander of the Terekian Cossack Division of the 3rd Kubanian Corps of General Shkuro (December, 1918 - November, 1919). He excelled in the battles of attack, fought near Voronezh, and when retreating, during the battles fought near Kharkov. He was sent on mission to Terek (Chechnya) for forming Terekian detachments. In the months of April-August of 1920, he fought in the Russian Army of Vranghel: he was the commander of the 3rd cavalry division, then - the 1st. On August 12, 1920, he was killed.

### AVALOV-BERMONDT PAVEL

*Major-General on the Order of the Russian Northern-Western Governor N. Yudenich (10/09/1919)*

**Prince Pavel Rafayeli Avalov-Bermond**t (born in 03/17/1874, Tbilisi-12/27/1973) is an Armenian military figure of the Russian White Guardian Army. He comes from an Armenian ancient princely family of Tbilisi. In the Russian Army he served in orchestras. He participated in 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War and the First World Wars. In 1916 he was honored with the title of colonel. In 1918, in Transbaltic, he joined the White movement. He is one of the organizers and fulfillers of the Revolution of Transbaltic. He is the founder-commander of the "Partisan Cavalry Machine Gun Detachment" (on March 4, 1919, it was renamed as "The Separate Volunteer Partisan Detachment after Count Keller" formed from Russian prisoners in the city of Zaltsvedel of Germany, on February 8, 1919. Alongside German 6th corps and Prince Liven's detachment, Avalov-Bermond't's detachment, on May 24, 1919, occupied the city of Riga and drove away Bolsheviki. On July 18 of the same year, on the basis of his detachment, he formed the "Western Volunteer Corps after the General of Cavalry, Count Keller" which, besides his detachment, included also Colonel Virgochil's detachment. By the means of his corps and Count Fon Der K. K. Palen's "Russian Western Council" he tried to restore "Baltic Duchy" and to occupy Riga once more. Knowing about this, the Russian Northern-Western Governor and Commander-in-Chief of all White Troops of the Northern-Western Front, Nikolay Nikolayevich Yudenich, according to the order of September 5, 1919, appointed Avalov-Bermond't as

the Commander of the "Western Volunteer Army" formed by him and honored him with the degree of major-general (on August of the same year he validated the fact of Avalov's adoption and beginning from that moment he became Avalov-Bermond). He entered the Council of the Russian Western Government. He published stamps with his signature and created awards (cross and medal) for his army (they were affirmed in Germany, on March 4, 1919). On October 18, 1919, breaking the resistance of the troops of Ulmanis, he deplaned on the approaches of Riga, however he couldn't occupy the city. The main reason of the failure was the suppression of the representatives of Atlanta and the Revolution taken place in the allied Germany. Losing the help of Germans and Yudenich, he stopped the military acts and returned to the Southern Latvia. On November 19, 1919, the "Western Volunteer Army" entered the cover of the German Occupational Army of General Eberhart. Soon, refusing to participate in the War in Transbaltic, he left for Germany. Here he had active participation in the work of uniting the revolutionists abandoned their homeland and the preparation for the struggling against the Soviet State.

## 20TH CENTURY 1921-1991

### THE ARMY OF THE SOVIET UNION THE 1ST LEVEL COMMISSARY (THE 1ST LEVEL GENERAL) OF THE SOVIET ARMY

#### HOVSEPYAN HAYK

*The 1st Level General of Army, 1935*

*The First Secretary of ACP Central Committee (1927-1928)*

Hayk Alexandri Hovsepyan (born in 01/19/1891, the District of Kars, v. Bash-Qyadiklar-09/10/1937, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a Soviet eminent military figure. In 1911 he graduated from Moscow Lazarian Seminary, in 1915 - the Faculty of Medicine of Moscow University. In 1915 he was called up and was sent to the Caucasian Front as a doctor. He served in the garrison of Trabzon. In 1917 he was elected as the president of the committee of one of the regiments, a member of the Committee of Trabzon and a deputy of the 1st regional congress of the Caucasian Army. From the end of 1917 until March of 1918 he worked in Tbilisi and collaborated with the Bolshevik Press. In the middle of 1918, he transferred to Moscow and first he was the curator of the publishing department of the People's Commissariat of nations, then Acting Curator of the Department of the Labor Protection and People's Health Care of the People's Commissariat of Worker-Peasant Inspection. At the beginning of 1921, he was sent to Armenia for party work. In 1921-1922 he was the secretary-member of the Revolutionary Committee of the provincial committee of Gyumri, in 1922-1923 - chief of the Policy Department of the Armenian Division, then - military committee, in



1923-1927 - deputy chief of the Policy Department of the Caucasian Red Flag Army, in 1927-1928 - the first secretary of the central committee of the Armenian Communist Party. In 1929 he was again sent to military service. In 1929 he was the deputy chief of the Policy Department of Privolzhie Military County, in 1929-1937 - chief of the Department for Agitation and Propaganda of the General Political Department of the Red Army, then chief of the organizational department, and from 1935 - deputy chief of the general political department - member of the military-revolutionary council of the republic. In 1921-1929 he was a member of ACP central committee, member of the Armenian CEC, member of the Transcaucasian Regional Committee, member of the party of the committee of Tbilisi, member of the Transcaucasian CEC, member of party regional committees of Frunze and Kiev of Moscow. He was elected as a Deputy of CPSU 13-15th Conferences. In 1937 he was arrested and shot. He was justified.

### MIKOYAN ANASTAS

*The Soviet 1st Level Army Commissary  
(The 1st Level General of Army, 1935)*

*President of the Presidency of the USSR Supreme Council (1964-1965)*



Anastas Hovhannesi (Ivani) Mikoyan (born in 11/13/1895, v. Sanahin, RA District of Lori-10/21/1978, Moscow) is a Soviet eminent state, party, diplomatic, military figure, hero of the Soviet social work (1943), member of USSR CEC (1922-1936), Deputy (1936-1974) of the Supreme Council of the 1st-8th convocation of the USSR. He left Tbilisi Nersisyan School, studied at Gevorgyan Seminary of Ejmiatsin. In 1915 he entered the ranks of the RSDWP and fulfilled a revolutionary work in Ejmiatsin and Tbilisi, collaborated with the social-democratic press. After 1917 February Bourgeois Democratic he fulfilled responsible jobs in different cities of Transcaucasus. In March of 1918, he participated in the suppression of Musavat Revolt of Baku, was injured. In summer, within the bounds of the battles ongoing against the German-Turkish intervention, he was the commissary of the brigade of Red Army, in July, after the loss of the Baku Commune, president of the illegal city council of the party. He tried to release the 26 commissaries of Baku, however he was arrested and randomly saved from being shot. From March of 1919, he led the Bolshevik underground of Azerbaijan, was elected as a member of the Caucasian territorial committee, connected with Moscow and Astrakhan, organized the delivery of petroleum products to the Red Army. On April 11, 1920, in the cover of the detachment of armor-trains of the Red Army, he entered Baku, helped the insurgent people. In 1920-1922 he was the curator of the head of the state committee of Nizhny Novgorod Party, a member of bureau, secretary, in 1922-1924 - secretary of the southern-western bureau of RC(B)P (Rostov-on-Don), in 1924-1926 - secretary of the Northern Caucasian regional committee of the party, in 1926-1930 - USSR People's Commissary of External and Internal Trade, in 1930-1934 - People's Commissary of supply of the USSR , in 1934-1937 -

People's Commissary of the food industry of the USSR, in 1937-1946 - deputy president of USSR CPC, at the same time, in 1938-1946 - People's Commissary of the USSR External Trade. In 1941-1945, during the Soviet Patriotic War, he was the president of the committee of food-material supply of the Red Army, a member of the USSR State Committee of Defense, he controlled the supply of troops. In 1946-1955 he was the deputy president of USSR Council of Ministers, in 1955-1964 - the first deputy, at the same time, in 1946-1949 - Minister of the USSR External Trade, in 1953-1955 - Minister of the USSR Trade. In 1964-1965 he was the President of the Presidency of the USSR Supreme Council, in 1965-1974 - a member of the Presidency of the USSR Supreme Council. He was an envoy of the CPSU 10th-24th conventions, a member of the CPSU Central Committee (1923-1926), a candidate of the membership of the political bureau of the CPSU Central Committee (1926-1935), member of the CPSU Political Bureau (1935-1952), a member of the presidency of the CPSU Central Committee (1952-1966). He led Soviet diplomatic delegations, negotiated, and signed many agreements on behalf of the state. He had a great role in the diplomatic settlement of the 1961 Caribbean crisis broken between the USA and the USSR, on the issue of nuclear rockets located in Cuba. He published works dedicated to the history of the Soviet economy and party ("On the Path of Struggle", Yerevan, 1972, "At the Beginning of Twenties, 1919-1924", Yerevan, 1978). He was awarded with Lenin's six, October Revolution, Red Flag orders.

## THE SOVIET 2ND LEVEL COMMISSARY OF THE ARMY (GENERAL OF THE ARMY)

### DANIELYAN SMBAT

*The Soviet 2nd Level Army Comandarm  
(The 2nd Level General of the Army)*

**Smbat Meliki Danielyan** (there is no biographical information, the state of Yelizavetpol, the province of Shamkhor, v.Chardakhlu) is a military figure of the Soviet Army.



### KHAKHANYAN GRIGOR

*The Soviet 2nd Level Army Comandarm  
(The 2nd Level General of the Army, 1935)*

**Grigor Davidi Khakhanyan** (born in 12/28/1895, Georgia, Javakheti, v. Satkha-02/22/1939, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a Soviet military figure. In 1909 he settled down in the city of Tbilisi with his family. He received his primary education at the parochial school of the Satkha, in 1915 he graduated from Tbilisi Russian College, in 1915-1916 he studied at the Faculty of Philology of Moscow



University, in 1917 he graduated from Moscow 3rd School of Non-Commissioned Officers, in 1924 - military academy of the general staff. In 1917 he was appointed as a non-commissioned officer of the company of the reserve regiment of the city of Kamishov. In the middle of 1917 he was sent to front. In November of 1917 he entered the ranks of the Red Army, participated in the Pan-Russian 2nd conference of councils. At the beginning of 1918 he was appointed as the commissary of Novo-Rzhev Group of the Red Army and in summer entered into battle near Kazan. In the battlefield he had progress and became the commander of the 79th brigade of the 27th Omsky division. The brigade, through battles, passed from Volga to the River Yenisei, from Berezinka to Visla, participated in the acts of the liberation of Kazan, Ufa, Chelyabinsk, Omsk from the White Guardians of Kolchak, prevention of the progress of the White Polish of Pilsudski in the Polish Front, suppression of the revolt of impregnable Kronshtadt Fortress. In 1920-1921 he was the commander of the 27th Red-Flag Division of Omsk, in 1924-1927 - chief of the military faculty of Moscow Air Force Academy, then - chief of the higher rifle course and a commissary, in 1927-1929 - commander and commissary of the 19th rifle corps, in 1929-1930 - a member of the military-revolutionary council of the Far Eastern special Red-Flag Army formed on the basis of corps, in 1930-1934 - chief of the faculty of the Military Academy after M. V. Frunze, in 1935-1937 - chief of the political department of the military county of the Ukraine. Many times he was elected in party and state higher organs. He was a member of the army committee of the 5th army, a member of the state executive committee of Pskov, a member of presidency of the state executive committee of Tsaritsin, a member of the bureau of the CPSU Far Eastern Regional Committee, a member of the central committee and organizational bureau of the Communist Party the Ukraine, a member of the CEC of the Russian Federation, a member of the USSR CEC. He participated in the CPSU 17th convention and was appointed as a member of the revisory committee. He was awarded with Red Flag three orders (01/28/1921, 02/05/1921, and 1921). In 1937 he was arrested and in 1939 he was shot. Later he was justified.



### **KOSTANYAN HAYKAZ**

*The Soviet 2nd Level Commissary of the Army*

*(The 2nd Level General of the Army, 1935)*

*The 1st Secretary of the ACP Central Committee (1928-1930)*

**Haykaz Arshaki Kostanyan** (born in 1897, Tbilisi-1938, victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a Soviet state, political and military figure. He graduated from Tbilisi Nersisian School and Gevorgian Seminary of Ejmiatsin. He studied at the Medical Faculty of the University of Saratov. He had active participation in revolutionary movements of

Saratov, Baku, Armenia. In 1915-1916 he participated in the works of the group of Bolsheviks acting in Ejmiatsin. In 1918-1920 he was the commissary of the enlightenment of Saratov. In June of 1920, he was elected as a member of the Foreign Bureau of the Armenian Communist Party, committee of Armenia of C(B)P of Russia. After the annexation of the First Republic of Armenia by the Soviet Union, in 1921-1923 he was the Minister of Labor and Social Security, then - Minister of Internal Affairs of ASSR. In 1923-1925 he was the inspector of the Organizational Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, in 1925-1928 - inspector of the Organizational Department of Profintern (Moscow), in 1928-1930 - the First Secretary of ACP Central Committee, in 1931-1934 - the First Secretary of the Regional Committee of Crimea of AUCP (B) and the Responsible Secretary of Profintern. In 1934 he was appointed as the chief of the Department of Moscow-Kursk Railways. In 1937 he was arrested unreasonably, in 1938 he was shot. Later he was justified.

### SAHAKYAN ONIK

*The Soviet 2nd Level Commissary of the Army*

*(The 2nd Level General of the Army, 1935)*

**Onik Arzumani Sahakyan** (born in 10/11/1890, c. Ashkhabad-04/19/1938, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a Soviet Military Figure. He graduated from Ashkhabad Russian College. In 1906 he participated in the attempt made upon the governor-general of the Transcaspian region, Kalmikov. In 1906-1918 he was mainly underground, created party cells in Ashkhabad, Mari, Kokand, in 1908-1911 he was in prison in Ashkhabad and Baku. In February of 1918, in Kokand, he created an armed druzhina consisted of workers in order to defend Kokand from anti-revolutionary forces. On August 15, 1919, he was appointed as the deputy of Commander M. Frunze of the Turkmenian Front. In 1919-1921 he was the president of the military council of the army group, commissioner of the military-revolutionary council of the Turkmenian Front, member of the military-revolutionary council of the 4th army and chief of the political department, chief of the political department of the 1st cavalry army, in 1921-1922 he was the deputy chief of the political department of the Northern Caucasian Military County, in 1922-1925 - chief of the same department, in 1925-1935 - a member of the military-revolutionary council of the military council of Leningrad and the chief of the political department of the county. In 1935 he transferred to the political work, was the deputy chief of the Moscow-Belarus-Baltic Railway. He was awarded with two orders of Red Flag (1923, 1928). In the middle of 1937, he was arrested and shot. He was justified.





## TAIROV VLADIMIR

*The Soviet 2nd Level Army Commissary*

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the USSR (1936)*

Vladimir Christapori Tairov (Ruben Artyomi Ter-Grigoryan, Ter, Teruni) (born in 09/04/1884, NKR, the region of Hadrut, v. Khrmanjugh-08/22/1937, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a Soviet military, state figure, one of the organizers and leaders of the Soviet reconnaissance. He studied at the parochial school of the village, in 1914 he graduated from the Trade College of Baku, in 1917 - Moscow Institute of Trade (in 1916 he was displaced to Saratov), in 1923 - the academic course of the military academy of the Red Army. In 1924-1925 he was an auditor of the Eastern Department (Department of Reconnaissance) of the military academy of the Red Army. In 1918 he entered the ranks of the Red Army. He was a military commissary of the 1st Kalmiksky division, military commissary of the 9th army, military commissary of the 10th army and a member of the revolutionary military council, military commissary of the 1st cavalry army, he served in the political department of the Northern-Caucasian Front. In 1924-1927 he was an assistant of the USSR General Military Adviser in China, a commissary of the staff of the Northern-Chinese group of the Soviet military advisers, deputy on political issues of the chief of the group, in 1927-1929 - military advisor of the USSR Embassy in France, in 1929 he was the Deputy of the Commander of the Special Red-Flag Far Eastern Army, in 1929-1932 - Deputy Chief of the 4th (Intelligence) Department - Chief of the 2nd (Agent Intelligence) Department of the General Staff of the Red Army, in 1932-1935 - a member of the Military Council of the Special Red-Flag Far Eastern Army, in 1935-1937 - the USSR Ambassador Plenipotentiary in Mongolia. In June of 1937, he was arrested on false charges, and on August 22, 1938, he was sentenced to be shot by the military board of the USSR Supreme Court. He was the teacher of the Soviet investigators Richard Zorge, Arthur Adams. He was fluent in French, English, Italian, Chinese, and Turkish. He was awarded with Lenin's (01/26/1937), Red Flag orders. In 1958 he was justified.



## VOSKANYAN GASPAR

*The Soviet 2nd Level Comandarm of the Army*

*(The 2nd Level General of the Army, 1926)*

Gaspar Karapeti Voskanyan (born in 01/09/1886, Russia, the state of Kherson, v. Grigoriopolis-09/20/1937, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. He comes from the city of Ardivin of the Western Armenia. In 1899 he left the elementary school of the village, in 1910 - the school of the junior command staff of Tiraspol'sky 56th infantry regiment, in 1913 - Tbilisi Military

College, in 1922 - the higher course of the command staff of the Military Academy of the General Staff of the Red Army. He began his service in army in 1908, in Kishnyovsky 207th infantry regiment. In 1913 he was appointed as the commander of the platoon of the 81st Apsheronsky regiment. During the years of World War I he was in the Austro-German Front. At the end of the war he was a commander of regiment, with the degree of lieutenant-colonel. In 1918 he entered the ranks of the Red Army, was called to Moscow and was appointed as a commander of regiment, then - a military commissary of one of the regions of Moscow. From August, 1918 to January, 1919, he was the commander of the 25th division of the army led by M. Frunze (here he was replaced by Vasily Chapayev), then - commander of the 49th division. After the death of Chapayev, he was again the commander of the 25th division. In October of 1919, he was appointed as the commander of the 4th army (the army was consisted of 5 divisions, 1 avia-detachment and some other subdivisions). The 4th army in December, 1919 - January, 1920, beat the Cossack Troops of General Belov, on January 6 occupied the city of Guryev and put an end to Uralsky Front. In May of 1920 he was appointed as the commander of the 12th army and in Kievsky Section of the Western Front he fought against the Polish Army of Pilsudsky and on June 12, he occupied the city of Kiev. In 1922-1925 he was the commander of the 6th corps, in 1925-1926 - deputy commander of the troops of the military county of Turkestan. In 1926-1931 he fulfilled a diplomatic service, was a military attachn of the USSR Authorized Representative in Finland, then in Italy. In 1931-1937 he was engaged in party work. He was awarded with Red Flag two orders (1920, 1922). In 1937 he was arrested and shot. He was justified on December 29, 1956. A city was called after Gaspar Voskanian in the city of Barnaul in the region of Alta.

## KOMKOR OF THE SOVIET ARMY (COLONEL-GENERAL)

### BZHSHKYANTS HAYK

*Komkor of the Soviet Army  
(Commander of the Corps, Colonel-General, 1935)  
ASSR Military Minister (1922-1925)*

Hayk Dmitrii Bzhshkyants (Gai) (born in 02/06/1887, Iran, c. Tabriz-1937, Moscow, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a Soviet military Figure, professor (1932). He received his elementary education at Aramian Parochial School of Tabriz. He studied at Nersisian School of Tbilisi. In 1915 he graduated from Tbilisi Military College, in 1922-the higher course of the command staff of the Red Army, in



1927 - Military Academy of Moscow after M. Frunze. In 1915, the new-graduated junior officer entered the ranks of the new-formed Armenian 6th regiment and left for the Russian-Turkish Front. After the death of the commander of regiment he replaced the commander. In 1918 he entered the ranks of the Red Army. In February of 1918 he was in Moscow, and then transferred to Samarghand. In July of 1918 he was the commander of the Sengilsky Front of about 30km length formed in the state of Samara. In the middle of July, 1918, uniting his thousands of soldiers hardened in battles, Siberian 1st, 2nd and other subdivisions, he formed Simbirsky 1st Division, which was later called the 24th Iron Division. At the beginning of September, 1918, breaking the stubborn resistance of Kolchakian Troops, passing more than 70km, on September 12, he occupied the city of Simbirsk. The division occupied Sizra, Samara, Stavropol, Orenburg, Orsk, Aktyunbinsk and Ufa. The Iron Division passed more than 5000km through battles. In 1919 he was the commander of the 1st army and participated in the liberation battles of the Western regions of Ural. At the beginning of 1920 he was the leader of the landing operations of Crimea, formed the Caucasian 1st Cavalry Division and fought against the White Guardian Troops of Mamontov and Pavlov. After some months he formed the 3rd cavalry corps and leaving for the Western Front he fought against the White Polish. In the months of June-August of 1920, the 3rd corps alongside other units, began attacking, broke the enemy's front, occupied Vilno, Grodno, Lomzha, Osovets, Mlavo, Plotsk and other settlements, came out ?n the coast of Visla, however, being cut off the rear, he was left without ammunition and had to enter the area of Germany. The soldiers of the corps returned to the Soviet Union at the end of 1920 over Estonia. In 1922-1925 he was the National Commissary (Minister) of the Armenian Military Affairs. In 1927-1932 he was the Head of the Chair of History of the Military Art of the Military Academy of Moscow after M. Frunze, in 1932-1937 - the Head of the Chair of the History of the Civil War of the Air Force Academy of Moscow after N. Zhukovsky. In 1918-1920 - he was member of presidency of the state executive committee of Samara, in 1920-1925 - a member of the CEC of the Federation of Belarus, Armenia, a member of the political council of Minsk, in 1934 he was elected as an honored member of the City Council of Ulyanovsk. He was awarded with Tsarist Saint George the 4th, Saint Ann the 4th degree, the Soviet Red Flag two (1920,1922) orders. He published more than a dozen military and artistic books. In 1937 he was arrested and shot. He was justified. There are schools and streets after Hayk Bzhshkiant-Gai in the RA, NKR. His equestrian statue was erected in Nork District of the city of Yerevan, the composer Geghuni Chtchian wrote an anthem devoted to him. The book "After the Traces of Gai" (Russian, Armenian) by Alexander Dunayevsky is devoted to the adventurous life of the great general.

### MELIK-SHAHNAZARYAN ANDREY

*Komkor of the Soviet Army*

*(Commander of the Corps, Colonel-General, 1935)*

**Andrey Paveli Melik-Shahnazaryan** (Andreas Poghosi Melik-Martirosyan) (born in 07/24/1887, Nagorno-Karabakh, c. Shushi-10/31/1937, Minsk, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, the son of the licutenant-gencreal of the Russian Army, Pavel Melik-Shahnazarian. In 1906 he graduated from the Cadet

Corps of Warsaw after Suvorov, in 1908 - Nikolayevsky Cavalry College of Petersburg. In 1908-1917 he served in Andreyevsky 5th cavalry regiment. In the cover of this regiment, in 1914-1917 he participated in World War I in the Western Front. On November 26, 1915, he received the title of rotmistr, in 1917 - lieutenant-colonel. In 1917-1918 he served in the Armenian corps, in 1918-1920 - in the Armed Forces of the First Republic of Armenia. In 1918 he participated in the battle of Vanadzor, Armenian-Georgian War, in 1920 - in the military actions ongoing in the district of Kars. In 1919 he was appointed as a commander of the First Cavalry Regiment and was honored with the title of colonel. In 1920 he was appointed as the commander of the cavalry regiment of the garrison of Gyumri. After the military annexation of Armenia by the soviet Army he entered the ranks of the Red Army of Armenia. In 1921-1922 he was the commander of the Armenian Collective Brigade, in 1922-1931 - Armenian 76th Mountain Rifle Division, in 1931-1935 - the 81st Rifle Division, in 1935 - Chief of the Command Faculty of the Air Force Academy after Zhukovsky, in 1935-1937 - commander of the 16th corps of the Belarusian Special Military County. He was arrested on false charges at the beginning of June of 1937 and on October 31 he was shot. On March 29, 1958 he was justified. He was awarded with Russian Imperial Saint Ann the 2nd, the 1st, Saint Vladimir the 3rd, the 2nd, Saint George the 4th (03/17/1915), Saint Stanislaw the 3rd, the 2nd degree, ASSR Red Flag orders (1930).



### MELKUMOV HAKOB

*Komkor of the Soviet Army (Colonel-General, 1935)*

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army (He was Restored in 1954)*

**Hakob Arshaki Melkumov** (Melkumyan) (born in 12/25/1885, Nagorno-Karabakh, the region of Martuni, v. Kherkhan-07/03/1962, Moscow) is a Soviet military figure. In 1903 the family of Melkumovs transferred to the city of Ashkhabad. He received his elementary education at the parochial school of Kherkhan, studied at the Real School of Shushi. In 1912 he graduated from the course of junior commanders of the unit, in 1934 - Moscow Military Academy after M. V. Frunze. In 1907 he was called up to Tsarist Army. On the eve of 1917 revolution he served in the 4th regiment of the 4th cavalry division located in the city of Pskov. On the days of revolution, the soldiers and the officers of the cavalry division elected g. V. Zhukov as the chief of division, and as the commander of one of the regiments Hakob Melkumov. In mid-1918 the division transferred to Don and fought against the White Guardian Troops of General Kaledin, occupied the city of Rostov, and then transferred to Moscow and was reorganized. He was appointed as the commander of the reorganized 1st cavalry regiment of Moscow. In the autumn of 1919



he was appointed as the commander of the united cavalry brigade of the 8th army and near Voronezh he fought heavy battles against the troops of Derenik where he was injured seriously. In December of 1919 he was appointed as the commander of the 1st brigade of the 1st Turkmenian cavalry division of the front of Turkestan. In 1922, in Central Asia he fought against one of the organizers of Armenian Genocide in Turkey, against Enver Pasha's "Islamic Army", in Konfrunghshlagh he organized the surrounding of Enver's cavalrymen and Enver's annihilation. In 1922-1932 he served with his cavalry brigade in the military county of Turkestan. In 1934 he graduated from the military academy and was appointed as the deputy commander of the military county of Central Asia. He was awarded with the Soviet Red Flag three orders, the order of "Honored Flag" by CEC of Uzbekistan and Turkmenstan, Bukharian Golden Star and a weapon of honor. In 1937 he was arrested and spent 17 years in prisons and exile. He was justified in 1954. He published the book of military recollections "Turkestanians" (Moscow, 1960). When being arrested H. Melkumov had the degree of komkor (colonel-general), when being released, in 1954, after the military reform, he was restored with one degree lower - lieutenant-general.

### SHAHUMYAN SUREN

*Komkor of the Soviet Army (Colonel-General, 1935)*



**Suren Stepani Shahumyan** (born in 1902-06/04/1936, Moscow) is an eminent military figure of the Soviet Army, the elder son of the eminent revolutionist Stepan Shahumyan. He received his elementary education at the school of the oil and mineral block of Sabunchi of Baku, in 1911-1914 he studied at the Russian College of Astrakhan, in 1917 he graduated from the 5th form of the Russian College of Baku, in 1922 - the General Academy of the Red Army, in 1927 - the Course of Marxism of Moscow attached to the central committee of the Russian Communist Party. In 1918-1920 he participated in the revolutionary and military acts ongoing in Baku, he was an ordinary commander of Red Druzhina, commander of machine gun, twice he took weapons and ammunition to surrounded Baku from Russia, three times he was arrested and spent 8 years in the prisons of Baku. In 1922-1925 he served in the rifle division of Azerbaijan, he was a commander of company, assistant to the commander of regiment, chief of the section of education and staff of the division, chief of the operative section of the division, he replaced the commander of the division for a long time, in 1927-1930 he was the chief of the Armored School after M. Frunze of the city of Oryol, in 1931-1934 - commander of the auto-armored troops, in 1935-1936 he was the

chief of the auto-armored troops of the military county of Saint Petersburg. He was awarded with the order of Red Flag (1921). He published a lot of valuable works, including the book of "The Baku Commune."

### SAFRAZBEKYAN GEVORG

*Commissary of the Corps of the Soviet Army (Colonel-General, 1936)*

**Gevorg Madati Safrazbekyan** (born in 1900, the RA, the district of Syunik, v. Brnakot-1937, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. He comes from the famous ancient family of Melik-Safrazbekians. He graduated from the College of Goris, in 1928 - the one-year course of the higher political employees attached to Military-Political Academy after N. G. Tolmachov of Saint Petersburg. In May of 1922 he began serving on party mission in the political department of the Armenian division. In 1923-1926 he was the commissary of the regiment located in the city of Stepanavan of the province of Lori (in those years future Marshal Baghramyan, future Lieutenant-General Bagrat Arushanyan were commanders of regiment), in 1926-1927 he was the Commissary of the Armenian division and chief of the political department, in 1928-1929 - chief of the political department of Aviation Brigade, in 1929-1932 - chief of the Organizational Inspecting Department of the Central Asian military county, then - deputy chief of the political department (in 1931 he participated in the military acts towards the elimination of Ibrahim Bek's hordes penetrated Tajikistan from Afghanistan), in 1932-1935 - senior inspector of the general political department of the Red Army. Upon the request of the Government of Mongolia, in 1936-1937 he was sent on mission to Mongolia and was appointed as a military-political advisor of the political department of the Revolutionary Army of the People's Republic of Mongolia. His work of educating the soldiers with the spirit of patriotism and devotion was highly appreciated and was seen in the operation of Khalkhin-Gol, where Mongolian soldiers fulfilled heroic acts and beat the Japanese. In September of 1935 he was honored with the degree of the commissary of division (lieutenant-general). He was awarded with the Soviet Red Star (1937), Tajikian SSR Higher Red Flag (1931), Mongolia's Higher Military Red Flag (1937) orders. In 1937 he returned to Moscow, was sent to Crimea for treatment. Here he passed way.



## KOMDIVS OF THE SOVIET ARMY (LIEUTENANT-GENERAL)

### ABRAHAMYAN KHOREN

*Komdiv of the Soviet Army*

*(Commander of Division=Lieutenant-General, 1935)*



**Khoren Harutyuni Abrahamyan** (born in 1900, Nakhichevan-01/03/1938, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a Soviet military figure. He received his elementary education at the Armenian parochial school, graduated from the Russian College of Nakhichevan, in 1930 - the Military-Political Academy after N. Tolmachov of Leningrad. In 1916, in order to earn his bread, he left for Russia, then - Central Asia. After the Russian Revolution he was included in the movement and becoming a sailor of the military river-ship, he participated in the battles against Basmachis. In 1919 he was appointed as the commissary of the ship of "Samarghand". In 1921 he returned to Armenia and entered the ranks of the Armenian Red Army. He participated in the strengthening works of the Soviet Regime. In 1921 he was the secretary of the commissary of the Armenian special rifle brigade, in 1922-1925 - commissary of the artillery regiment of the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division, in 1925-1927 - commissary of the military-political school of the division. After graduating from the military academy he was again sent on mission to the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division. He was the commissary of the artillery 1st regiment, commissary of the military-infantry school of Transcaucasus, deputy commissary of the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division, then, until 1937 - commissary. He was awarded with the order of Red Star (1935). Many times he was elected as a deputy of the convocations of the Armenian Communist Party, a member of the Armenian CEC, deputy of the CPSU 17th convocation. He published the "Struggle against Basmachis", "The Civil War in Armenia" and other books. In 1937 he was arrested and shot. He was justified.

### ABULYAN ARMENAK

*The 2nd Level Commissary of the Soviet Security (Lieutenant-General, 1930)*

*ASSR Minister of Internal Affairs (1930-1934)*



**Armenak Gerasimi Abulyan** (born in 1895, Tbilisi-1935, Tbilisi, died in "a car crash") is a figure of the Soviet Army and Internal Service. In 1913 he graduated from the gymnasium of Tbilisi, in 1917 - the Medical Faculty of Kharkov State University. In 1918-1920 he participated in the civil war ongoing in Russia, was a doctor, leader of the students' military druzhina, commander of a cavalry regiment. He was injured twice. From 1920 he began serving in the security bodies of the Pan-Russian Extraordinary Committee (Cheka), then - state political department. In 1923-1930 he led responsible positions in

Tbilisi and Northern Caucasus. He participated in the military acts ongoing in Ingushetia and Northern Ossetia. In 1930-1934 he was the President of the ASSR State Political Department, in 1934 - national commissary of internal affairs. Officially in 1930-1934 he was the Deputy President of the State Political Department of Transfederation, then the Deputy of the People's Commissary of the Internal Affairs of Transfederation. He was a member of the AUCP(B) Andrerkrkom, AC(B)P Central Committee, CEC of Transfederation, ASSR CEC. He became the victim of the car crash organized By Beria. He was awarded with Red Star two (1919, 1923) orders.

### ARSHAKUNI SUREN

*Komdiv of the Soviet Army (Commander of Division=Lieutenant-General, 1935)*

**Suren Andreasi Arshakuni** (born in 06/27/1901, Georgia, Manglis-03/03/1939, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a figure of the Soviet state, party and state security bodies. He graduated from Nersisian School of Tbilisi. He is one of the founders of the company of "Spartak" of the young socialist-internationalists of Tbilisi. In 1919-1920 he led the publishing works of RC(B)P Caucasian regional committee. In 1920 he was elected as a member of the central organizational bureau of the Armenian Communist Worker-Peasant Juvenile Companies. After the annexation (military occupation) of Armenia by the Soviet Russia he worked in the state security bodies (as a chief of border units). In 1932-1933 he was the deputy chief of the regional state political department of Irkutsk, in 1933-1938 - deputy chief of the Mission of "Dalstroy" of Moscow, then - chief. He was unreasonably arrested and shot. In 1956 he was justified.



### ATOYAN HAKOB

*Komdiv of the Soviet Army*

*(Commander of Division=Lieutenant-General, 11/26/1935)*

**Hakob Tadevosi Atoyán** (born in 06/12/1895, c. Igdir-10/05/1937, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a Soviet military figure. He graduated from the two-year agricultural school of Igdir, Pedagogical Course of Igdir, in 1917 - the School of Non-Commissioned Officers of Vladikavkaz. In 1928 - Military Academy of Moscow after M. Frunze. In 1916 he was called up and was sent to the 222nd reserve regiment. In 1918-1920 he served as a commander of the 3rd infantry regiment of the Armed Forces of the First Republic of Armenia, then the commander of the platoon of the 10th regiment acting in front. After the establishment of the Soviet Regiment in Armenia he entered the ranks of the Red Army and was appointed as an assistant to the commander of the 3rd infantry brigade, then - commissary of the 3rd infantry regiment. He participated actively in the formation works of



the units of the Red Army of Armenia. In 1921-1924 he was the commissary of the special unit, in 1924-1925 - commander and commissary of the 3rd regiment. After graduating from the military academy, in 1928 he was appointed to serve in the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division. In 1928-1931 he was the chief of the staff of division, in 1931-1937 - commander-commissary of the division. He was awarded with Red Flag, Red Star (1935) orders. Many times he was elected as a member of Yerevan City Council, a member of CEC of Armenia, Transfederation, USSR. In 1937 he was arrested and shot. He was justified.

### AVSHAROV NIKOLAY

*Divdoctor of the Soviet Army (Lieutenant-General, 1935)*



**Nikolay Konstantini Avsharov (Avsharyan)** (11/15/1893, Azerbaijan, the province of Shamakhi, v. Hnghar-01/03/1938, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a figure of the military-medical service of the Soviet Army. In 1894 his family settled down in the city of Baku. In 1905 he graduated from the five-year private school, in 1910 - Real College of Baku, in 1915 - the 5th year (from that year he was called up to army) of the Medical Faculty of the University of Kiev, in 1930 - the course of the higher command staff of the Military Academy of Moscow of the Red Army. In 1915-1917 he was the acting doctor of the 308th field reserve hospital of Kiev, Uman's 14th reserve and Finland's 7th regiment, then - senior doctor of the 21st rifle regiment, in 1918 - doctor of the Red Army of Baku, in 1918-1919 - ordinator of Mikhaylovsky Hospital of Baku, in 1919 - doctor of the province of Agulis of Nakhichevan. In December of 1919, he was arrested and imprisoned in Ordubad, and then he was deported to Iran. In 1920 he returned to Baku and joined the Red Army. In 1920-1922 he was an ordinator of the distributive hospital of Baku, senior doctor of the 4th field mobile hospital of the 11th army, chief-physician of the brigade hospital of the 7th cavalry division of the same army, then - chief of the sanitary service of the same division, in 1922-1923 - ordinator of the hospitals of Batumi, Tbilisi, Baku, at the same time he fulfilled the duties of the member of the Army Medical Committee of Baku and the President of the Army Medical Committee of Baku, in 1923-1924 he was a doctor of the 2nd division after Stepnik, in 1924-1926 - senior doctor of the 1st rifle regiment of the Azerbaijanian division, in 1926-1929 - an assistant to the chief of the military-sanitary department of the Red Army, in 1929-1930 - an assistant to the chief of the military-sanitary department of the military county of Moscow, in 1930-1932 - chief of the military-health surgery of Yevpatoria of the Red Army, in 1932-1935 - chief of the military-sanitary department of the Caucasian Red Army, in 1935-1937 - chief of the medical-sanitary department of Yerevan Military-Sanitary Department of

the Transcaucasian Military County created on the basis of the Caucasian Red Army. In December of 1937, he was unreasonably arrested and was shot.

### MELIK-HOVSEPYAN SERGEY

*The 2nd Level Commissary of the Soviet Internal Service (Lieutenant-General, 1935)*

*ASSR Minister of Internal Affairs (1927-1928)*

**Sergey Melik-Hovsepyan** (born in 1882, Azerbaijan, Yelizavetapol (Gandzak)-1937, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a figure of the Soviet army and internal service. He graduated from the gymnasium of Yelizavetapol. At the age of 16 he joined the Armenian Revolutionary Party, in 1905 he became a member of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party, first he was a Menshevik, then, from 1914 - Bolshevik. He fulfilled revolutionary-preaching activities in the city of Batumi. In 1918 he was the Deputy President of the Extraordinary Committee of Kislovodsk. In 1921 he transferred to Armenia, was the Deputy President of the Extraordinary Committee, then - chief of the special department of the committee. He participated in the military act of the abolition of the Republic of Armenia restored in February of 1921. From July 1927 to December, 1928, he was the People's Commissary of the ASSR Internal Affairs. He was a member of the ASSR CIC, in 1924-1925 - CIC of Transfederation, a member of the AR(B)C Yerevan Committee. In 1937 he was arrested unreasonably and shot.



### MELIKOV VLADIMIR

*Komdiv of the Soviet Army (Lieutenant-General, 1937)*

**Vladimir Alexandri Melikov** (Melikyan) (there is no biographical information) is a Soviet military figure, professor. In 1935 he was a kombrig (major-general). He lectured at the academy of the general staff of the worker-peasant Red Army. In 1940 he published the book "Heroic Defense of Tsaritsin (1918)" (the second, completed edition, Moscow, Russian).

### MUGHDUSI KHACHIK

*Senior Major of the Soviet State Security (=Komdiv, Lieutenant-General, 1936)*

*ASSR Minister of IA (1937)*

**Khachik Khlghati Mughdusi** (Khachatur Khlghati Astvatsatryan) (born in 1898, Nakhichevan-02/08/1938. Moscow, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a figure of the Soviet State Security Service. He received his education in Nakhichevan, studied the profession of accountant in Rostov-on-Don. In 1921 he began serving in the ASSR State Security System. In 1926-1928 he was the chief of the



Department of the State Political Department of the ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 1928-1931 - chief of the special department of the united political department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Transfederation, in 1931-1934 - Deputy Minister of ASSR Internal Affairs, in 1934-1937 - Chief of the Department of the ASSR Internal Affairs, in 1937 - ASSR Minister of Internal Affairs. In 1935 he was honored with the title of the major of the state security. He was arrested in September of 1937, was shot on February 8, 1938. He was not justified.



### SAFARYAN GABRIEL

*Divlawyer of the Soviet Army (Lawyer of Division/ Lieutenant-General, 1935)*

**Gabriel Isahaki Safaryan** (born in 1889, c. Gori-1969, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a figure of the Soviet military juridical service. At the age of a schoolboy of 15, he entered the ranks of the Hunchakian Party. In 1912 he was arrested by Tsarist Authorities and stood in front of the court. Because of his age he was released, and his elder brother was exiled to Siber. In 1916-1917 he served in the 218th reserve infantry regiment located in Tbilisi. After the Russian Revolution he was demobilized, and then he was appointed as the Deputy of Tbilisi City Council by the communists. In 1919-1920 he was the secretary of the special department of the Caucasian Front, then - deputy chief, in 1920-1924 - secretary of the military tribunal of the 1st army, then - military investigator-member of the military tribunal (Ashkhabad), at the same time - member of the military tribunal of the Central Asian front (Bukhara), in 1924-1925 - member of the military tribunal of the 2nd rifle division of the Transcaucasian Military County (Baku). In 1925-1934 he worked in Armenia, in 1925-1930 he was a member of the ASSR Supreme Court, attorney of the province of Ejmiatsin, in 1930-1932 - president of the collective farm of Khndzoresk, in 1933-1934 - president of the military tribunal of the Armenian border troops. In 1934-1937 he was a member of the military tribunal of the border troops of the Transcaucasian Military County. In 1937 the tribunal was abolished. In this intolerant atmosphere, first, in 1936, he was reduced to the 1st level military lawyer (colonel), and then he was dismissed from his position. In the subsequent years he was engaged in the advocacy activity. In 1939 he wrote the cassation appeal of Hrachya Acharian, as a result of which the great scientist was released after the two-year imprisonment. In 1955 he was justified and began receiving personal pension.

## VARDANYAN IVAN

*Komdiv of the Soviet Army (Commander of Division=Lieutenant-General, 1934)*  
Ivan Abgari Vardanyan (born in 1888, the district of Syunik, v.Shinuhayr - 1937, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, a member of the Armenian CEC (1931-1937). He received his elementary education at the parochial school of the village. In 1904-1918 he lived and worked in the oilfields of Baku, was engaged in self-education, revolutionary activity. After the Russian Revolution, in 1918, he reached Tsaritsin, became a soldier of the Red Army. He fought in Tsaritsin, Astrakhan. In 1920 he was appointed as the commissary of the regiment and alongside this regiment he passed to Transcaucasus. In 1921 he began serving in the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division. In 1921-1937 he was a military commissary of the artillery regiment, chief of the political department of division, military commissary of division. He was awarded with the order of Working Red Flag (1931). In 1937 he was arrested and shot. He was justified. The book "Red Hero" by V. Norents, is about him (1932).



## KOMBRIGS OF THE ARMY (MAJOR-GENERAL)

### APRESOV GAREGIN

*Kombrig of the Soviet Army (Major-General, 1925)*

Garegin Abrahami Apresov (born in 02/03/1890, Baku - 09/11/1941, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a Soviet military figure, investigator, diplomat. He graduated from the Faculty of Law of Moscow University. He served in the Red Army. He was a member of the food directory of Baku, a member of the revolutionary tribunal of Saratov, inspector of justice of the state department of Saratov, deputy of the military commissary (minister) of the justice of Azerbaijan, chief of the separate brigade of the Red Army, a member of the board of the People's Commissariat of Justice of Georgia. In 1922-1937 he served in reconnaissance and was a resident agent. In 1922-1926 he was the Consul of USSR Consulate in Rasht, then in Mashhad, General Consul of the USSR General Consulate in Mashhad, in 1927-1933 - agent of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Baku, commissioner in Tashkent, in 1933-1937 - General Consul of the USSR General Consulate in Urumchi (China). Everywhere he led a network of independent, secret service. On July 6, 1937, he was arrested on espionage charges and was sentenced to 10-year imprisonment. On September 8, 1941, he was sentenced to be shot. The sentence was fulfilled on September 11. According to the decision of November 17, 1956 of the military board of the USSR Supreme Court he was justified.





## APRESYAN DERENIK

*Major of the Soviet State Security (Kombrig=Major-General, 1936)*

Derenik Zakari Apresyan (born in 1899, the province of Ghazakh, v.Paravakar - 02/22/1939, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a figure of the state security, one of the leaders of the Soviet counterespionage, deputy of the 1st convocation of the USSR Supreme Council. He studied at the ecclesiastical-parochial school, graduated from the 3rd male college of Tbilisi, the Medical Faculty of the Transcaucasian University of Tbilisi, the Communist University of Moscow after Sverdlov. In 1918-1919 he served in the army of the First Republic of Armenia, was an ordinary soldier of the 5th battery, he fought in the Turkish Front. In 1920 he was the military commissary of the first insurrectional regiment of the 26th division of the 11th army. In 1920-1927 he was engaged in party and adviser work. He was in leading offices in Priamu, Chita, Votsk, Don. In April of 1927 he began serving in state security bodies, occupied different positions. He was a commissioner, senior commissioner, assistant to the chief of department, then - chief, chief of department, deputy chief of the economic department (economic counterespionage), deputy chief of the department of counterespionage. From August 19, 1937 to November 21, 1938, he was the Minister of Internal Affairs of Uzbekistan. He was arrested on November 21, 1938, was shot on February 22, 1939. He was not justified.

## ASLANYAN SEMYON

*Kombrig of the Soviet Army (1930s)*

Semyon Ivani Aslanyan (born in 1885, Nagorno-Karabakh, the region of Hadrut - 04/02/1938, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. His last position was a chief of the engineering troops of the military county of Moscow. He was shot. He was justified (10/20/1956).

## GEVORKOV IVAN

*Major of the Soviet State Security (Kombrig=Major-General, 1937)*

Ivan Alexeyi Gevorkov (born in 1902, v. Stepanavan-1938, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a figure of the Soviet State Security. In 1919 he left the Trade School of Tbilisi, in 1926 - the School of the Soviet Party of Tbilisi. In 1921-1922 he was the commissary of the operative department of the extraordinary committee of Georgia, in 1922-1929 - commissioner-assistant on Georgia of the Transcaucasian Federation, in 1929-1932 - assistant to the chief of the secret department of the general political department of the Transcaucasian Federation, in 1932-1936 - chief of the secret political department of the secret-political department of the People's Commissariat of the ASSR Internal Affairs, in 1936-1937 - assistant

to the chief of the department of People's Commissariat of the ASSR Internal Affairs, in 01/23/1937 - 1938 - deputy of the People's Commissary of the Internal Affairs. He was a member of AR(B)C Central Committee (1937-1938), member of the ASSR Central Committee (1936-1938). He was awarded with fighting weapons (1928, 1932, and 1935). He was honored with the badge of an honorary chekist (1932). In 1938 he was arrested and shot. He was not justified.

### KURGHINYAN NAHAPET

*Kombrig of the Soviet Army (Major-General, 1937)*

**Nahapet Karapeti Kurghinyan** (the date of birth is unknown, was born in the village of Nahapetavan of the region of Artik - 1938, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. Beginning from his youth, he was engaged in party activity, in 1917 he became a member of the RC(B)P. Later he was one of the leaders of the Armenian mountain rifle division. In 1937 he was arrested and shot on the false charge of joining Trotsky block and wrecking in agriculture. He was justified in March of 1955. His monument with generalship uniform was erected in the village of Nahapetavan.

### ZARGARYAN NIKOLAY

*Kombrig of the Soviet State Security (Major-General, 1935)*

**Nikolay Ghahramani Zargaryan** (born in 1899, the district of Tavush, the village of Artsvaberd-1939, is buried in the Cemetery of the Sanitarium of Krasnaya Polyana) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1914 he left the school of the village, in 1916 -with honors, the one-year School of Accounting of Piloyan in Tbilisi, in 1932 - Military Academy of Moscow. In 1917 he was the accountant of the tobacco factory of the Saporovs in Tbilisi. In November of 1917, he voluntarily entered the staff of the 4th regiment located in Alexandrapol as a writer. He entered the ranks of the Communist Party and participated in the revolt of May, 1920. He was injured seriously and was first sent to Baku, then Rostov-on-Don for treatment. Here he was appointed as a commissary of unit and was sent to Crimea to fight against Vranghel. After the civil war he was the first assistant on the operative branch of the commissary of the Northern Caucasian Military County, then - commissary. In 1933, because of health conditions, he was demobilized and was appointed as the Governor of the State Bank of Rostov-on-Don. He was awarded with Red Flag order (1921).

## MARSHALS

### MARSHAL OF THE USSR

#### BAGHRAMYAN HOVHANNES

*Marshal of the Soviet Union (03/11/1955)*

*Deputy Minister of the USSR Defense (1955, 1958-1968)*



Hovhannes (Ivan) Khachatouri (Christapori) Baghramyan (born in 12/02/1897, the state of Yelizavetpol, the province of Shamkhor, v. Chardakhlu-09/21/1982, Moscow, the ossuary is buried in the wall of the Moscow Kremlin) is a Soviet eminent military figure, Double Hero of the Soviet Union (07/29/1944 and 12/01/1977), deputy of the 2-9th convocations of the USSR Supreme Council. He received his primary education in his birthplace, then - Tbilisi Railway Technical College. In 1917 he left the school of non-commissioned officers of Tbilisi, in 1925 - the improvement courses of Leningrad cavalry school of command staff, in 1931 - higher command staff, in 1934 - the Military Academy of the General Staff of Moscow after M. Frunze, in 1938 - USSR AF. He began his military service in 1915. In 1918 he fought against Turkish invaders in the battles of Kyoprikoy, Sarighamish, Sardarapat (he was the commander of the platoon of the Armenian first special cavalry regiment). His military talent coruscated in the Soviet Great Patriotic War. In those years he led high military positions. He especially excelled in the battle of Kursk, attacking operations of Volkhov, Khotinetsi, Karachayev, Bryanks, in the liberation of many cities and residences. On November 19, 1943, he was appointed as a commander of the 1st Transbaltic front. The Soviet Troops under his command beat the Kurlandian Group (39th division) of Fascist Troops. In the final stage of the war (April, 1945), as a commander of the 3rd Belarusian Front, he fulfilled the occupation of the Castle-City of Konigsberg. In 1945-1954 he was the commander of the Transbaltic military county, in 1954 - inspector-in-chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense, in 1955 - Deputy Minister of the USSR Defense, in 1956-1958 - Chief of the Military Academy of the General Staff of the USSR AF, in 1958-1968 - Deputy Minister of the USSR Defense, chief of the rear of the armed forces, from 1968 - inspector-in-chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the leader of the group of inspectors. On August 12, 1941, he was honored with the degree of major-general, on December 27, 1941 - lieutenant-general, on August 27, 1943 - colonel-general, on November 17, 1943 - General of the Army. He is an author of 8 monographs, more than 200 other works. He was awarded with the Soviet Lenin seven, October Revolution, Red Flag three, Suvorov the 1st degree two, Kutuzov the 1st degree, For the Service to Fatherland in the USSR Armed Forces

the 3rd degree orders, medals, an honorable weapon, Bulgarian "People's Republic of Bulgaria" the 1st level, Mongolian Sukhe-Batori and Red Flag, Polish - Renaissance of Poland the 2nd level and Renaissance of Poland the 1st level order's Komondor Cross, German Karl Marx orders and many medals. In General, he served in the army for 67 years. There are residences, streets after Hovhannes Baghramian in the Republic of Armenia, Nagorno-Karabakh, Belarus. In 1985 the second station of Yerevan Underground was called after Marshal Baghramian. In 1991, the street stretching from the Station of Marshal Baghramian of Yerevan Underground to Opera was called after Marshal Baghramyan. In 1997, the RA Ministry of Defense founded the medal of "Marshal Baghramian-100" which was awarded to 10.000 people until now. In 2003, in the street of Marshal Baghramian, near the station of Marshal Baghramian, Hovhannes Baghramian's equestrian statue was placed (author - Sculptor Norik Karganyan).

### ISAKOV IVAN

*Admiral of the Soviet Union (marshal, 03/03/1955)*

**Ivan Stepani Isakov** (Hovhannes Stepani Ter-Isahakyan) (born in 08/22/1894, the region of Khanlar, v.Agishen - 10/11/1967, Moscow, is buried in Novodevichy Cemetery) is a Soviet military figure, Candidate of Naval Sciences (1937), hero of the Soviet Union (1965), laureate of the USSR State Award (1951, for the first volume of "Marine Atlas"), USSR AF Associate (1958), ASSR AF Honorable Member, Honorable Member of the ASSR Geographical Company (1967), writer, Member of the USSR Union of Writers (1955), Deputy of the USSR Supreme Council (1937-1946). His father, Stepan Ter-Isahakian came from the village of Getashen of Dashtayin Artsakh. In 1913 he graduated from Tbilisi Real College, in 1917 - Petrograd Guardmarine (Sea) Course, in 1928 - the higher commanders' course of Leningrad Naval Academy. In 1918-1920 he served in the Soviet naval fleet (on the ships of "Izyaslav", "Riga", "Korchik", "Korshun" of the Baltic Fleet). He participated in the sea battles against German Fleet in the Baltic Sea in 1918. In 1920-1922 he was the commander of "Deyatelni" torpedo of Volga-Caspian Fleet. In 1922-1927 he served in the Fleet of the Black Sea. In 1929-1932 he was the chief of the sea sector of the general staff of the working class Red Army, in 1932-1937 - lecturer of the Chair of Military Art of the Naval Academy, in 1937 - Commander of Baltic Fleet. In 1938-1946 - he was the chief of the staff of the USSR Naval Forces, Deputy of the USSR Naval People's Commissary, then - First Deputy. In 1939-1940 he coordinated the actions of the Baltic Fleet and the Red Army against Finland. In 1940 he was honored with the degree of admiral. In 1941 he was appointed as the Deputy of the



Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern Front, in 1942 - North Caucasian Front and a member of the military council. In October of 1942, near Tuapse, he was injured in a battle, was operated on, but stayed in front being in the office of the Chief of the General Staff of the USSR Naval Forces. On June 4, 1940, he was honored with the degree of admiral, on May 31, 1944 - admiral of fleet. He was honored with the Soviet Lenin's six, Red Flag three, Ushakov the 1st degree two, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Red Star, Yugoslavian Partisan Star the 1st degree, People's Liberation, Polish Griunvaldo Cross orders. He was engaged in the research of military theoretical and military historical issues. In 1932-1933 he participated in the formation and editing of the collections of the documents of the History of World War I. In 1937 he defended the thesis on "The Operation of the Japanese against Tsindao in 1914." He was a member of the commission of geology and geography of the committee of the USSR state awards (1958-1967), President of Certifying Commission on Naval Sciences, adviser-editor of the naval job of the "Great Soviet Encyclopedia", member of the "Oceanological Company." Some of his books were published in Armenian, including the book of "Armenian Seamen in World War II" (1946). One of the USSR cruisers was called "Admiral Isakov." There is a street in Yerevan after Hovhannes Isakov. In 2004, the RA Ministry of Defense established a medal of "Admiral Hovhannes Isakov." Next to the Memorial of the 30th Anniversary of the Soviet Armenia, the admiral's monument was erected.

## THE USSR MARSHAL OF AVIATION

### KHANPERYANTS ARMENAK

*USSR Marshal of Aviation (08/19/1944)*



Armenak Artemi Khanperyants (Sergey Alexandri Khudyakov) (born in 12/26/1901, Nagorno-Karabakh, the region of Hadrut, v. Mets Taghlar-04/18/1950, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a Soviet eminent general. In 1922 he graduated from Tbilisi Cavalry Course of Developing the Command Staff, in 1936 - Moscow Air Force Academy after N. Zhukovsky. He began serving in Red Army beginning from December, 1917. In 1918 he participated in the defense of Baku, and here he received the name and the surname of his dead commander - Khudyakov Sergey Alexandri. During the Civil War, in the Ukraine he was a commander of platoon, squadron, in 1924-1928 - chief of the school of regiment, in 1928-1931 - chief of the staff of the cavalry regiment, in 1936 - chief of the staff of the avio brigade of Belarus, in 1937 - chief of the operative department of the staff of the air forces, in 1938-1940 - chief of the management

of the rear of air forces, in 1940-1941 - chief of the staff of the air forces of the special military county of Belarus, in 1941 - chief of the staff of air forces of the Western front, in 1942-1943 - chief of the air forces, chief of the staff air forces of the Soviet Army, commander of the First Air Army, chief of the staff of the Air Forces of the Soviet Army and Deputy Commander. Under his command, the aviation unions participated in the attacking battles of the troops of the Western Front. In 1943 he coordinated the acts of the aviation of Voronezh and Tapastanayin fronts in the battles of Kursk and Dnepr. In 1945, on the status of a member of the Soviet delegation, he participated in the conference of Crimea. In June of 1945, he was appointed as the commander of the 12th Air Army and participated in the frustration of the Japanese Troops in Far East. On October 29, 1941, he was honored with the degree of the major-general of aviation, on March 17, 1943 - lieutenant-general of aviation, on June 10, 1943 - colonel-general of aviation. He was awarded with Red Flag two, commander's Suvorov the 2nd, Kutuzov the 2nd degree, Red Star orders. He was arrested in 1945, was shot in 1950. On August 18, 1954, he was posthumously justified.

## CHIEF MARSHAL OF THE USSR TANK TROOPS

### BABAJANYAN HAMAZASP

*Chief Marshal of the Panzer Troops of the Soviet Army (1975)*

*Chief of the USSR Tanks (1969-1977)*

Hamazasp Khachaturi Babajanyan (born in 02/18/1906, the state of Yelizavetpol, the province of Shamkhor, v.Chardakhlu - 11/01/1977, Moscow, is buried in Novodichie Cemetery) is a Soviet military eminent figure, Hero of the Soviet Union (04/26/1944). In 1925 he left the 7-year school, in 1929, with honors, Armenian United Military School of Yerevan after Al. Myasnikian (at that time, the school had already moved to Tbilisi), in 1940 - the intensive training of Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1948 - Military Academy of the USSR AF General Staff. In 1939 he was appointed as a commander of regiment and in 1940 he participated in the Soviet-Finnish War. At the beginning of the Soviet Great Patriotic War he was the commander of the 395th rifle regiment, participated in a lot of battles, with a powerful blow he occupied the city of Yelnya turned into a platform by Germans, as a result of which the regiment was honored with the title of guardian. In 1942 he was appointed as the commander of the 3rd automatic brigade and in the months of July-August of 1943, he had a powerful impact on German automatic and tank military units towards the direction of Belgorod-Kursk. In July-August, 1944, the brigade led by him was one of the firsts which crossed the River



Wisla. From August 1944 until the victorious end of the war he was the commander of the 11th guardian tank corps of the 1st Tank Army and entered Berlin victoriously. Later he led military responsible positions. In 1957-1967 he was the commander of the military county of Odessa, in 1967-1969 - the chief of the Academy of Panzer Troops, in 1969-1977 - chief of the USSR Tank Troops. On July 11, 1945, he was honored with the degree of major-general, in 1953 - lieutenant-general, on October 17, 1967 - marshal of panzer troops. He was awarded with Lenin three, Red Flag four and other orders.

## MARSHAL OF THE USSR ENGINEERING TROOPS

### AGANOV SERGEY



*Marshal of the Engineering Troops of the Soviet Army (06/04/1980)  
Chief of the Troops of the USSR Engineering Troops (1975-1987)*

Sergey Christaphorovich Aganov (Sergey Christapori Ohanyan) (born in 06/04/1917, Astrakhan-02/01/1996, Moscow) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, candidate of military science (1964), docent (1966). In 1940 he graduated from Moscow Military Engineering College, in 1952, with a golden medal, Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1955 - the Military Academy after K. Voroshilov of the USSR AF General Staff. He participated in 1939-1940 Soviet-Finnish and 1941-1945 Soviet Great Patriotic Wars, until the end of 1942 he served in the Western Front, was appointed as the chief of the staff of the engineering battalion, was included in the group of representatives of the USSR AF Supreme General Command, participated in the works of engineering safety of Voronezh, Bryansk, the 3rd Belarusian, the 1st and the 2nd Transbaltic Fronts, had a great contribution in the success of the battles of Stalingrad and Kursk. In 1960-1967 he was a senior lecturer of the military academy of the USSR AF General Staff, then - chief of the Chair of Engineering, in 1967-1970 - chief of the engineering troops of the Soviet military group located in Germany, in 1970-1974 - deputy chief of the USSR MD Engineering Troops, in 1975-1987 - chief of the engineering troops. In 1987 he was appointed as a military inspector-adviser of the group of the chief inspectors of the USSR MD. He did a lot of work for eliminating the consequences of the accident of Chernobyl nuclear power station. During his teaching activity he published 15 military works and a monograph on a special theme.

## GENERALS OF THE ARMY OF THE SOVIET UNION

### MERKULOV VSEVOLOD

*General of the Army of the Soviet Union (07/09/1945)*

*Minister of the USSR State Security (In the Months of January-June of 1941, 1934-1946)*

*Minister of the USSR State Supervision (1950-1953)*

Vsevolod Nikolayi Merkulov (born in 11/27/1895, Dagestan, Zakatala-12/23/1953, Moscow, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a figure of the Soviet State Security Service. He comes from an Armenian ancient noble family. He graduated from the Technical College of Baku, in 1913, with a golden medal, Gymnasium of Tbilisi, the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics of Saint Petersburg University. He served in Tsarist, then Red Army. He was engaged in teaching for three years. He began his service in the Georgian Extraordinary Committee in 1921 (he was an investigator of the department of transport of the Georgian Extraordinary Committee). In 1925-1931 he was the chief of the secret-political department of the general political department of Transfederation. In 1931-1938 he did a party work in the Central Committee of GKP, Transfederation, in 1937-1938 - chief of the Industrial-Transport Department of the Central Committee of GKP. In 1938-1941 - he was the chief of the general department of the USSR MIA State Security, in the months of January-June of 1941 and 1943-1946 - Minister of the USSR State Security, in 1941-1943 - the First Deputy of the Minister of the USSR Internal Affairs, in 1946-1947 - Deputy Chief of the Department of Foreign Property attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, in 1947-1950 - chief of the same department, in 1950-1953 - Minister of the USSR State Supervision. In summer of 1953 he was arrested with Lavrenti Beria and on December 23, 1953, according to the decision of the USSR Supreme Court, he was shot. He wrote plays with the alias of Vsevolod Rokk. His heroic play of "Engineer Sergeyevev" was played many times in the theatres after K. Marjanishvili and A. Griboyedov in Tbilisi.



### COLONEL-GENERALS

#### ABAKUMOV VIKTOR

*Colonel-General of the Soviet Army (07/09/1945)*

*Minister of the USSR State Security (1946-1951)*

Viktor Semyoni Abakumov (born in 1894, Moscow-12/18/1954, Moscow, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a figure of the Soviet State Security Service. He graduated from a three-year city college. At the age of 13, he voluntarily entered the Red Army and was a soldier-medical orderly in the brigade of special importance of Moscow. In 1923 he was dismissed from the service and did different jobs until 1930. He was an unskilled worker, porter, soldier of a patrol, secre-



tary of a Kosmomol organization, inspector of the military department of the regional LCUY committee of Zamoskvoretsky. In 1932 he began serving in the system of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1932-1934 he was the operative executive of the Economic Department, in 1934-1937 - the operative executive of the third division of the department of conservation of the General Department of Camps (GULAG), in 1937-1938 - operative executive of the second department (external control, radio-listening, captions), in 1938-1941 - chief of the Regional Department of Rostov of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 1941-1943 - Deputy Minister of the USSR Internal Affairs (at the beginning of the Soviet Great Patriotic War he led the special department of military counterespionage), in 1943-1946 - Deputy Minister of the USSR Minister of Defense, chief of the general department of the USSR MD counterespionage ("Smersh"), in 1946-1951 - Minister of the USSR State Security. In the office of minister he excelled in the organization work of repressions towards people. In 1951 he was arrested and in December of 1954, according to the decision of the military board of the USSR Supreme Court he was shot. In December of 1997, the RF Supreme Court reconsidered his case and the military execution (after the execution) was replaced with 25-year imprisonment.

#### ALIKHANOV ABRAHAM

*Colonel-General of the Soviet Army (The end of the 1950s, Close Decree)*



**Abraham Isahaki Alikhanov** (born in 02/20/1904, Tbilisi-12/08/1970, Moscow) is a Soviet physicist, one of the founders of the Soviet School of Nuclear Physics and the creation of acceleratives of elementary particles in the USSR, Doctor of Sciences in Physics and Mathematics, professor (1937), the USSR AS Academician (1943), ASSR AS Academician (1943), Hero of the Soviet Social Work (1954), laureate of the USSR State Award (1941, 1948, 1953), the elder brother of Physicist Artem Alikhanian. In 1929 he graduated from Saint Petersburg Engineering Institute. In 1945 he founded the Institute of the Theoretical and Experimental of Physics of the USSR AS and led it until 1968. The activities are related to nuclear physics, physics of cosmic rays, physics and techniques of nuclear reactors, physics and techniques, technique of acceleratives, physics of elementary particles. In 1934 A. I. Alikhanian and M. S. Kozodayev found the phenomenon of delivery of electron- positron pairs from hot core, in 1936 - alongside A. I. Alikhanian and L. A. Artsimovich he substantiated by an experiment: the law of pulse conservation during annihilation of electron- positron pairs. In 1935, alongside A. I. Alikhanian, he set the dependency of beta spectrums on the atomic number of the element. In 1943, on Mount Aragats, he fulfilled a number of experiments on the physics of cosmic rays, in 1949, in the

USSR, he created the first nuclear reactor with a heavy water reducer. In 1961, under his initiative and leadership, the construction of the accelerator of Moscow 7, with the solid focus on protons with GeV Energy began, the proton accelerator with 70 GeV Energy was designed. He wrote in his recollections about military title, confessing that he did not serve in army even a day.

### ARAKELYAN STEPAN

*Colonel-General of the Engineering Troops of the Soviet Army (1990)*

**Stepan Khoreni Arakelyan** (10/05/1936, Vanadzor) is a Soviet military figure. He graduated from the Military-Engineering College of Leningrad (1958), Military-Engineering Academy. He was the chief of the engineering troops of the Central Asian military county (1979-81), major-general (1981). He served in Afghanistan, in the Soviet army. In 1983 he was appointed as an adviser to the commander of the engineering troops of the Armed Forces of Afghanistan. During the operation of Urgun, fulfilled for the salvation of the Afghan 14th infantry division, alongside the head of the operation, major-general (later - lieutenant-general) Norat Ter-Grigoriants, he developed and fulfilled the whole service of communication in Armenian. In 1986 he was the chief of the staff of the engineering troops in the USSR Ministry of Defense in Chernobyl. He was awarded with Red Flag, Red Star orders, 20 medals, Afghan awards. In 1985-1988 he was the chief of the staff of the USSR Engineering Troops, in 1988-1992 - chief of the Road Construction Department of the USSR Ministry of Defense.



### HAKOBOV STEPAN

*Colonel-General of the Soviet Army (1945)*

**Stepan Hakobi Hakobov** (born in 12/02/1899, Georgia, the region of Marneuli, the province of Shulaver - 08/09/1958, Moscow) is a Soviet state, military figure, Deputy of the USSR Supreme Council (1946-1950 and 1954-1958). In 1931 he graduated from the Higher Technical College after N. E. Bauman in Moscow. In 1918-1921 he was engaged in underground activity in Georgia. After the annexation (military occupation) of Georgia by the Soviet Russia, he worked in PB of the Young Communist Union of Tbilisi. In 1924 he was transferred to a party work in the regional committee of Bauman of Moscow. In 1931-1937 he worked at the industrial factory of Podolsk and during five years, he reached the position of director from an architect. In 1937-1939 he was the Director of the Ural Heavy Machinery Plant ("Uralmash") of the USSR, in 1939-1941 - Deputy of the People's Commissary of the USSR Heavy Machinery, in 1941-1946 - People's Commissary of the USSR Medium Machinery (during the Soviet Great Patriotic War, from the USSR Western Part he led the plant evacuation beyond the Ural and the organization of the military industry), in 1946-1947 - he was the Minister of the USSR

Industry of Automobiles, in 1947-1950 - Minister of the USSR Industry of Automobiles and Tractors, in 1950-1953 - Deputy Minister of the USSR Agricultural Machinery, in 1953 - Deputy Minister of the USSR Machinery, then - Minister, in 1954-1955 - Minister of the USSR Automobile, Tractor and Agricultural Machinery. In 1955 he retired.



### HAMBARYAN KHACHIK

*Colonel-General of the Guards of the Soviet Army (02/21/1969)*

**Khachik Minasi Hambaryan** (born in 09/22/1919, v.Shirakamut, the RA, the district of Lori-07/29/2004, Moscow) is a military figure of the Soviet army, Candidate of Military Sciences (1965), the RSFSR Deputy of Supreme Council (1963-1967), the OBKhSS Deputy of Supreme Council (1967-1974). In 1934 left the 7-year school of Nalband, in 1936 - the Railway Technical College of Gyumri, in 1941- Military College, in 1948 he graduated from the Military Academy of Moscow after M. Frunze, in 1959, with a golden medal, the Military Academy of the USSR AF General Staff. In 1936-1939 he was the assistant to the Chief of the Railway Station of Bayandur, then - chief, senior assistant to the chief of Yerevan Railway Station. In 1941-1945 he participated in the Great Patriotic War, was a commander of the motorized-rifle platoon, company, battalion of the 507th rifle regiment, from 1944 - commander of regiment. He excelled with his strategy in the battles of the liberation of Belarus, occupation of Kyonigsberg. In 1948-1957 he was a commander of regiment, then-division: he served in the Far East, the Kurilian islands and Sakhalin. Then he was the 1st deputy of the commander of the Belarusian Military County. In 1968 he was appointed as the deputy of the commander-in-chief of the land forces of the USSR Armed Forces - chief of the general department of the military preparedness of the land forces and a member of the military council. On August 27, 1957, he was honored with the degree of major-general, on April 1, 1962 - lieutenant-general. He was awarded with Lenin's two, Red Flag two, Patriotic War the 1st degree two, Red Star two orders. In 1989 he resigned.



### HARUTYUNOV BAGRAT

*Director - General of the 1st Degree (Range) Traction of the USSR Ministry of the Railway Communication (Colonel-General)*

**Bagrat Nikolayi Harutyunov** (10/31/1889, Tbilisi-01/24/1953, Moscow) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, hero of the Soviet socialistic work (1943). In 1939-1942 he was the Deputy of the People's Commissary of the USSR Communication, in 1942-1946 - the First Deputy of the People's Commissary, in 1946-1951 - Chief of the Railway of the Caucasian County, in 1951-1953 - Deputy Minister of Black Metallurgy.

## KARAOGHLANOV ALEXANDER



*Colonel-General of the Engineering Technical Troops of the Soviet Army (1987)*  
**Alexander Gabrieli Karaoghlanov** (born in 01/03/1910, c. Shamakhi-1987) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, Deputy of the Latvian SSR Supreme Council. In 1927, with honors, he left the Russian School of Shamakhi, in 1936, with honors, Military Engineering Academy after V. Kuybishev. In 1936-1939 he was the chief of the department of construction of the Belarusian military county, in 1939-1941 - the architect of the construction of especially important buildings in the military county of Moscow. In July of 1941 he was appointed as the chief of the military constructional department of the city of Moscow. Under his leadership, during three months, on the direction of Volokolamsk-Mozhask-Maloyaroslavets-Kaluga, protective fortifications were built with the depth of 300 kilometers, which provided the defense of the capital of the country. In 1943-1945 he was the chief of the military constructional departments of the Northwestern, the 2nd Transbaltic, Leningradian fronts. After the war, in 1945-1952 he was the chief of the military constructional department of the Transbaltic military county, then-Moscow's, in 1952-1960 - deputy on construction and distribution of troops of the commander of the troops of the Transbaltic military county, in 1960-1964 - chief of the military constructional department of the city of Moscow. In 1964 he was appointed as the chief of the general military constructional department of the USSR Ministry of Defense. In 1961 he was honored with the degree of major-general of the engineering troops, in 1967 - lieutenant-general of the engineering troops. Besides the buildings providing the daily activities of the army, he also built rare objects (Central Museum of Armed Forces in Moscow, a residential micro-region in Moscow with a hotel and a building of the Institute of Military History). He was awarded with Lenin's, Patriotic War the 1st and 2nd degree, Working Red Flag orders. He actively participated in the public-political life of the country. Twice he was elected as a Deputy of the Convocation of the Communist Party of Latvia, in 1963 he was elected as a Deputy of the Council of Moscow.

## KOBULOV BOGDAN

*Colonel-General of the Soviet Army (07/09/1945)*  
*Acting Minister of the Internal Affairs of Georgia*

**Bogdan Zakari Kobulov** (born in 03/01/1904, Tbilisi-12/23/1953, Moscow, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a figure of the system of the Soviet State Security. Deputy of the USSR Supreme Council (1946-1953). He received his education in Tbilisi. In 1921-1922 he fulfilled a political work in the educational regiment of the 66th cavalry brigade, participated in the formation of the Political Party



Committee of Tbilisi after 26 commissaries of Baku. In 1923 he began serving in the Extraordinary Committee of Georgia. He was in responsible offices. He was a senior commissioner of the secret department, the chief of the 1st department of the secret-political department, assistant to the chief of the same department, he was sent on mission to Iran, he was once again the Deputy Chief of the secret-political department, then - chief, Deputy Minister of the Internal Affairs of Georgia, Acting Minister. In 1941-1945 he was the deputy of the Minister of the USSR State Security, Deputy Minister of the USSR Internal Affairs, then - the first deputy, the first deputy of the Minister of the USSR State Security. In 1946 he was appointed as the Deputy President of the General Department of the Soviet Property Abroad (on Germany) attached to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, Deputy Chief of the General Department of the Soviet Property Abroad of the USSR Council of Ministers, then -the first deputy, Deputy President of the Allied Control Commission in Germany. On March 11, 1953, he was appointed as the first deputy of the Minister of the USSR Internal Affairs on investigative work and counterespionage. On December 28, 1938, he was honored with the degree of the third level commissary of the state security (major-general), on February 4, 1943 - the second level commissary (lieutenant-general) of the state security. He was awarded with Lenin's three, commander's Suvorov the 1st degree, Kutuzov the 1st degree, Red Flag five, Working Red Flag two, Patriotic War the 1st degree orders, six medals. He was awarded with the badge of the "Honorary Employee of the State Security." He was arrested on June 27, 1953. On December 23, 1953, he was sentenced to the maximum amount of punishment by the special judicature of the USSR Supreme Court and was shot on the same day. He was not justified.

### MAMULOV STEPAN

*Soviet Colonel-Deputy General (07/09/1945)*



Stepan Soghomoni Mamulov (born in 1902, Tbilisi-1976, Sukhumi, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a figure of the Soviet State Security, Deputy of the Supreme Council of the USSR 1st-3rd convocations. He received his education in Tbilisi. He graduated from five forms of Tbilisi 4th Male Gymnasium, the All-Union Planning Academy. In a private enterprise, he was a tinker-whitesmith, he worked in the 10th commissariat of the Police of Georgia. From February of 1922 he served in the Georgian Infantry Division, he was a soldier of the 3rd rifle regiment, secretary of the military commissary of the party bureau, chief of the organizational department of the political department of division. In 1923-1938 he did a party work in Abkhazia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine. He was the 3rd secretary of the political party of Tbilisi, inspector of the Agricultural

Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, then - Department of the Trade Union and Kosmomol bodies. On January 3, 1939, he began serving in the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and was appointed as the First Deputy of the Chief of the Secretariat of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, from August 16 - Chief of Secretariat. In 1946-1953 he was the Deputy Minister of the USSR Internal Affairs, member of the board of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, Chief of the Secretariat. He received the degree of the 3rd level commissary of the State Security on February 14, 1943. He was awarded with Lenin's two, Red Flag two, Patriotic War the 1st degree orders. He was honored with the badge of the "Honored Employee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs." He was arrested on June 30, 1953. He was sentenced to 15-year imprisonment and suffered punishment in prison Vladimirsky. He was released in 1968. After suffering punishment he lived in Sukhumi, was a director of bookshop. He was not justified.

### MIKOYAN ARTEM

*Colonel-General of the Engineering Technical Service of the Soviet Army  
(10/27/1967)*

**Artem Ivani Mikoyan** (Anushavan Hovhannesi Mikoyan) (born in 07 or 05/23/1905, the RA, the district of Lori, Sanahin, now - in the administrative area of the city of Alaverdi-12/09/1970, Moscow) is a Soviet military figure, eminent avia-constructor, Deputy of the USSR Supreme Council (1950-1970), Doctor of Technical Sciences (1959), Academician of the USSR AS (11/26/1968), Double Hero of the Soviet Socialist Work (1956, 1957), laureate of the Leninian (1962), State seven (1941, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1952, 1953, 1955). He is the brother of the Soviet eminent state figure Anastas Mikoyan. At the beginning of 1800s his ancestors moved to Lori from the state of Artsakh. He received his primary education in the parochial school of the village. In 1919-1922 he studied at the Armenian School of Tbilisi. In 1924 he graduated from the Craftsmanship College of the city of Rostov, in 1936 - Moscow Air Force Engineering Academy after N. Zhukovsky. In 1928-1930 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1928 and 1931 he fulfilled party work, he was the secretary of the Tram Barn of Oktyabrsky District of the city of Moscow, secretary of the party organization of the "Compress" Plant, inspector of the party department of the regional committee of Stalinsky District. In 1931 the young communist was sent on mission to the Aviation Academy after N. Zhukovsky. In 1937-1939 he was a military representative of NO. 1 Aviation Plant, in 1939 he was the Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Construction of the same plant, in 1939-1940 - Chief of the Experimental-Constructional Department of the same Aviation Plant, in 1940 - Chief Constructor of the same plant, in 1942-1956 -



Director and General Constructor of the Experimental Plant of the Aircraft Construction founded on his own initiative. In 1956-1970 - he was a supreme constructor. In 1940, under his command (with M. I. Gurevich), "MIG-1" fighter aircraft was created for air battles at high altitude. In the same year, it was modified and renamed "MIG-3." During Great Patriotic War, that, as well as I-211, I-220, I-222, I-224, I-225, I-250, "Utka" military fighter aircrafts, created under his command, beat the enemy in airspace. During Post-War years, under his command, the Soviet First "MIG-9" reactive, "MIG-19" supersonic fighter aircrafts were created. "MIG-15", "MIG-17", "MIG-21", "MIG-23", "MIG-25", I-270, I-320, Ye-2, Ye-4, Ye-5, Ye-6, Ye-50, Ye-150, Ye-166 reactive and supersonic fighter aircrafts and their numerous modifications were created. In 1946 he was honored with degree of major-general of the engineering scientific technical service, in 1957-licutenant-general of the engineering scientific technical service. He is one of the founders of reactive aviation in the USSR, he created a lot of supersonic reactive fighters. With the planes of Ye-166 construction, world records of absolute height and speed were established. He was awarded with Lenin's two (1940, 1965) orders. In his native village of Sanahin, "Mikoyan Brothers' House-Museum" opened. Near the museum, on a special pedestal, "MIG-23" fighter plane, created by Artem Mikoian, which had completed its official deadline, stands.

### ORBELI LEVON

*Colonel-General of the Medical Service of the Soviet Army (05/25/1944)*

**Levon Abgari Orbeli** (born in 06 /25(07/07)/1882, the RA, the district of Kotayk, t. Tsakhkadzor-12/09/1958, Saint Petersburg, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a Soviet military and scientific figure, eminent physiologist, one of the creators of the doctrine of evolutionary physiology, Doctor of Medical and Biological Sciences (1908), professor (1920), a member of the USSR AS (1935), ASSR AS (1943), USSR AMS (1944), honored figure of the USSR Science (1934), Hero of the Soviet Socialist Work (1945), laureate of the USSR State Award (1941). He is the brother of the armenologist and archeologist Hovsep Orbeli and the archeologist, founder of underwater archeology in the USSR, Ruben Orbeli. In 1899 he graduated from the 3rd College of Tbilisi with a golden medal, in 1904 - Military Medical Academy of Saint Petersburg. In 1907-1920 he was a researcher of the Experimental Institute of Medical Sciences of Petersburg (Petrograd). In 1909-1911 he worked in the major physiological laboratories of England, Germany, in the marine biological station in Naples. In 1918-1957 he led the Laboratory of Physiology of the Institute of Natural Sciences after p. Lesgaft in Saint Petersburg. In 1925-1950 he was the Chief of the Chair of Physiology of the



Military Medical Academy after S. Kirov in Saint Petersburg, in 1943-1950 - the chief of the same academy, in 1936-1950 - Director of the USSR AS Institute of Physiology after I. Pavlov, in 1939-1950 - USSR AMS Institute of Pathology of Evolutionary Physiology and Higher Nervous Activity, in 1956-1958 - the USSR AS Institute of Evolutionary Physiology after I. Sechenov, in 1939-1948 - academician-secretary of the USSR AS Department of Biological Sciences, in 1942-1946 - Vice-President. In 1948 he was not present at the session of the department showing his attitude towards Lisenko and his pack, for which he was dismissed from his position. In June of 1950, at the joint session of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, on Stalin's urging, a group of scientists made attack-speeches against Levon Orbeli. In 1950 he was dismissed from all of his positions. In 1956 he was justified and was appointed as the Director of the Institute of Evolutionary Physiology after I. Mechnikov, created by Orbeli himself. In 1943 he was honored with the degree of major-general of the medical service and lieutenant-general of the medical service. He was an honorary member of the Biological Company of Paris (1930), German Academy of "Leopoldina" of naturalists (1931), English Company of Physiology (1946) and other academies and companies. He was awarded with Lenin's three, Red Flag two, Working Red Flag, Red Star, Symbol of Honor orders. He was honored with an award after I. Pavlov (1937), a golden medal after I. Sechenov (1946). The Institute of Physiology of the RA National Academy of Sciences is called after L. Orbeli, there is a street in Yerevan after Orbeli brothers, Orbeli Brothers' House-Museum in Tsakhkadzor.

### PARSEGHYAN MIKAYEL

*Colonel-General of the Artillery of the Soviet Army (02/18/1958)*

**Mikayel Artemi Parseghyan** (Barseghyan, Parseghov) (born in 06/15/1899, Nagorno-Karabakh, the region of martini, v. Kolkhozashen-04/27/1964, Leningrad, is buried in Bogoslavsky Cemetery) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, Hero of the Soviet Union (03/21/1940). He studied at the elementary school of the village, in 1922-graduated from Tashkent Military Artillery College, in 1936 - Moscow Military Academy after M. V. Frunze, in 1948 - the Military Academy after K. Voroshilov of the General Staff of the USSR AF. In 1916-1917 he participated in World War I. In 1918 he voluntarily entered the ranks of the Red Army. In 1918-1920, in the regions of Andijan, Namangan, Kokand of Central Asia, he fought against the Basmachis, the troops of the Emir of Bukhara. In 1922-1930 he was the commander of the battery of the military county of Saint Petersburg, commander of the division of the Transvolgian military county, commander of the artillery of the 57th Uralian rifle division of the Transbaltic military county. In 1937 he was appointed as the chief of the artillery of Saint Petersburg Military County. In 1939-



1940 he was the chief of the artillery of the 7th army and participated in the Soviet-Finnish War, was among the ones who broke the "Line of Mannerheim." He is the first man from Artsakh who was honored with the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union. During the Great Patriotic War he was in the ranks of the defenders of Kiev. From November of 1941 until January of 1942 he was the Deputy Commander of the Southern-Western Front, in January of 1942 he was appointed as the commander of the 40th army, in May of 1945 - Commander of the Artillery of the Far Eastern 2nd front. He participated in the Soviet-Japanese War. During post-war years he was the commander of the artillery troops of the military counties of Saint Petersburg. In 1962-1964 he was the Chief of the Faculty of Command of the Artillery Academy after M. Kalinin. On June 4, 1940, he was honored with the degree of lieutenant-general of artillery. He was awarded with Lenin's three, Red Flag four, command Suvorov the 2nd degree orders. According to the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers, in 1965, in Bogoslavsky Cemetery, M. Barseghov's statue was erected. In 1972 the hero's statue and his memory museum were opened in Kolkhozashen. Marshal of Artillery K. Kazakov participated in the opening ceremony.

### SALAMBEKOV BORIS

*Director-General of the 1st Degree (Range) Traction of the USSR Ministry of the Railway Communication (Colonel-General, 1960s)*



**Boris Kostantini Salambekov** (Babken Kostantini Salambekyan) (born in 1907-1978) is a military and railway figure of the Soviet Army, Hero of the Soviet Socialist Work (11/05/1943). In 1941-1942 he was the Deputy Chief of the October (Moscow-Saint-Petersburg) Railway, in 1942-1946 - October (Moscow-Saint-Petersburg), in 1955-1960 - Omsk, in 1960-1964 - Western-Siberian Railway. In 1964-1967 he was the Chief of the General Department of the Wagon Economy of the Ministry of Transport. During Patriotic War, under his command, for the first and the last time in the world, over Ladoga ice, a railway was constructed to the city of Saint Petersburg, which was in blockade. In 1945 he was honored with the degree of lieutenant-general of the Soviet Army.

### SARDAROV SERGEY

*Colonel-General of Aviation of the Soviet Army (1965)*



**Sergey Arshaki Sardarov** (Sardaryan) (born in 02/25/1909, Nagorno-Karabakh, the region of Hadrut, v. Azokh-09/06/1987, Minsk) is a Soviet military figure, Deputy of the Supreme Council of Belarus. In 1917, he settled with his family in Tashkent. He studied at a secondary school, left the technical school, in 1929-1931 he studied at the Mechanics Machinery Institute of Moscow, in 1933 he left the Military Theoretical Pilot School of Leningrad, in 1934 - the course of the command staff of Sevastopol, in 1952 - the Military Academy

after K. Voroshilov of the USSR AF General Staff. In 1934-1936 he was an officer of the Far Eastern Special Army, in 1936-1938 - commander of the detachment of the attack aviation squadron, in 1938-1939 - military commissary of squadron, in 1939-1940 - military commissary of the aviation regiment, in 1940-1942 - commander of the 307th destructive aviaregiment. In 1942-1943, the 965th destructive aviaregiment, led by him, defended Arkhangelsk, Astrakhan, Grozni, Mineralniye Vodi, in 1944 participated in the liberation of Taman Peninsula, Crimea, air defense of Odessa. At the end of 1944 he was appointed as the Deputy Commander of the Destructive Aviation Division. In 1945 he participated in the liberation of Romania. In 1945-1950 he was a commander of the aviation division, in 1952-1956 - aviation military unit, in 1956-1971 - Deputy Chief of the AD Military Command Academy after G. K. Zhukov. In 1952 he was honored with the degree of major-general of aviation, in 1958 - lieutenant-general of aviation. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag two and other orders and medals. He actively participated in the public-political life of the country: he was a Deputy of the CPSU 22nd and 23rd convocations, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belarus. He was demobilized in 1971.

## LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

### AGHAJANYAN PAVEL

*Lieutenant-General of the Engineering-Technical Service of the Soviet Army (1982)*

Pavel (Poghos) Artemi Aghajanyan (born in 05/21/1923, Baku - 07/07/2001) is a Soviet military figure, engineer-electrician, the founder of the USSR Communication of Space Management, Hero of the Soviet Socialist Work, laureate of Leninian award (1957), Doctor of Technical Sciences (1958), professor (1961), USSR AS Associate Member (1984). In 1940 he left the secondary school with a golden medal, in 1944 - Leningrad Air Force Engineering Academy. During the Great Patriotic War, he participated in Leningradsky, Volkhovsky air battles, the battle of Stalingrad and the liberation of Crimea. In 1945-1958 he was a researcher of the aviation scientific-experimental institutes. In 1947-1948 he lectured at the Air Force Academy after Zhukovsky. In 1954-1971 he was the chief of the scientific-experimental works of the measuring systems, in 1971 - Head of the Chair of the High Systems of the Physical Technical Institute of Moscow, at the same time, in 1960, Professor



of the Chair of Radio Department of Flying Devices of the Aviation Institute of Moscow. In 1967 he was honored with the degree of major-general. His works were on cosmic informatics, on the issues of development and creation of the theory of management radio systems of cosmic flying devices. He was honored with the USSR state awards. He was awarded with two orders.

### ANDREASYAN HRACHYA

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army (1979)*



**Hrachya Hmayaki Andreasyan** (born in 01/29/1932, c. Krasnodar-11/09/1999, Moscow, is buried in Rostov-on-Don) is a figure of the Soviet Army and the Army of the RA. His parents, saved from Turkish yataghan, migrated from Western Armenia and settled down in Krasnodar. In 1950 he graduated from Suvorovski College of Novocherkask, with a golden medal, in 1952 - Military College of Tbilisi, in 1966, with honors, the correspondence section of Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1972 - USSR AF Military Academy of the General Staff, in 1980 - the training course of the USSR AF Military Academy of the General Staff, in 1982 - the fellowship on the major of art of strategy. He served in the Soviet army for about 50 years, served in the military counties of Transcaucasus, Kiev, Saint-Petersburg, Northern-Caucasus, in the Soviet groups located in Germany, Czechoslovakia. In 1952-1968 he was a commander of platoon, company, battalion, in 1968-1973 - commander of the motorized rifle regiment, in 1973-1975 - commander of the motorized rifle division, in 1975-1978 - chief of the staff-the first deputy of the commander of the 20th guardian army, a member of the military council of the county, in 1978-1981 - commander of the 6th army - a member of the military council of the military county of Saint Petersburg, in 1981-1984 - the chief of the staff-the first deputy of the commander of the Northern-Caucasian military county and a member of the Northern-Caucasian military council, in 1984-1989 - the representative of the commander of the united military forces of the Contract of Warsaw with the chief of the general staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, then - representative-deputy of the commander of the united military forces of the Contract of Warsaw with the Minister of National Defense of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. In April 1992 he came to Armenia and was immediately appointed as the deputy on military preparedness of the RA Minister of Defense. From October 22, 1993 to June 4, 1994, he was the Chief of the General Staff of the RA Armed Forces - the First Deputy of the RA Minister of Defense, his military knowledge and rich experience he invested to form the Armenian Army and to make it efficient. He was awarded with the RA Military Cross the 1st degree order (05/26/2000, posthumously). He was fluent in German, English, Czech, Russian.

## ARUSHANYAN BAGRAT

*Lieutenant-General of the Guard of the Soviet Army (05/05/1945)*

**Bagrat Isahaki Arushanyan** (born in 02/27/1903, Verishen /Hin Goris/, now - the RA, the district of Syunik-1997, Moscow) is a Soviet military figure. In 1914 he left the parochial school of the village, in 1926, with honors, Armenian United Military School after A.I. Myasnikian in Yerevan, in 1936 - the Military Academy of Moscow after M. Frunze and in 1948 - the Military Academy after K. Voroshilov of the USSR AF General Staff. In 1926-1932 he served in the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division, he was a commander of platoon, company, rifle battalion, chief of the school of regiment. In winter of 1939-1940, in the position of the chief of the staff of the 19th rifle corps, he participated in the Soviet-Finnish War and personally led the act of breaking the "Mannerheim Line." On April 6 of 1940 he was honored with the degree of major-general. During the Soviet Great Patriotic War, in the Northwestern Front, he was the chief of the staff of the 12th army, then - deputy on rear of the commander of the same front. In October of 1941 he was appointed as the chief of the staff of the 56th army and participated in the liberation on Rostov-on-Don. In 1943 he was moved to the 1st Transbaltic Front. In June of 1944, he was appointed as the commander of the 11th guardian corps. In post-war years he lectured at the Military Academy after K. Voroshilov of the USSR AF General Staff. He was awarded with Lenin's, Military Red Flag three, command Suvorov the 2nd and Kutuzov the 2nd degree orders. He published military and military-historical articles. He resigned in 1951.



## ASRIYEV NIKOLAY

*Lieutenant-General of the Artillery of the Soviet Army (1968)*

**Nikolay Ashoti Asriyev** (born in 04/24/1920, Turkmenistan, c. Charjou) is a Soviet military figure, Doctor of Military Sciences (1980), professor (1981). After his father's death, in the mid-1920s, his family settled down in the city of Baku. In 1937 he left the secondary school, in 1939 - Smolensk Artillery College, in 1953 - Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1961, with a golden medal, the USSR AF Military Academy of the General Staff. In 1939-1941 he served in Smolensk Artillery College: he was a commander of platoon. At the beginning of the Soviet Great Patriotic War, on the basis of the artillery college of Smolensk, an artillery regiment was formed, which began fighting in the approaches of the city of Smolensk. In the autumn of 1941, the college was moved to Ural. In 1942, the commander of the platoon, according to the application, he received the right to return to the front and in the 946th artillery regiment of Volkhovskiy Front, he was appointed as the commander of the artillery division. In the autumn of 1943, he was appointed as the



chief of the staff of the artillery of the staff of the rifle division, then - chief of the staff of the artillery of corps and participated in Novgorodsky operation. In 1944 he was appointed as the chief of the staff of the artillery of the 54th army and participated in the liberation battles of the city of Riga. In Post-war years he was in different responsible offices: in 1968-1971 he was the chief of the staff of Moskowsky County of the anti-air defense. In 1971 he was appointed as the Head of the Chair of the USSR AF Military Academy of the General Staff. In 1961 he was honored with the degree of major-general of artillery. He was awarded with Red Flag two orders. In 1966 he was a Deputy of the CPSU 23rd convocation. He had the 1st category from several types of sports, he was the Deputy President of the Presidency of the USSR Federation of Gymnastics, in 1967 he received the title of referee of the all-union level on gymnastics.



### BADAMYANTS GEORGI

*Lieutenant-General of the Security Service of the Soviet Army (1970)*

**Georgi (Gevorg) Artashesi Badamyants** (born in 1910, Moscow-1988, Moscow) is a figure of KGB of the USSR. In 1927-1945 he worked in a production. In 1950 he left the Higher School of KGB of the USSR. In 1950-1955 he was the chief of the department of KGB of the Latvian SSR, in 1954-1973 he was the President of KGB of the ASSR. In 1958 he was honored with the degree of major-general.



### BURNAZYAN AVETIK

*Lieutenant-General of the Medical Service of the Soviet Army (06/19/1945)*

*The USSR Deputy Minister of Health (1947-1972)*

**Avetik Ignati Burnazyan** (born in 04/20/1906, the RA, the district of Gegharkunik, t. Gavar-10/25/1981, Moscow) is a Soviet military figure and an organizer of citizens' health care, Hero of the Soviet Socialist Work (1976), Candidate of Medical Sciences, laureate of Leninian (1963), the USSR State Award (1953, 1969). In 1924 he left the third level school of Gavar, in 1924-1928 he studied at Yerevan State Medical Institute, in 1930 he graduated from Leningrad Military-Medical Academy after S. Kirov, in 1935 - Moscow Military Academy after M. V. Frunze. In 1935-1939 he was the assistant to the first department of the department of sanitation of the Red Army, assistant to the chief of the second department. In 1939 he participated in the invasion of Western Belarus, in 1940 - in the Soviet-Finnish War. In 1941 he was the Head of the Military Sanitation Chair of Moscow Regional Clinic and Moscow 1st Medical Institute. In 1941-1943 he was the chief of the sanitation service of the Southern Front and in this direction he participated in the battle of arrow Kursk, in

1943-1945 - he was the Chief of the Sanitation Department of the Transbaltic 1st Front, in 1945 - Chief of the Sanitation Department of the Far Eastern Front. In 1946-1947 he was the chief of the medical-sanitation service of one of the departments attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, in 1947-1972 - Deputy Minister of the USSR Minister of Health. On March 31, 1943, he was honored with the degree of major-general of the medical service. He was awarded with Lenin's six, October Revolution, Working Red Flag three, Red Flag three, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Symbol of Honor orders.

### CHUNCHUZOV PETROS

*Lieutenant-General of the Artillery of the Soviet Army (1970)*

**Petros Antoni Chunchuzov** (born in 08/15/1918, Crimea, c. Armyansk-09/05/1982, Moscow) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1939 he graduated from Leningrad Artillery College, in 1952 - Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1956 and 1968, the higher academic courses attached to the Military Academy after K. Voroshilov of the General Staff of AF, the USSR. He participated in 1939-1940 Soviet-Finnish War. During Great Patriotic War he participated in Defense of Leningrad and the elimination of the city siege. In 1944 he was the chief of the staff of the artillery of the 10th rifle division of the 23rd army of Leningradsky Front, in 1944 - Chief of the Intelligence Unit of the staff of the same army. In post-war years he was the chief of AD of the Transcaucasian Military County, chief of the staff of the North Caucasian Military County. He served in the United AF System of the Agreement of Warsaw. In 1965 he was honored with the degree of major-general. He was demobilized in 1977.



### DASHYAN SAHAK

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army (1949)*

*The Soviet 2nd Level Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (1962)*

**Sahak Sargisi Dashyan** (Dashoian) (born in 1903, Zaglik) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, diplomat. In 1936 he graduated from Moscow Mountain Institute, in 1938 - Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies. In 1939 he passed to diplomatic work. In 1939-1943 he was the First Adviser of the USSR Embassy in Mongolia. In 1943-1946, 1955-1957, 1962-1965 he was an Adviser-Ambassador. In 1947-1955 and 1965-1974 he was a responsible employee of the central apparatus of the USSR Department of Emergency Situations. In 1946-1947 he participated in the repatriation of Armenians to Armenia.

## DEKANOZOV VLADIMIR

*The 2rd Level Commissary of the Soviet State Security (Lieutenant-General)  
(12/02/1938)*

*The USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (1943)  
Secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Party, Minister of Food  
Industry, President of State Plan (1931-1938)  
The USSR Ambassador in Germany (1940-1941)*



Vladimir Georgii Dekanozov (born in 1898, Baku-12/23/1953, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) studied at the gymnasiums of Baku, Tbilisi, at the Medical Faculty of Saratov University. In 1920 he began serving in the 20th division of the 11th army. In 1921 he began serving in the System of State Security of Azerbaijan. In 1931-1938 he was engaged in party and state work. He was the Secretary of the Transport of Georgia, then - Secretary of the Central Committee on securing, Minister of Food Industry, President of the State Plan. In 1938-1939 he served in the bodies of state security. In 1939-1949 he was the Deputy Minister of the USSR Foreign Affairs, in 1940-1941 - the USSR Ambassador in Germany. In 1952-1953 he was a member of the Radio State Committee attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, Minister of the Internal Affairs of Georgia. He was arrested on June 30, 1953, he was shot on December 23, 1953. He was not justified. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag, Working Red Flag, the Great Patriotic War the 1st degree orders.

## GABRIELYANTS RUBEN

*Lieutenant-General of the Communication Troops of the Soviet Army (1968)*

Ruben Nikolayi Gabrielyants (born in 12/15/1912, Nagorno-Karabakh, the region of Martuni, v. Khnushinak) is a Soviet military figure. In 1927 he left the 7-year school of Khnushinsk, in 1930 - Technical College of Railway Communication of Grozny, in 1932 - the school of the junior command staff of the regiment, in 1933 - the improving courses of Moscow Communication Specialists, in 1937 - Tashkent Officer Staff, in 1938 - command staff of the Red Army Communication, in 1950 - the higher courses of Leningrad Communication Academy. In 1931 he entered voluntarily the ranks of the Red Army. In 1937 he received the first officer rank - lieutenant. In 1941, in the cover of the 47th army, in the position of the assistant to the chief of the chief of the communication service of the army, he was in Iran. In 1943 the 47th army transferred to Voronezh Front and, in the cover of the Belarusian Front, they participated in the liberation of Belarus, Poland and entered Berlin victoriously. In 1945-1950 he was the chief of the communication service of the military union. In 1950 he served in Far Eastern Military County, then - Belarusian. In February of 1958 he was honored with the degree of major-general. In 1971 he resigned. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag two, Patriotic War the 1st and the 2nd degree, Red Star two orders.



## GHALTAKHCHYAN ALEXANDER

*Lieutenant-General of the Railway of the Soviet Army (1970s)*

**Alexander Tigrani Ghaltakhchyan** (the date of birth is unknown, was born in Moscow - 11/06/2001) is a figure of the Soviet railway transport, Doctor of Technical Sciences, professor, Academician of the Academy of Transport of the Russian Federation, the USSR honorable railway man. He was the Head of the Chair of the Exploitation of Railways of the All-Union Institute of the Increase of Qualification of Chief-Workers and Specialists of the USSR Communication Ways, general scientific head of the direction of "System Updates of the Technologies of Work on Cargos in Transport and Economy of Russia" of the Academy of Transport of Russian Federation. He is an author of 100 theoretical works on complex mechanization and automation of the work with cargoes, a number of monographs, 2 inventions. He was a member of the scientific council of the encyclopedia of "Railway Transport", the editorial board of the Russian Federation.

## GHALTAKHCHYAN RAFIK

*Lieutenant-General of the Railway of the Soviet Army (1980s)*

**Rafik Stepani Ghaltakhchyan** (born in 1928, the region of Ijevan, v. Achajur) is a figure of the Soviet railway transport. In 1945 he left the secondary school of the village of Achajur, in 1950 - the Transcaucasian Institute of Communication Ways in Tbilisi. In 1950-1983 he was an engineer of the Railway of Samurai, then - Chief of the Railway Station of the city of Kuybishev, in 1983-1994 - Chief of the Metro Department of the city of Yerevan. In 1996 he returned to the Russian Federation, to his previous job.

## GINOSYAN STEPAN

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army (04/19/1945)*

**Stepan Ilyichi (Yegiayi) Ginossyan** (born in 1900, Georgia, the region of Akhalkalaki, v. Satkha - 09/29/1965, Moscow) is a Soviet military figure, Candidate of Military Sciences (1956), Docent. He left the elementary school of the village, the College of Akhalkalaki, in 1925 - the Military School after All-Union CEC, in 1936, with the first level diploma, the Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1950 - the Military Academy of the General Staff after K. Voroshilov. In 1918 he moved to Alexandrapol (now Gyumri), from where he was called up to the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. From December of 1920, he received his military service in the ranks of the Red Army. In 1925-1933 he served in Yerevan, then - Tbilisi. In 1936-1939 he served in the ranks of the 48th rifle division as the chief of the 1st department of the staff, assistant to the Chief of the Department of the Staff of the Special Military County of Kiev, in



1939 - Chief of the Department of the Cavalry-Automatic Staff of I. Boldin, participated in the liberation of the Western Belarus. In 1939-1940 he participated in the Soviet-Finnish War. In 1941-1945 he participated in the Soviet Great Patriotic War, he was the chief of the operative department of the staff of the 33rd army, then-chief of the staff of the 49th army. In post-war years he was the chief of the staff of the military county, Senior Lecturer of the Chair of the Operative Art of the Military Academy after M. Frunze, then - Course Leader on the Chair of Strategy and Operative Art. On November 17, 1942, he was honored with the degree of major-general. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag five, command Suvorov's the 2nd, Kutuzov's the 1st and the 2nd, Bogdan Khmel'nitsky's the 1st degree and Polish three orders. He was demobilized in 1964.



### HALAJEV SERGEY

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army (07/28/1944)*

Sergey Fyodori Halajev (Halajyan, Galajev) (born in 04/17/1902, c.Nor Nakhichevan - 12/23/1954, Moscow) is a Soviet military and state figure, Deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Council (in 1949-1954). In 1917 he left the 3rd class of the college of Nor Nakhichevan, in 1936, with honors, Leningrad Military-Political Academy after V. Lenin. In 1920 he served in the Red Army, participated in civil fights. In 1921-1922 he passed to real military service and was demobilized. In 1924, according to application, he entered the ranks of the Red Army. In 1924-1932 he was a reengaged employee of the 27th rifle regiment of the 9th rifle division of Don, commander of the detachment of the communication platoon, assistant to the commander of platoon, deputy on politics of the commander of the company, chief of the club of regiment, political chief of the school of the regiment, inspector of the machinery of the political department of the military county. In 1936-1939 he served in his native academy: he was the chief of the course, Chief of the Department of land, Chief of the second course of the higher military-political courses attached to the Political Department of the Red Army. In May of 1939 he was appointed as the chief of the Agitprop Division attached to the political department of the aviation units of the special corps and participated in the military acts of Khalkhin-Gol. In 1940-1941 he was the commissary of the 32nd corps. During Great Patriotic War he was the chief of the political departments of the Western, Don's, Central, the 1st Belarussian fronts, participated in liberation of many cities, the occupation of Berlin. In post-war years, in 1945 he was the Chief of the Soviet military group located in Germany, in 1946-1951 - Chief of the Political Departments of the Land Forces of the USSR Armed

Forces. On December 6, 1942, he was honored with the degree of major-general. He was awarded with Lenin's two, Red Flag three, command Suvorov the 2nd degree, Patriotic War the 1st degree orders.

### HAMBARZUMYAN HAMBARZUM

*Lieutenant-General of the Artillery of the Soviet Army (1968)*

**Hambardzum Mironi Hambardzumyan** (born in 11/29/1919, c.Kislovodsk) is a military figure of the Soviet army. In 1938 he left the secondary school, in 1940 - Sevastopol Antiaircraft Artillery College, in 1954 and 1960 the higher course of the command staff attached to the USSR Artillery Military Academy. During the Great Patriotic War he was a commander of the antiaircraft battery, division, regiment, participated in the battles of Smolensk, Moscow, in the liberation of Belarus and Transbaltica, in the occupation of Kyonigsberg. He finished his military path with the liberation of the city of Shtetin, on April 26, 1945, in the position of the commander of the reserve antiaircraft-artillery division. In 1946-1949 he was the chief of the antiaircraft-rocket field of fire, in 1950-1956 - commander of regiment, union, in 1956-1971 - commander of the antiaircraft-rocket division, in 1971-1973 - Chief of the Troops of the Antiaircraft Defense of the Military County of Turkestan. From 1973, in the USSR Antiaircraft Defense he led responsible positions. In 1962 he was honored with the degree of major-general. On February 27, 1971, he was released to reserve. He was awarded with Red Flag two, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Red Star three orders.



### KOBULOV HMAYAK

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army (07/09/1945)*

*Acting Minister of Internal Affairs of the Ukraine (1938-1939)*

*Minister of State Security, Internal Affairs of Uzbekistan (1941-1945)*

**Hmayak Zakari Kobulov** (born in 1906, Tbilisi-02/26/1955, Moscow, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) received his education in Tbilisi. In 1920-1927 he was engaged in different jobs, he was an inspector, instructor and an accountant. In 1927 he began serving in the bodies of state security. He was the accountant of the financial department of the plenipotentiary, assistant to accountant, acting accountant, commissioner of the 1st division of the economic department, senior commissioner, operative commissioner, chief of the 1st division of economic department, chief of the 3rd division of the secret-political department, chief of the 2nd division of the 1st department, chief of the regional department of Akhhaltsikhe, then - Gagra, in 1938 - Acting Minister of Internal Affairs of Abkhazia, in 1938-1939 - the 1st Deputy of Internal Affairs of the Ukraine, then - Acting Minister, in 1939-1941 - an Open Agent of the Secretary of



the Soviet Mission in Germany, then of the 1st adviser with roofing protection in Berlin. On July 20, 1941, he was appointed as the Minister of the State Security of Uzbekistan. In 1941-1945 he was the Minister of Internal Affairs in Uzbekistan. On February 14, 1943, he was honored with the degree of the 3rd degree commissary of state security. In 1945-1953 he was in responsible positions in the system of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. He was the chief of the operative department of the general department on the issues of the prisoners of war and the interned people, the first deputy of the chief of the department, chief of the operative department - deputy chief of the "S" department on extortion, coordination and realization of investigation results about A-bomb, the 1st deputy of the chief of the general department of camps - chief of the department on the issues of the prisoners of war and interned people, deputy chief of the control inspection, representative of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Germany. He was awarded with Kutuzov the 2nd degree, Red Flag four (two in 1944), Working Red Flag, Red Star orders. He was honored with the badges of the "Honorary Worker of the State Security", "Honored Employee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs." He was arrested in the GDR on June 27, 1953 and was transferred to Moscow. In prison he was subjected to the greatest humiliations and tortures, inhuman torments. He was a strong, brave, courageous, determined person, and, ignoring the tortures, he flatly refused to incriminate himself and to write a pardon petition. He was shot on February 26, 1955. He was not justified.

### KOCHARYANTS SAMVEL

*Lieutenant-General of the Engineering-Technical Service of the Soviet Army  
(Close Decree, 1960s)*



**Samvel Grigori Kocharyants** (born in 01/07/1909, the RA, Gegharkunik, c.Gavar - 08/04/1993, the RF, Arzamas) is a Soviet renowned scientist-physicist, figure of improvement of arms and military equipment, Doctor of Technical Sciences (1958), professor (1962), the RSFSR honored figure of science and technology (1962), Double Hero of the Soviet Socialist Work (1962, 1984), laureate of Lenin Prize (1961), seven times' laureate of the USSR State Award (1949, 1951, 1954, 1977). In 1929 he left the secondary school of Gavar with honors, in 1930 - the 1st year of the Faculty of Physics of Yerevan State University. His parents were rich and were considered to be kulaks. The informer told the authorities of the university about that, and alongside his brother Sos, he was removed from the University. They left for Moscow and hiding the identity, entered Moscow Energetic Institute. In 1937 he graduated from Moscow Energetic Institute, in 1940 - the aspirantura of the same institute. In 1940-1945 he was a lecturer of Moscow Energetic Institute, head of chair, dean. In 1945 he was involved in the nuclear program, and when in 1947 the USSR Super Secret Company was formed, which

finally got the name of "Arzamas-16" (now-Russian Nuclear Center), S. Kocharyants was included in the staff of the center. S. Kocharyants served in the center of "Arzamas-16" for 47 years. On August 29, 1949, he fulfilled the test of the nuclear bomb created by atomic center. He led the development work of the automatic system of bomb. In the cover of 28 scientists, participated in the creation of the atomic bomb and had maximum excellence, he was honored with the USSR State the first degree award. In 1951 S. Kocharyants received his second state award. On September 12 of 1954, the test of the hydrogen bomb was fulfilled, created by "Arzamas-16" for the first time in the world (S. Kocharyants received his third state award). In 1955, in Ural, "Chelyabinsk - 70", the second super-secret atomic center was created and K. Sholkin transferred to "Chelyabinsk - 70" as the scientific leader and chief-constructor, and S. Kocharyants was appointed as the scientific leader and chief-constructor of "Arzamas-16". He participated in the creation and testing works of the systems of anti-ballistic defense of Moscow, then -the USSR. He was awarded with Lenin's seven orders. In 1987 his bronze bust was erected in Gavar. He was a great patriot, living many years far from the fatherland of Armenia he didn't forget Armenian. He was very grieved with the bad news of the liberation battle of Artsakh.

### MALAKYAN SUREN

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army (1979)*

**Suren Harutiuni Malakyan** (born in 1923, the region of Ijevan, v.Gandzakar - 09/01/1987) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. He is the grandson of Karapet Sarukhanian, the Head of the village of Achajur. His parents transferred to Baku. In 1940 he left one of the local secondary schools, entered Tbilisi Artillery College (from the 2nd year he left for front), in 1963 he graduated from Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze. He participated in the war in the area of Kiev. In 1943 he was appointed in the staff of the Soviet Troops located in Iran. In 1963 he was appointed as the chief of the 4th department of the military county of Odessa. He was the Head of the Chair of the Military-Political Academy of Moscow.

### MAGHALOV RUBEN

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army*

**Ruben Grigori Maghalov** (born in 1933, Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Soviet army. He graduated from Tbilisi military college and the USSR AF Moscow Military Political Academy. In 1961-1962 he served in one of the units located in Tbilisi. In the mid-1980s he was the deputy Chief of the Political Department of the Central Asian Military County. After the abolition of the Soviet Union, he served in the Political Department of the North Caucasian Military County (Rostov-on-Don) in the Russian Federation.





## MARGARYAN RUBEN

*The Soviet Lieutenant-General (07/09/1945)*

*Minister of IA of the Autonomous Republic of Dagestan*

Ruben Hambardzumi Margaryan (born in 1896, Nagorno-Karabakh, Shushi-1956, Moscow) is a Soviet military figure, Deputy of the Second Convocation of the USSR Supreme Council. He studied at Shushi Real College. In 1915-1917 he served in Tsarist Army, participated in World War I, fought in the area of Western Armenia. In 1917 he was demobilized and returned to Baku. In 1921 he began serving in the bodies of the Soviet State Security. In 1940-1943 he was the Deputy Minister of the Internal Affairs of Azerbaijan. In 1943 he was appointed as the Minister of the Internal Affairs of Autonomous Republic of Dagestan. In 1943 he was honored with the degree of major-general. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag two, Kutuzov the 2nd, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Working Red Flag orders. He was honored with "Honored Chekist" badge. He was released to reserve in 1953.



## MARTIROSYAN SARGIS

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army (06/27/1945)*

Sargis Soghomoni Martirosyan (born in 09/21/1900, the province of Shamakhi, v.Madrasa - 02/15/1984, Yerevan) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, Hero of the Soviet Union (05/29/1945). He studied at the parochial school of the village, in 1918 - graduated from Gevorgian Seminary of Ejmiatsin, in 1928 - the higher military course of Moscow of the General Staff of the Red Army, in 1956 - the USSR AF Academy of the General Staff. In 1918 he entered the ranks of the Red Guard. In 1922-1938 he served in the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division. In 1939-1940 he was the chief of the operative section of one of the rifle divisions of the Special Military County of Belarus, then - in the Soviet Troops distributed in Transbaltica. On the eve of the Soviet Patriotic War he was appointed as the chief of the staff of the one of the divisions of the county of Kharkov. In the fall of 1941, in the deep rear of the country, the 340th rifle division was formed under his leadership, which reached the front with combined hike, entered the ranks of the 49th army, beat the enemy in the boundaries of Shemetovo-Melekhovo, joined the 50th army and occupied the city of Kaluga. In the autumn of 1943 he was appointed as the commander of the 50th corps of the 38th army acting in the cover of the Ukrainian Front. The corps excelled in overcoming the Dnieper River and liberation of Kiev. In April of 1944 he admitted the 73rd rifle corps, which participated in the liberation battles of Moldova, Romania, Poland, Germany and Czechoslovakia, ending his military path in Prague. After the war he was in command positions in the USSR different military counties. On December 20,

1942, he was honored with the degree of major-general. He was awarded with Lenin's four, Red Flag four, command Suvorov the 2nd degree orders. He resigned in 1953 and until the end of his life he led the works of the Armenian Department of the Company of the Soviet-Czechoslovakian Relationship in Yerevan.

### MELKUMOV LEVON

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet State Security Service (1980s)*

**Levon Nikolayi Melkumov** (born in 1924) is a figure of the Soviet State Security Service, Deputy of the 8th and 9th sessions of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Council, Deputy of the 10th session of the USSR Supreme Council, honorable employee of the USSR State Security Service. His parents were from Artsakh. He participated in the Soviet Great Patriotic War. In 1945 he graduated from Stavropol Military-Political College, in 1949 - Economic Institute of Samarghand, in 1952 - the two-year course of preparation of leaders of the Higher School of the USSR Security Service. In 1949-1950 he was the Secretary of the Regional Committee of the Komsomol Union of Samarghand. In 1952-1983, in the system of Uzbekistan State Security Service he was a chief of division, chief of department, in 1968-1970 - chief of the 2nd department, in 1970 - 1978 - Deputy President, in 1978-1983 - the President of the SSR KGB in Uzbekistan. In 1983-1986 - he served in the KGB mission in Czechoslovakia. In 1987-1991 he was the Chief of the USSR KGB. In 1981-1983 he was a member of the central committee and bureau of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. He was awarded with Military Red Flag, Working Red Flag, Red Star, Relationship of Nations, Great Victory, Pyotr I orders, "Military Service" and about thirty other medals.



### MIKOYAN ALEKSEY

*Lieutenant-General of Aviation of the Soviet Army (1972)*

**Aleksey Anastasi Mikoyan** (born in 12/20/1925, c.Rostov-on-Don - 12/19/1986, Moscow) is a Soviet military figure, the Soviet statesman Anastas Mikoyan's son. In 1942 he left the secondary school, in 1943 - Military-Aviation School, in 1949, with honors, Air Force Academy, in 1953 - Moscow Military-Political Academy after V. Lenin, in 1958 - the Military Academy after K. Voroshilov of the USSR AF General Staff. In 1943, just after the pilot school, he was sent to front. He participated in the Great Patriotic War: he was a pilot, senior pilot and a commander of the aviation link. In post-war years he continued his service: in 1949-1951 he was the deputy Commander of the Aviation regiment, in 1952-1957 - Commander of the Destructive Avia Regiment. In 1958 he was appointed as the Commander of the Avia Division, in 1962 - Commander of the Avia Union. In 1962 he was honored with the degree of major-general.





## MIKOYAN STEPAN

*Lieutenant-General of Aviation of the Soviet Army (1980)*

**Stepan Anastasi Mikoyan** (born in 07/12/1922, Tbilisi) is a Soviet military figure, hero of the Soviet Union (1975), USSR honored testing pilot (1963), Candidate of Technical Sciences. He is the son of the Soviet statesman Anastas Mikoian. In 1939 he left the secondary school, in 1941 - Karachinsky Air Force School after Al. Myasnikian, in 1951, with honors, the Faculty of Engineering of Moscow Air Force Engineering Academy after N. Zhukovsky. In 1941 he was appointed as a pilot of the 16th attacking aviation regiment of Moscow Antiaircraft Defense. In the years of the Great Patriotic War, he was a fighter-pilot, senior pilot and commander of aviation lines in the Western, Don's, Northwestern fronts, participated in the battles of Moscow and Stalingrad, achieved victory with the title of captain. In 1951-1957 he was a testing pilot of the reactive plane of the research institute of the USSR AF Air Forces, in 1957-1958 - Deputy Chief of the Department of the Job of Flight Experts, in 1958 - Deputy Chief of the Institute, in 1959-1980 - Chief of Department. In 1980 he was appointed as the Deputy of the General Director of "Molonia" research and production association. In 1951 he received the title of the 3rd, in 1954 - the 2nd, the 1st level military expert. In 1956 he received the title of colonel, in 1961 he was honored with the degree of major-general. He was awarded with Red Flag, Red Star three orders.

## MINASYAN GURGEN

*Lieutenant-General of Aviation of the Soviet Army (1980)*

**Gurgen Minasyan** (the date of birth is unknown - 1965, Yerevan, was buried in the Pantheon of Tokhmakh Cemetery) is a Soviet military figure, an expert-pilot of the USSR. He worked with the chief-constructor Sergej Korolyov.



## MNATSAKANOV ALEXANDER

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army (1985)*

**Alexander Sidori Mnatsakanov** (Mnatsakanyan) (born in 02/23/1921, Vladikavkaz) is a Soviet military figure, Hero of the Soviet Union (03/24/1945). In 1938 he left the secondary school, in 1941 - the Engineering Institute of the Transcaucasian Railway Transport of Tbilisi, in 1942 - the Panzer College of the city of Kamishin of the district of Stalingrad, in 1947 - Moscow Academy of Panzer Troops, in 1955 - the USSR Military-Diplomatic Academy of the Armed Forces. In 1947 he was a lecturer of the Tank College of Orjonikidze, in 1947-1951 - the Chief of the Staff of the Investigative Battalion of the Armenian 89th Tamanian Rifle Division, the bearer of three decorations. In 1955-1957 he was a military diplomat. In Syria,

Lebanon, he was an assistant to the military attaché attached to the USSR Embassies, in Laos, Iraq, Syria, Morocco, military attaché attached to the USSR Embassies. In 1977-1986 he was the Chief of the Faculty of the Military-Diplomatic Academy of the Soviet Army. In 1968 he was honored with the degree of major-general. He resigned in 1986. In 1942-1944 he participated in the Great Patriotic War. In the cover of the 3rd tank brigade he participated in the battles of Stalingrad. He fought in Leningradsky Front. He displayed active participation in the liberation of the cities of Voyskovitsky, Kipen, Krasnoe Selo. In 1986 he retired. He was awarded with Lenin's, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Red Star three orders, the 3rd degree order for the Service to fatherland in the USSR Armed Forces, "For Courage" and other medals.

### OHANJANYAN GURGEN

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Justice (03/11/1943)*

**Gurgen (Grigori) Hovhannesi Ohanjanyan** (03/01(14)/1902, Yerevan - 07/17/1965, Yerevan) is a figure of the Soviet Military Justice. In the months of September-November of 1920 he studied at Petrograd Institute of Eastern Languages, in 1925 - he completed the higher law course of the Red Army. In 1925-1941 he was a prosecutor of the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division, investigator of the prosecutions of Leningrad and Moscow Military Counties, assistant to the prosecutor of the Trans-Caucasian Military County, assistant to the prosecutor of the General Military Prosecution of the Red Army. Beginning from the first days of the Great Patriotic War, he was the deputy prosecutor of the Western, the 2nd Ukrainian and the 1st Belarusian Fronts. He participated in the battles of Smolensk, Moscow, Korsun-Shevchenkovsky and Berlin acts. In post-war years he was the deputy prosecutor of the Soviet Military Group located in Germany. He was awarded with the Soviet Lenin's, Red Flag, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Red Star, Polish "Cross of Brave Men" orders.

### PATALOV EVGENY

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Internal Service (1976)*

*The ASSR IA Minister (1974-1983)*

**Evgeny Gurgeni Patalov** (born in 1925, Kharbin) is a figure of the Soviet Internal Service. In 1945 he graduated from Vladivostok Mechanical Technical College, in 1962 - the USSR MIA Moscow Higher School. In 1945-1956 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1957 he began serving in the system of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1957 he was an inspector of the IA Department of Leninsky District of Moscow, in 1964-1967 - Chief of the IA Department of Timirzayev District of Moscow, in 1967-1971 -



Deputy Chief of the Department of Criminal Investigation of Moscow, in 1971-1974 - Chief of the Department of Internal affairs of Kirov Region. In 1974-1983 he was the ASSR Minister of Internal Affairs. After his resignation he settled down in the city of Moscow. On November 20, 2000, the RA Ministry of Internal Affairs celebrated the 75th anniversary of the lieutenant-general of reserve, Evgeny Patalov.



### SAFRAZBEKYAN LEVON

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army (07/09/1945)*

**Levon Bogdani Safrazbekyan** (born in 08/14/1893, Baku - 08/13/1954, he died in the explosion taken place in Novokuibyshevsk Oil-Refining Plant) is a Soviet state and military figure, constructor, one of the founders of the Soviet oil and gas construction branch. He graduated the 7th form of the gymnasium, in 1916 - the School of Non-Commissioned Officers, in 1921 - the Military Academy of the Red Army. In 1915-1918 he served in Tsarist Army : he was a non-commissioned officer of the 3rd infantry border regiment of the 25th Yerevansky division, was appointed as the Chief of the Section of Railway Construction being built in the area of Persia, then - Chief of the Section of Ani of the Railway of Alexandropol. In 1918-1919 he was a commissioner on supply of the Caucasian Front, in 1921-1922 - assistant to the Chief of the Military-Historical Department of the Committee of the Preparation and Service of the Revolutionary Army of the Republic of Far East, in 1922-1923 - employee on assignments of the commander of the 5th army, in 1928-1934 - Chief and Director of the Construction of Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant, in 1934-1935 - Chief of the Construction of Yaroslavl Automobile Plant, in 1935-1937 - Chief of the Construction of Gorky Automobile Plant, in 1937-1938 - Chief of the General Department of the Capital Construction of the USSR Ministry of Machinery Building, in 1938-1941 - Chief of the trust of "Glkhgazshin" attached to the USSR CPC, in 1941-1946 - Deputy Minister of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs - Chief of the General Department of the Airfield Construction of MIA, the USSR, in 1946-1948 - Deputy of Minister, on Construction of the Industrial Companies of Fuel, in 1948-1954 - Deputy on Construction of the USSR Minister of Oil Industry. In 1943 he was honored with the degree of major-general. He was awarded with Lenin's three, Kutuzov the 1st degree, Working Red Flag orders. All the awards, including the gun award, are kept in Moscow Museum of History and City Museum of Novokuybishevsk.

## SHOLKIN KIRIL

*Lieutenant-General of the Engineering-Technical Service of the Soviet Army*

*(Closed Decree, 1950s)*



**Kiril Ivani Sholkin** (Kirakos Hovhannesi Metaksyan) (born in 05/17/1911, Tbilisi-11/08/1968, Moscow) is a Soviet renowned scientist- physicist, figure of improvement of arms and military equipment, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences (10/19/1938), Doctor (11/12/1946), the USSR AS Associate Member (1953), Triple Hero of Socialist Work (1949, 1951, 1953), laureate of Lenin Award (1958), four times winner of the USSR State Award (1943, 1949, 1951, 1954). He comes from the Armenian Metaksian family (the "metaks" of the surname of metaks-ian was directly translated into sholk-in for secrecy in the closed system). In 1928 he left No. 1 Secondary School of Karasubazar, in 1932 - the Physical-Technical Faculty of the Crimean Pedagogical Institute, in 1941 - the Doctorial of Leningrad Institute of Chemical Physics. At the beginning of the 1930s, he was called by Leningrad Institute of Chemical Physics and until 1941 he fulfilled scientific works at that institute, examined and did experiments on combustion and explosion. In July of 1941, he joined the army voluntarily, he was a secret service man, however, half a year later he was called and sent to Kazan, to the Institute of Chemical Physics. In 1943 the Institute was transferred to Moscow. He worked on creation of nuclear weapons. In 1947 the USSR Atomic Super-Secret Center was formed, which finally received the name of "Arzamas-16" (now-Russian Nuclear Center). In 1947-1955 he was the Head of the Scientific-Research Sector and the First Deputy of the General Construction of the Center of "Arzamas-16." On August 29, 1949, the testing of the atomic bomb was fulfilled, created by the atomic center. 28 scientists, participated in the creation of the atomic bomb and maximum excelled, were honored with the USSR State the first degree award, and I. Kurchatov, Yu. Khariton, K. Sholkin were also awarded with the title of the hero of Socialist Work. In 1951 Sholkin received his second star of the hero of Socialist Work for the air bomb invested in the armament of the army. On September 12, 1954, the test of the hydrogen bomb was fulfilled, created by "Arzamas-16" for the first time in the world (K. Sholkin received his third star of the hero of Socialist Work). In 1955, in Ural, "Chelyabinsk - 70", the second super-secret atomic center was created. In 1955-1960 K. Sholkin was the scientific head and the chief-constructor of "Chelyabinsk - 70" super-secret atomic center. In 1960 he got ill and returned to Moscow, Institute of Chemical Physics. In October of 1960, union special pension was appointed to the 49-year old scientist. Because of his getting ill and leaving the industry of atomic system, the same system began removing severely K. Sholkin's name, ignoring his past services. The system removed

him, like later the names of Yu. Zeldovich, A. Sakharov and other eminent scientists. At the end of 1960, his book of "Denotation Processes" was published. He made public lectures. He made a lecture at Kiev University. On May 23, 1971, K. Sholkin's bronze sculpture-memorial was attached to the wall of Belogorsy (Karasubazar) No. 1 Secondary School. His bust was placed in the area of the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences of Georgia (Tbilisi). He was awarded with Lenin's four, Red Flag, Red Star orders.

### SHAHINYAN HAYKAZ

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Internal Service (1987)*

*The ASSR IA Minister (1983-1988)*



**Haykaz Srapiioni Shahinyan** (born in 1924, Yerevan - 1993) is a figure of the Soviet internal service. In 1931-1934, alongside his family, he lived in the city of Ivanovo. On June 21, 1941, he left the secondary school, in 1942 - the 2nd year of Yerevan Engineering Institute, the 3rd year of Tashkent Law Institute, in 1957 - Evening Department of the Law Faculty of Yerevan State University, in 1958 - the training course of the operative staff of Moscow. In 1942-1950 he was in the Soviet Army and served in PCIA (MIA) regiment. In 1950-1958 he worked in Yerevan Factory of Precise Electronic Devices, then - in the ASSR KGB. In 1963-1964 he was in Cyprus on mission and organized the repatriation of Armenians of Cyprus. In 1969 he was appointed as the Deputy President on Human Resources of KGB, the USSR. In 1969-1977 he was the first Deputy of the ASSR IA Minister, in 1977-1983 - Deputy Judge of the ASSR. In 1983-1988 he was the ASSR Minister of Internal Affairs. In 1972 he was honored with the degree of major-general.

### SUMBATOV-TOPURIDZE YUVELYAN

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army (07/09/1945)*

*Minister of Internal Affairs of Azerbaijan (1937-1938)*



**Yuvelyan Davidi Sumbatov-Topodidze** (born in 1889, Kutayis - 1960, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a Soviet figure of the state security. He studied at the village school and Russian College. In 1907-1910 he was an unskilled worker in the Poti port. In 1910-1914 he served in Tsarist Army. In 1914 he was called up and in the Northern Front, he participated in World War I. In 1918-1920 he was engaged in revolutionary activity. In 1920-1947 he served in Special Committee, in the system of state security and internal affairs. In 1937-1938 he was the Minister of Internal Affairs of Azerbaijan. In 1938-1947 he was in responsible offices of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. On April 3, 1947, he was sent to reserve. In 1947-

1953 he was the Deputy President of the Council of Ministers of Azerbaijan. He was arrested on July 15, 1953. During the investigation he was diagnosed with "reactive psikhoz." He was sent to compulsory treatment. The case was suspended because of his death. On November 29, 1935, he was honored with the degree of major-general. He was awarded with Lenin's two, Red Star four, Working Red Flag four, Patriotic War the 1st degree orders.

### TAMRUCHI VLADIMIR

*Kombrig of the Soviet Army (Major-General, 1935)*

*Major-General of the tank Troops of the Soviet Army (06/04/1940)*

*Lieutenant-General of the Tank Troops of the Soviet Army (11/09/1941)*

Vladimir Stepani Tamruchi (Vladimir Stepani Demirchyan) (born on 04/20/1892, the RF, the district of Penza, v. Maly Butas - 10/28/1950, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, Associate Professor (1935). His parents were among the Armenians of Nakhichevan who considered themselves coming from the family of the Armenian eminent poet and critic Mikayel Nalbandian. He studied at the City College of Baku, City College of Rostov, in 1915 - he graduated from Tbilisi Military College, in 1917 - the preparatory course of Petrograd Academy of the General Staff. In 1915-1916 he served in the Caucasian Front of the Russian Army, he was a junior officer of the artillery company of the castle of Kars, then-commander of the artillery company of the castle of Erzurum, participated in the occupation of Erzurum. In 1917-1918 he was the acting chief of the staff of the same corps. After the establishment of the Soviet regime in Armenia, he entered voluntarily the ranks of the Armenian Red Army: he was the deputy chief of the operative department of the army, Chief of the Operative Department of the Staff of the People's Commissariat of the ASSR Military Affairs, then - the staff of the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division. In September of 1921, he was an adviser of the Armenian committee in the conference of Kars and participated in October 13 Kars treaty signing ceremony. In 1923 he transferred to Tbilisi from Armenia, in 1925 - Moscow, he was in command offices, lectured at the academies of military-technical and motorized-automatic troops. In 1933-1940 he was a senior lecturer of the Military Academy after M. Frunze of the General Staff of the Soviet Army, Head of the Panzer Chair, in 1940-1941 - assistant to the general inspector of the auto-panzer troops, in 1941-1943 - commander of the 22nd automatic corps, commander of the auto-panzer troops of the South-Western Front, then - deputy on auto-panzer troops of the commander of the same front. On June 4, 1940, he was honored with the degree of major-general of tank troops. In 1941-1943 he participated in the defense of Ukraine, in the attacking



battles towards Zhitomir. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Star orders. On May 22, 1943, he was arrested on unfounded charges for being a member of the espionage anti-Soviet company. He categorically denied all the charges. He died in prison in 1950. In August of 1953 his case was reviewed and was shortened because of the lack of offense.



### TER-GASPARYAN GEVORG

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army (05/11/1949)*

**Gevorg Andreyi Ter-Gasparyan** (born in 10/23/1903, c.Nakhichevan - 08/31/1949, Moscow) is a Soviet military figure. He received his elementary education in his birthplace, in 1924 he completed the military-political courses, then the courses of the command-staff, in 1926 - Armenian United Military School after Al. Myasnikian in Yerevan, in 1938 - Moscow Military Academy after M. V. Frunze. In 1920-1935 he served in the Armenian 76th Mountain Rifle Division: he was a commander of platoon, company, assistant to the chief of the staff of the regiment. In 1940s he was appointed as the commander of the 227th division. In 1941-1942, the 227th division successively entered into the composition of the 21st, 38th, 40th armies of the Southwestern Front, carried out successfully the attack organized towards Kharkov. In 1942-1943 he was the deputy on parade line of the commander of the 21st army. At the beginning of 1943 he was appointed as the chief of the staff of the 60th army. In the autumn of 1943, the army participated in the crossing of the Rivers of Desna, Dnieper, in the liberation of Kiev, he was among the liberators of Belarus and Transbaltica. In July of 1945, he was appointed and until his death he was the chief of the staff of Kiev Military County - the first deputy of the commander of troops. On May 18, 1943, he was honored with the degree of major-general. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag two, captain's Suvorov the 1st and the 2nd, Bogdan Khmel'nitsky the 2nd degree orders.



### TER-GRIGORYAN NORAT

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army (1985)*

**Norat Grigori Ter-Grigoryants** (born in 07/16/1936, c.Vladikavkaz) is a military figure of the Soviet Army and the Army of the RA. In 1954 he graduated from Vladikavkaz Armenian Secondary School, in 1960 - Ulyanovsk Guardian Tank College, in 1968 - "Vistrel" higher officer course, in 1973 - the USSR Academy of Panzer Troops, in 1980 - the USSR AF Academy of the General Staff. In 1960-1992 he served in the USSR Armed Forces. In 1976-1978 he was the commander of the 93rd motorized rifle division of the Soviet Military Group located in Hungary, in 1980 - the first deputy of the chief of the staff of the military county of Turkestan, in 1981-1983, in

Afghanistan, he was the first deputy of the commander of the Soviet 40th army in Afghanistan. then - chief of the staff, in 1983-1991 - the chief of the general staff of the USSR Land Forces, deputy of the commander-in-chief. In 1980 he was honored with the degree of major-general. In 1992-1993 he served in the RA Armed Forces, he was the chief of the general staff of AF, the RA - the First Deputy of the Minister of the RA Defense. He had active participation in the formation of AF of the RA, defense of the RA borders, and development of the RA AF military Art. In 1993 he transferred to Moscow. Now, he is the President of the Council of Veterans of the Land Forces of the Russian Federation. He was awarded with the Soviet Lenin's, Red Flag, Red Star orders, For the Service to Fatherland the 2nd, the 3rd degree, RA "For the Service to fatherland" the 1st degree medal (09/18/2006), Afghan Red Flag order. In Moscow he published in Russian the book "Armenian Cossacks" about the history of the Armenian Cossacks (2005).

### TUMANYAN HAYK

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army (04/19/1945)*

**Hayk (Gai) Ghazari Tumanyan** (born in 05/12/1901, v.Dsegh, the district of Lori - 11/20/1971, Moscow, is buried in Novodichie Cemetery) is a Soviet military figure, political worker, Candidate of Historical Sciences (1956). In 1917 he graduated from the 5th form of Tbilisi Male Gymnasium, in 1924 - Moscow Communist University after Ya. Sverdlov, in 1929, with honors, the Faculty of Near Eastern Studies of Moscow Military Academy after M. V. Frunze. He was the Deputy of the Inspector of the Head of the Organizational Department of the Party Regional Committee of Sormovo. In 1924 he was called up to military service and was appointed as the Senior Inspector of the Political Department of the North Caucasian Military County. In 1925-1930 he was an assistant to the Military Commissary of the Mountain National Cavalry School of Krasnodar, then - military commissary, assistant to the commander of the 61st cavalry regiment, commander of the battalion of the 3rd regiment of the Pacific Division. In 1930-1933, under the Directorate of the Special Department of the Staff of the Red Army he served in China. In Harbin he was the 1st Secretary of the USSR Consulate, employce of department on special assignments, Chief of the Special Department of "A" (active intelligence-diversion service). In 1937-1938 he fought in Spain. He participated in the Great Patriotic and the Soviet-Japanese wars. In Belarus he formed the first partizan detachments, led Leningradsky 4th Partizan Regiment, he was a member of the Military Council of the 6th Guardian Tank Army. On December 6, 1942, he was honored with the degree of major-general. In 1946-1961 he was the Chief of the Political Department of the Academy of



Panzer Troops, in 1961-1969 - Deputy Chief of the General Department of the USSR Ministry of Defense. In 1969 he resigned. In 1969-1971 he lectured at Moscow Aviation Institute. He was awarded with Lenin's two, Red Flag six, command Suvorov the 1st and the 2nd, Kutuzov the 1st, Bogdan Khmel'nitsky the 1st degree, Red Star, Working Red Flag orders, medals.

### VARDANOV HOVHANNES

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army (1975)*



**Hovhannes Misaki Vardanov** (born in 1923, Georgia, Tbilisi) is a figure of the Soviet Army. In 1939 he left the secondary school of the city of Vladikavkaz, in 1941 - the Military College, in 1947 - Leningrad Higher Military Automobile School, in 1955 - Leningrad Military Transport Academy. At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War he was the commander of the investigative platoon of the 19th tank division of the 5th army of the North-Western Front. Then he fought in the 1st, the 2nd, the 4th Ukrainian Fronts as the chief of the car-service of the 141st rifle division. In post-war years he was the Chief of the Auto School of the 1st guardian automated division of the Transcaucasian Military County, Deputy Chief of the Central Auto Transport Department of the USSR Armed Forces, Chief of the Department of Repair. In 1981-1982 he participated in the battles of Afghanistan. In 1968 he was honored with the degree of major-general.

### VARDANYAN ARTAK

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army (05/31/1954)*



**Artak (Arshak) Armenaki Vardanyan** (born in 02/12/1896, Yerevan - 05/25/1993, Moscow, is buried in Troyekurovsky Cemetery) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, Associate Professor (1954). In 1913 he graduated from Yerevan Classical College, in 1915-1916 he studied at the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics of the University of Saint Petersburg, in 1928 he graduated from the Military Department attached to Leningrad Electro-Technical Institute. At the beginning of World War I, in November of 1914, he left voluntarily for front, in the cover of the Armenian volunteer 4th regiment, in 1915 he participated in the battles of Sarighamish. In 1918-1920 he served in the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. He was a senior electrician of a radio station, Chief of the Radio Station of Yerevan attached to the staff of radio division. After the establishment of the Soviet regime in Armenia, he was appointed as the Chief and Military Commissary of the Radio Division of the Armenian Red Army. In 1920-1923 he was a Military Commissary of the ASSR. In 1928-1931 he was in high offices in the Scientific-Technical Committee of the Department of Communication of the Red Army, then he was the

Head of the Chair of the Military Special School, in 1931-1934 he was the assistant to the Chief of the Communication Department of the Red Army, in 1934 - 1940 - Senior Engineer of Amar (the USA), in 1940-1941 - chief of the 2nd division of the 4th department, in 1941-1945 - chief of the 1st department of the 5th department of the department of investigation of the General Staff of the Red Army. In post-war years he served in the field of military equipment. In 1954 he was appointed as the Head of the Chair of Higher Academic Courses, Deputy Chief of the Courses, and Deputy Chief of the Military Academy of Communication. Later he served in the Central apparatus of the USSR Armed Forces, he was the Director of the Research Institute. On February 22, 1944, he was honored with the degree of major-general. He was awarded with Tsarist Saint George the 4th degree (1915), the Soviet Lenin's, Red Flag three, Bogdan Khmelnitsky the 2nd degree, Red Star orders. He was demobilized in May of 1959 he led one of the departments of the USSR AS Institute of Near Eastern Studies.

### VEKILYAN HOVHANNES

*Lieutenant-General of Artillery of the Soviet Army (07/05/1943)*

**Hovhannes Davidi Vekilyan** (Ivan Davidi Vekilov) (born in 11/24/1894, Georgia, the province of Kakhet, v. Krasnoye Kolodsti-06/16/1953, Moscow, he died during the lecture, is buried in Novodichiye Cemetery) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1912 he graduated from Tbilisi Cadet Corps, in 1914, with honors, Petrograd Artillery College, in 1925 - Moscow Higher Artillery School, in 1952 - Military Academy after K. Voroshilov of the USSR AF General Staff. In 1914-1918 he served in the Western, then Caucasian Front, participated in the battles of Sarighamish, in 1918-1920 - in the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. After the establishment of the Soviet Regime in Armenia, in 1921, he voluntarily entered the ranks of the Armenian Red Army. In 1921-1930 he served in the Armenian 76th Mountain Rifle Division, was a commander of an artillery regiment. In 1930 he was appointed as the chief of the artillery service of the staff of the North Caucasian military county. In 1934-1939 and 1940-1941 he was in responsible offices in the general department of artillery of the General Staff of the Red Army. In 1939-1940 he participated in the Soviet-Finnish War. The artillery regiment poured tons of metal on "Mannerheim Line" and alongside other detachments broke that impregnable strength. In July of 1941, he was appointed as the Deputy Chief of the Staff of the Artillery on the Northern direction, in January of 1942 - Deputy Chief of the Artillery on the Southwestern direction, in April of 1942 - Deputy Chief of the Staff of the Artillery of the Red Army, in November of 1942 - Chief (he organized the artillery



attack during the Operation of Stalingrad) of the Operative Group of the Marshal of Artillery, Voronov, in June of 1943 - chief of the combat training of the artillery of the Red Army. He participated in the defense of Odessa, battles of Stalingrad, the Belarussian, Korsun-Shevchenkivsky, Visla Odersky, Pomeransky acts, in the occupation of Berlin. On January 10, 1942, he was honored with the degree of major-general. In 1946 he was appointed as a lecturer of the Academy of the General Staff. He was awarded with Red Flag three, Red Star, Patriotic War the 1st, captain's Suvorov the 2nd, Kutuzov the 2nd degree orders.

### YUZHBYASHYAN MARIUS

*Lieutenant-General of the State Security of the Soviet Army (1985)*

*The ASSR President of KGB (1978-1988)*



Marius Arami Yuzbashyan (born in 04/03/1924, c.Batumi - 06/21/1993, Yerevan, he was killed near his house, was buried in Moscow) is a figure of the Soviet State Security Service, an honored chekist. In 1943 he left the educational school of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Tbilisi, in 1957 - the Faculty of History of Uzhgorod State University, the Higher Intelligence School of KGB, the USSR. In 1944-1945 he was the deputy commander of some partisan detachments acting in the rear of enemy. In post-war years he was an Operative Commissioner of the Department of Internal Affairs of Transkarpatia. He was in responsible offices. In 1956-1965 he was the USSR KGB Deputy Chief of the 3rd Department (intelligencers') of the mission attached to the GDR Security Bodies, in 1965-1971 - chief of the same department, in 1972-1978 - Deputy Chief of the Department of Illegal Intelligence of KGB of the USSR. In 1978-1988 - he was the President of the ASSR State Security Committee. He was removed from his office in October of 1988. In 1978 he was honored with the degree of major-general.

### MAJOR-GENERALS

#### ACHEMYAN SERGEY

*Major-General of the Troops of Communication of the Soviet Army (1947)*

Sergey Artemi Achemyan (born in 04/19/1917, Moscow - 07/28/1977, Moscow, is buried in Novo Kuntsevo cemetery) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, Candidate of Technical Sciences (1962), double laureate of the USSR State Award (1952, 1976). In 1934 he graduated from the Technical School of Rostov-on-Don, in 1940 - Moscow Institute of the Engineers of Communication with the qualification of an engineer-electrician. In 1940-1946 he served in



the Far Eastern Department of Communication (Khabarovsk). In 1946-1947 he transferred to the USSR Ministry of Communication and organized work over the restoration of communication system damaged because of the war. In 1947, at the age of 30, he was honored with the officer rank of major-general of communication troops and became the youngest general of the Soviet Army. Staying in the system of the USSR Ministry of Communication, at the same time he led the department of the construction and usage of the main lines of communication. In 1956-1962 he was the Deputy Chief of the Central Research Institute of Communication. In 1962 he was appointed as the chief of the same institute. The institute had progress under his directorate: branches were opened in Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa and Yerevan, departments in the cities of Riga, Vilnius and Samara. He fulfilled research works, led scientific studies. He was awarded with Lenin's (1971), Working Red Flag (1966), Symbol of Honor (1956) orders, For Working Courage (1945) medal.

### ADIBEKOV ALBERT

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1986)*

**Albert Ashoti Adibekov** (born in 11/01/1940, c.Vladikavkaz) is a Soviet military figure. In 1960 he graduated from Suvorovsky College of Vladikavkaz, in 1963 - Odessa Combined Arms Command College, in 1972 - Moscow Military Academy after M. V. Frunze and in 1981 - the USSR AF Military Academy of the General Staff. He served in the USSR Northern and Transbaikal Military Counties.



### AGHABEKYAN ARAM

*Major-General of the Railway Troops of the Soviet Army (1945)*

**Aram Davidi Aghabekyan** (Aghabekov) (there is no biographical information, he died and was buried in Moscow) is a military figure of the Soviet army, Doctor of Technical Sciences, professor. In the years of World War II, on the title of colonel, he was the Deputy Chief of the Special County of Railways on the Far Eastern Direction.

### AGHAYAN GURGEN

*Major-General of the Soviet State Security Service (1966)*

**Gurgen Semyoni Aghayan** (born in 04/27/1916, Yelizavetpol - 04/19/1997, Moscow, is buried in Troyekurovsky Cemetery) is a Soviet eminent secret service man. In 1931 he completed the 7th form of the secondary school, in 1935 - Pedagogical Technical College, in 1937-1938 he studied at Yerevan Pedagogical Institute after Khachatur Abovyan, in 1940 he left the School of General Department of the State Security of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs in Tbilisi. In 1940-1944 he served in the anti-reconnaissance bodies of the Caucasian State Security (Gyumri, Vanadzor, Yerevan),



in 1944-1945 - in the same bodies of Ukraine. In 1945 he transferred to Moscow, was included in the system of external reconnaissance and for 35 years he did reconnaissance assignments abroad. He worked in Iran, Austria, twice in Italy. His work was particularly fruitful in Italy. He resigned in 1979 because of his age. After his resignation he lectured at the Institute (now - Academy) of Personnel Training for Reconnaissance. In the 1990s he was the Adviser of Yevgeni Maximovich Primakov, Chief of the RF Service of External Reconnaissance. He was awarded with Red Flag, Working Red Flag, Patriotic War the 2nd degree, Red Star orders, "For the Defense of Caucasus" and other medals. He was honored with the badge of "Honored Employee of the State Security." He was interested in art, was considered to be an art connoisseur, he was a friend of Aram Khachatryan, Dmitry Nalbandyan.



### AGHAYANTS IVAN

*Major-General of the Soviet State Security Service (12/16/1965)*

Ivan Ivani Aghayants (born in 08/28/1911, Getashen-05/12/1968, Moscow) is a Soviet secret service man. In 1929 he left the Secondary School of Gandzak, in 1934 - the course attached to USPA Party Committee, in 1955 - the Higher Party School attached to CPSU Central Committee, in 1956 - the adjuncture of the USSR Military-Diplomatic Academy. From 1930 he worked in the USSR Security Bodies, he was in leading positions in the committee of state security attached to the USSR Council of Ministers. In the 1930s, he was engaged in the revelation of the anti-Soviet programs of the German Fascists. During World War I he led a number of actions against the German Reconnaissance. Representing himself with the alias of Avalov, Ivan Aghayants acted in Iran from November of 1941 until the spring of 1946. In 1943, in Tehran, Fascists had planned to make an attempt upon the lives of the leaders of the USSR, the USA and the Great Britain. This group of terrorists was liquidated due to the efforts of the Soviet secret service men, led by Ivan Aghayants. He continued his job of secret service man in Paris. He was fluent in Persian, Turkish, Spanish, Italian, French, and English. In post-war years he organized and led measures revealing the corrosive actions of the enemy countries against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Alongside the practical work he developed special anti-reconnaissance theoretical basic problems. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag, Working Red Flag, Patriotic War the 2nd degree, Red Star two orders, as well as Bulgarian "September 9, 1944" the 1st degree order. He was awarded with "PCIA Honored Employee", "Honorable Employee of the State Security" badges. The specialists of the central reconnaissance service of the USA considered him as a "basic problem of the theory of misinformation."

## AGHAJANYAN SUREN



*Major-General of the Engineering-Technical Service of the Soviet Army (1943)*  
Suren Ivani (Hovhannesi) Aghajanyan (born in 12/18/1905, Nagorno-Karabakh, the region of Hadrut, v. Azokh-12/16/1958, Moscow) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. He received his secondary education in Baku. In 1920 he settled down in Moscow. In 1929 he graduated from Moscow Technical School. In 1920-1934 he worked at Moscow "Yava" Plant. He was a locksmith, president of the committee of the trade-union of the plant, secretary of the party organization of the plant. In 1934-1938 he was a party secretary of one of the biggest plants of Moscow, then - inspector of the party organization of another plant. In 1939 he was appointed as the commander of the special engineering unit. In 1941 the unit participated in the battles of defense of Kiev. During the years of war the unit built and restored many bridges, lines of communication, roads. In post-war years he was the director of USSR many plants of aviation industry (Moscow, Taganrog, Gorki, Tbilisi). He was elected as a member of Moscow Political Committee (1937-1939), Deputy of the Council of Moscow (1931-1934), member of the political committee of the party of Gorky, member of the regional committee. He was awarded with Lenin's two, Kutuzov the 1st degree, Red Star orders.

## ALAVERDOV MIKHAYIL

*Major-General of the Soviet State Security (1945)*

Mikhail Andrei Alaverdov (Michael Andrei Alaverdyan) (born in 11/14/1900, Nagorno-Karabakh, Shushi - 10/09/1968, Moscow, is buried in Novodichye Cemetery) is a figure of the Soviet State Security, eminent secret service man. He received his primary education in the native gymnasium of Shushi, graduated from Samsonian male gymnasium of the city of Andijan, in 1925 - the correspondence section of the Eastern (Reconnaissance) Faculty of the Academy after M. V. Frunze. In 1918 he began serving in state security bodies. In 1925-1928 he acted in Iran, was a secretary of the USSR Consulate in the city of Kirmanshah. In 1928-1930 he was a resident agent of foreign reconnaissance in Iran. In 1930-1934 he worked in Moscow, in the central apparatus of military counterespionage. In 1933-1934 he led the intelligence secret service networks of Austria (Vienna), Switzerland (Zurich), and France (Paris). In 1934-1936 he was a permanent open agent in Afghanistan, in 1936-1938 - Turkey. In 1938-1940 he worked in the central machinery of foreign reconnaissance and Special Bureau attached to the Minister of Internal Affairs. In 1941 he was appointed as the Chief of the First (German) Department of Information of the First Department. In 1941-1944 he was a permanent agent in Afghanistan and cooperative with English Reconnaissance he could reveal and destroy German Reconnaissance



Network, as well as to prevent the Nazi coup attempt in Afghanistan and Iran. In 1944-1947, in Moscow, he led the Department of Information of Foreign Reconnaissance. In 1947-1955 he was the Deputy on Educational and Scientific Work of the Chief of the Reconnaissance School, then - Higher Reconnaissance School created on the base of that school. In April of 1955, he was demobilized because of his illness. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag, Patriotic War the 1st degree, and Symbol of Honor orders. He was honored with the badge of "Honorary Chekist."



### **ALAVERDYAN CHRISTAPOR**

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (06/04/1940)*

**Christapor Nikoghosi Alaverdyan** (born in 05/25/1897, the RA, the district of Vayots Dzor, v. Oghbin (on the bank of the River Jahuk, now- derelict) - 1942, Nuremberg) is a Soviet military figure. In 1927 he left the United Military School of Kiev, in 1936 - the special course of Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1939 - Military Academy of the General Staff of the Red Army. He was a shepherd, unskilled worker, soldier of Tsarist Army. In 1915 he participated in the Russo-Turkish War and was honored with Georgievsky Cross. In 1919-1920 he participated in civil fights. He served in Ukraine, Central Asia, and Moscow Military County. In 1927 he was appointed as the Chief of the United Military County of Kiev. In 1931-1935 he was the commander of the Armenian 22nd cavalry regiment. He participated in 1939-1940 the Soviet-Finnish War, was the commander of the cavalry division of the 7th army. At the beginning of Patriotic War, the 113th rifle division, under his command, received the first blow of the German-Fascist Army on themselves near the Brest Castle, fought heroically in siege for 18 days. After the heavy battles, the rest of the division retreated, and Major-General Alaverdian was taken prisoner seriously injured and was taken to the concentration camp of Hamelburg. In this camp he formed and led an Anti-Fascist Underground Company. In April of 1942, he was tortured to death in Nuremberg Prison. He was awarded with Military Red Flag two, Working Red Flag orders. Christapor Alaverdian's bust is put in the town of Vayk, the Secondary School of the village of Mkchian of the district of Artashat, the RA, bears his name.

### **ALTUNYAN VALERY**

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (10/17/1990)*

**Valery Gerasimi Altunyan** (born in 03/23/1941, c. Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Army of the Soviet Union and the Army of the Republic of Belarus. In 1961 he graduated from Engelsk Military Zenith Rocket College, in 1975 - Military Command Academy after G. K. Zhukov. In 1961-1971 he was the Commander of the

Calculation of the Air Defense System of the Military County of Moscow, commander of platoon, deputy on armament of the commander of the zenith rocket division, in 1975-1979 - deputy commander of the zenith rocket regiment of the Air Defense System of the County of Nor Yerkir, commander of regiment, in 1979-1981 - commander of zenith rocket brigade, in 1981-1986 - commander of zenith rocket troops of military county, in 1986-1992 - Deputy Commander of the 2nd special army of the air defense of the Military County of Belarus, then - AD Troops of the Republic of Belarus. He retired and settled down in the capital city of Belarus, Minsk.

### AMATUNI ASHOT

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (02/27/1980)*

**Ashot Habeti Amatuni** (born in 12/23/1923, Gyumri) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, Hero of the Soviet Union (02/27/1945). In 1939 he left the secondary school, in 1939-1941-studied at Leninakan Pedagogical Institute, in 1944 he graduated from Saratov Tank College, in 1951 - the USSR Military Academy of Panzer Troops. In 1942 and July of 1944-May of 1945 he participated in World War 2. He participated in defense of Stalingrad, the liberation of Ukraine, Poland, the occupation of Berlin. He was honored with the title "hero of the Soviet Union" for his courage displayed during the liberation of the cities of Polish Sokhachev, Lyuben and Inovrotslav. In 1981-1983 he was the Deputy of the USSR Military Commissary. In 1983 he retired. In 1996 he was restored in the ranks of the RA Armed Forces. In 1984-1995 he was the Director of the RA AF "Mayr Hayastan" Military Muscum. He was awarded with the RA AF Marshal Baghramyan medal (2000), Red Flag (1945), Red Star two (1944, 1956) orders.



### AREVSHATYAN A. G.

*Major-General of the Aviation of the Soviet Army (1979)*

**A.G.Arevshatyan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. He received aviation higher military education. In 1978-1979 he served in Afghanistan. He was a consultant of air forces and an adviser of air defense, he led the 355th aviation regiment.

### ARZUMANYAN MESROP

*Major-General of the Engineering Service of the Soviet Army (1981)*

**Mesrop Hapeti Arzumanyan** (born in 1923, NKR, the region of Martuni, v.Nngi) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. He participated in World War 2.



## ARZUMANYAN SERGEY

*Major-General of the Soviet Internal Service (1962)*

*ASSR Minister of Internal Affairs (1961-1968)*

**Sergey Arkadii Arzumanyan** (born in 09/14/1921, NKR, v.Nerkin Sznek-1970, Yerevan) is a figure of the Soviet Internal Service and is a public figure, Deputy of the ASSR Supreme Council. In 1939 he left the Russian Secondary School of the city of Grozny, in 1941 - Astrakhan Rifle-Machine Gun College, in 1946 - Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1960 - the Military Academy after K. Voroshilov of the USSR AF General Staff. At the beginning of the Soviet Great Patriotic War, in July of 1941 he was appointed as the commander of the platoon of the machine gun company of the 501st rifle regiment of the 162nd rifle division and in the area of the city of Vitebsk he received a baptism by fire. In the autumn of 1941 he was the commander of the company of the 290th regiment of the 186th division, then - assistant to the chief of the staff of the 298th rifle regiment of the same division, in the summer of 1942 - chief of the staff of the rifle regiment of the 332nd division of Kalinin Front, then - chief of the staff of the 811th regiment, in the summer of 1944 - chief of the staff of the 376th regiment of the 220th division of the Belarusian 3rd front. In 1946-1956 he served in the Soviet military group located in Germany, was a chief of the staff of a unit. In 1960-1961 he was the chief of the staff of the motorized rifle division. In 1961-1968 he was the ASSR Minister of Internal Affairs.



## ASATUROV EVGENY

*Major-General of the Communication Troops of the Soviet Army (05/09/1961)*

**Evgeny Zakari Asaturov** (born in 12/29/1913, Tbilisi - 04/21/1985, Moscow) is a Soviet military figure. In 1930 he left Tbilisi Experimental-Demonstrative School, in 1938, with honors, Tbilisi Engineering Institute of Telecommunication. In 1930-1938 he was the electrician of the fine cloth factory of the "Soviet Georgia", in 1938-1941 - the engineer of Tbilisi Device-Constructional Factory, senior engineer-chief of the constructional group. On June 24, 1941, he was called up to the army. The lieutenant of reserve was appointed as an assistant to the Chief of the Telephone and Telegram Department of the Communication Department of the Transcaucasian Front. After three months he was appointed as a senior assistant to the Chief of the Division of Communication Department of the Fronts of Crimea and then the Northern Caucasus. In the autumn of 1942 he was appointed as a senior assistant to the Division of Communication Department of the Front of Stalingrad. In 1943-1945 he served in Communication Departments of the Ukrainian 1st and 4th Fronts. He participated in the liberation battles of Ukraine, Moldova, Romania and Czechoslovakia. Beginning the Great Patriotic War with the title of lieutenant, he finished it with the title of major. In 1952 he received the title of colonel. In post-war

years he was in responsible offices in different military counties and the USSR Ministry of Defense. He was the chief of the communication troops of the military group located abroad, in 1963-1966 - the Chief of the Faculty of the Command-Engineering Higher College. He was demobilized in 1975. He was awarded with the Great Patriotic War the 1st and the 2nd degree, Red Star, as well as the Czechoslovakian "Military Cross" orders.

### ASLANYAN ALEXANDER

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (02/14/1977)*

**Alexander Stepani Aslanyan** (born in 09/12/1934, NKR, the region of Hadrut, v.Norashen - 11/16/2005, Saint Petersburg) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1956 he graduated from Tbilisi Military College. In the 1970s he served in the Central Asian Military County. In the 1980s he was the first deputy of the chief of the staff of the USSR 4th army. In 1988 he was appointed as the Deputy Chief of the Staff of Leningrad Military County.

### AVETIKYAN HAMIK

*Major-General of the Soviet Internal Service (1956)*

**Hamik Grigori Avetikyan** (Avetikov) (born in 1912, Nagorno-Karabakh, Shushi -1988, Yerevan) is a figure of the Soviet internal service. In 1918, after the arson of Shushi, he transferred to the village of Sos, to his relatives. He graduated from Yerevan Agricultural Institute. In 1935-1939 he worked in Nagorno-Karabakh as an agronomist. In 1939 he was called up to the Red Army, with the title of lieutenant. He participated in Great Patriotic War. He was the Chief of the Counterespionage of the bearer of three decorations, the Armenian 89th Tamanian Division. Leading skillfully the hard work of reconnaissance, he participated in the battle of liberating Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia from the fascist yoke. In 1947 he returned to Yerevan with Tamanian Division. In 1953 he was appointed as the Chief of the ASSR Department of Internal Affairs, at the same time - the First Deputy of the Minister of Internal Affairs. From 1963 he worked at the State Plan, then - as the Director of EANE, Director of the Khosrov Reserve, after which - Governor of Gosstab Affairs.



### AVTANDILYAN ARSEN

*Major-General of the Guard of the Soviet Army (1955)*

**Arsen Markosi Avtandilyan** (born in 11/29/1910, Baku) is a Soviet military figure. In 1929 he completed the 6th form of the Secondary School of the city of Jizak, in 1932, with a certificate of excellence, Tashkent Military School after V. Lenin, in 1933 - the one-year course of propagandists, in 1947 - higher military course attached to "Vistrel" and in 1954 - the higher course attached to Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze. In 1933-1934 he was the commander of the platoon of the school of the cavalry regiment of the 2nd cavalry division of the Transcaucasian Military County, in 1934 - commander of the squadron of the 1st cavalry regiment of the 19th cavalry divi-



sion (Samarghand), in 1935-1936 - Chief of Mary Military School of the 25th cavalry regiment of the 18th mountain cavalry division, in 1937-1941 - deputy commander of the regiment. At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, he was appointed as the commander of the 1083 rifle regiment of the 312th division and was sent to the Northwestern Front. He participated in the defense of the approaches of Moscow. In the autumn of 1941 he was appointed as the commander of the 12th rifle regiment of the 53rd division. In the spring of 1942 he was the commander of the 279th cavalry regiment of the 97th cavalry division for a few months (Samarghand). In the summer of 1942, according to his application, he was again sent to the Western Front. He participated in the battles ongoing in the Caucasian Foothills, in the acts of the Northwestern Front, in the battles of Kursk-Oryol, river crossing of the Dnieper, Oder, and the occupation of Berlin. In post-war years he was a commander of regiment, deputy commander of detachment, then - commander, for a long time. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag three, Red Star, Patriotic War the 1st, Kutuzov the 2nd degree orders. In 1963 he resigned.

### BABAYAN HMAYAK

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (07/13/1944)*



**Hmayak Grigori Babayan** (born in 08/15/1901, the district of Kars, v.Erchi - 04/22/1945, v. Lindenberg, near Berlin) is a Soviet military figure, Hero of the Soviet Union (posthumous, 05/31/1945). In 1924 he left the Armenian United Military School after A.I. Myasnikian in Yerevan, in 1926 - Kiev Command School, in 1929 - Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1944 - the improvement course of the Military Academy. In 1920, escaping the yataghan of Turkish cannibals, he reached Yerevan with his brother and entered voluntarily the ranks of the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division. In 1924-1925 he was a commander of platoon, company, chief of the staff of regiment. In 1929-1942 he was the commander of the rifle regiment located in the city of Ostrolenka of the Belarusian Front. This regiment, among the first ones, received on it the attack of the German fascists. At the beginning of 1942, he was the leader of the group of special importance, in the months of April-May of 1942, in Kerch, he led the military acts of the Armenian 390th division. In 1943, in the front of Oryol-Kursk, he took the 338th Nemansky Division to battle. In 1944 he was appointed as the commander of the 35th automatic brigade and participated in the liberation battles of Poland, the occupation of Berlin. The soldiers of the 35th brigade, among the firsts, entered Berlin. On April 21 of 1945, in Northeastern part of Berlin he was deadly wounded and died the next day. He was awarded with Red Flag three, commander's Suvorov the 2nd, Bogdan Khmel'nitsky the 2nd, Patriotic War the 1st degree orders. There are streets in the cities of Yerevan and Polish Mislibozha after the hero. One of the liquidships of the Soviet fleet had the name of "General Babaian."

## BABAYANTS AVAG

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1981)*

Avag Abeli Babayants (born in 06/12/1932, c.Samarghand) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. His father comes from the city of Hadrut of Artsakh, he is the cousin of Yuri Arshami Babayants, major-general of the RF Reconnaissance. In 1955 he graduated from Ulyanovsk Red-Flag Guardian College, in 1967 - the USSR AF Military-Political Academy. He was a commander of a tank platoon of a tank regiment, deputy on political branch of the commander of the tank battalion, deputy on political branch of the commander of the guardian tank regiment, in 1969-1970 he was the deputy chief of the political department of the 1st guardian motorized rifle division after Lieutenant-General Rusianov, in 1970-1976 - chief of the political department of the 10th guardian motorized rifle division (Akhhaltsikhe) of the Transcaucasian military county, in 1978-1979 - the first deputy of the member of the military council of the 4th combined arms army - chief of the political department, in 1979-1985 - chief of the political department of the 35th combined arms army of the Far Eastern Red-Flag military county, in 1985-1990 - chief of the political department of the staff of the USSR Civil Defense - deputy on politics of the chief of the staff. In 1990 he began serving in the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Russian Federation. He was the Deputy Chief of the Department of Human Resources of the Ministry. He had active participation in the elimination work of the results of the Ukrainian Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant and the earthquake of Spitak in Armenia. He was awarded with For the Service to the Soviet Fatherland the 2nd, the 1st, Red Star, Working Red Flag, Mongolian orders, more than 20 medals.



## BADAMYANTS VALERY

*Major-General of the Soviet KGB (1988)*

Valery Georgii Badamyants (born in 1940, Moscow) is a figure of the Soviet KGB, he is the son of Lieutenant-General Georgi Badamyants. In 1961 he graduated from Moscow College of Border-Guards, in 1969 - the USSR Higher School of KGB. He was the chief of the 7th department of KGB, the USSR. In 1988-1990 he was the President of KGB of the ASSR, and then he transferred to Russia.



## BAGHYAN GRIGOR

*Major-General of the Guard of the Soviet Army (1963)*

Grigor Karapeti Baghyan (born in 03/31/1912, the province of Dashkesan, v. Khachakap-09/27/1965, c. Grodno, Belarus, is buried in the Pantheon of the city of Yerevan) is a Soviet military figure, Hero of the Soviet Union (06/29/1945). In 1929 he left the secondary school, in 1930 - the courses of propagandists, in 1943 - "Vistrel" officers' course, in 1948 - Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1955 - Military Academy of the General Staff after K. Voroshilov of



the USSR AF General Staff. In 1930-1941 he was a teacher of history in his native village, school administrator, school director, Inspector of the Department of People's Education of the region of Martakert, Inspector of the Regional Department of People's Education of Nagorno-Karabakh, inspector of school department of the regional committee of the party, Inspector of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the regional committee. In February of 1941 he entered voluntarily the ranks of the Red Army and was appointed as the propagandist of the 387th (later - 44th guardian regiment) regiment of the 136th division, in the month of May he was appointed as a military commissary of a regiment. With this regiment he participated in the first, most difficult stage of the World War 2: in the battles taken place in Ukraine and in the battle of Stalingrad. In February of 1943 he was appointed as the deputy on political branch of the commander of the 47th guardian rifle regiment of the same division, in June of 1944 he was appointed as the deputy on parade of the commander of the 71st rifle regiment of the 30th rifle division of the Ukrainian 4th Front, then - commander. The regiment excelled when crossing the Dnestr River, during the battles of occupation and protection of the mountain range of the Polish-Czech borderline and other battles. After the war he continued his military service, was a commander of regiment, deputy commander of military unit, commander, deputy commander of military county. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag two, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Red Star two, and Alexander Nevsky orders.

### BAGHRAMYAN GAREN

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (10/11/1974)*



**Garen (Garegin) Isayu Baghramyan** (born in 02/10/1929, the region of Shirak, the area of Ashotsk, v. Gogovit) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1937-1941 he was in exile with his family (Kazakhstan), in 1942 he returned to Vanadzor, then - in 1942 he transferred to Tbilisi. In 1943-1949 he worked at Tbilisi Tank Repairing Plant. In 1949 he was called up to the Soviet Army. In 1952 he graduated from Kiev Artillery College, in 1964 - Saint Petersburg Rocket Academy. In 1952-1955 he was the commander of the platoon of preparing officers of the reserve of NO. 102 anti-tank destroying regiment of Kiev Military County, in 1955-1956 - chief of intelligence service of the artillery division of the same regiment, in 1956-1960 - commander of the battery of the same division, in 1960-1962 - senior officer of the staff of the 18th strategic rocket division, in 1962 - acting commander of the ship of "Urgench" transferring rocket fuel to Kuba, in 1963-1966 - commander of the 664th strategic rocket division, in 1966-1968 - deputy commander of the 586th strategic rocket regiment, in 1968-1970 - commander of the 151st strategic rocket reg-

iment, in 1970-1975 - deputy commander of the 25th strategic rocket division. In 1975 he was released to reserve because of illness. In 1975-1990 he was the Chief of the Special Department of Yerevan State Economic Institute. In 1992-1994 he served in the RA Armed Forces: he was the chief of the RA AF officer command courses. He was awarded with "For the Defense of Caucasus", "For the Victory against Germany" medals.

### **BAGHRAMYAN ILYA**

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1971)*

**Ilya Alexseyi Baghramyan** (born in 10/04/1928, Nagorno-Karabakh, the state of Yelizavetpol, the province of Shamkhor, v. Chardakhlu-05/08/1997, Yerevan) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, Deputy of the ASSR Supreme Council (1975-1985), he is the cousin of Marshal Hovhannes Baghramyan. In 1959 he graduated from Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1969 - Military Academy of the General Staff of AF, the USSR. He served in Lettish rifle division, in the Soviet military group located in the GDR, in the Central Asian and Transcaucasian Military Counties. He was a commander of battalion, regiment, and rifle division. In 1973-1984 he was the President of the Central Committee of DOSAAF of the ASSR.



### **BAROYAN HOVHANNES**

*Major-General of the Soviet Medical Service (1960s)*

**Hovhannes Vagharshaki Baroyan** (born in 12/24/1906, Yerevan-09/30/1985, Moscow) is a figure of the military-medical service of the Soviet Army, Doctor of Medical Sciences (1953), professor (1959), honored figure of the ASSR Science (1966). In 1932 he graduated from Moscow First Medical Institute. In the years of the Soviet Great Patriotic War, on the title of colonel, he was the director of the Soviet hospitals in Iran and the commissioner of the Soviet Red Cross in the East (1943). He led some foreign expeditions of the elimination of special dangerous infectious diseases. In 1964-1980 he was the Director of the Institute of Epidemiology and Bacteriology after N. Gamalea of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, from 1967, at the same time, he was the Head of the Chair of Epidemiology of the Central Institute of Doctors' Development. The works were on the research of epidemiology, bacteriology, virusology, different problems on immunology. He invented the aerosol camera. He was an honorable member of the scientific companies of many countries, International Association of Epidemiologists, President of the Cooperation Committee of the Elimination of Infectious Diseases of the USSR Presidency of Medical Sciences, President of the Scientific Council of Immunology and Allergology of the USSR AMS Presidency.





## BENDEROV VLADIMIR

*Engineer-Major-General of the Soviet Aviation (1969)*

Vladimir Nikolayevich Benderov (born in 1924, Moscow - died in 06/03/1973, during the demonstrative flight of the plane of "TU-144" in Paris - Le Bourget Airport) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, Honored Test Pilot of the USSR. He wrote in his recollections that he is an Armenian. 4 years before his death he was in one of the holiday houses of Tsakhkadzor with his wife. Here, on February 10 of 1969, Vladimir Benderov wrote about his family: "My father, Nikolay Ivanovich, was from Astrakhan by birth, from an Armenian family. My father graduated from Astrakhan Real College, then the Medical Faculty of Kazan University. In 1912-1917 he was a doctor in Kirghizia, in 1917 he transferred to Moscow." V. Benderov wrote about him, too: "I was born in Moscow, in 1924. I studied at a naval college. In 1943 I entered the Military-Engineering Academy after N. Zhukovsky and graduated from it in 1950. I worked in the Engineering-Constructional Bureau of A. N. Tupolev, for some time I was an engineer, then the deputy chief of summer testing center of Tupolev Constructional Bureau. I put to the test many planes." He tested the planes of TU-104, TU-107, TU-110, TU-114, TU-124, TU-134, TU-144. In the last years V. Benderov was the Deputy of Chief-Constructor A. N. Tupolev.

## BERBERYAN ALEXANDER

*Major-General of the Aviation of the Soviet Army (1960s)*

Alexander Movsesi Berberyan (born in 1902) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. He served in aviation. He is the cousin of the famous writer Nina Bereberova and is recollected in her biographical book published in 1996.

## BEZHANOV GRIGORY

*Major-General of the Soviet State Security Service (07/09/1945)*



Grigory Akimi Bezhanov (Grigory Hovakimi Bezhanyan) (born in 1897, Tbilisi - 05/14/1965, Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. He was born in a family from Karabakh. In 1917 he graduated, with honors, Tbilisi College of Commerce, in 1917-1920 he studied at Petrograd Institute of the Engineers of Communication Ways, in 1929 he graduated from the correspondence section of Tbilisi Institute of the Engineers of Railway Transport. In 1920 he voluntarily entered the Red Army, and after a few months, according to his application, he began serving in the system of the all-Union emergency committee. In 1938-1939 he was the 1st deputy of the People's Commissary of the State Security of Abkhazia, in 1940-1941 he was the chief of one of the leading departments of Leningrad Department of State Security. He participated in World War 2, during the block-

ade of Leningrad, he was engaged in the organization work of evacuation and supply. In 1943-1944 he was the Chief of the Regional Department of Stavropol State Security, in 1944 - the Minister of KGB of the Kabardino-Balkar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. In post-war years he was in high offices in the structures of the Soviet Army. In the last years of his service he was the President of the Committee of the State Security of the Kabardino-Balkar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag three, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Red Star, Symbol of Honor orders. He was honored with the titles of "Honorary Checkist", "Honorary Railway Man" titles.

### **BOSHNAGHYAN ARSEN**

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1958)*

**Arsen Sergeyi Boshnaghyan** (born in 06/26/1914, the RA, the district of Gegharkunik, t.Gavar-01/08/1972, Yerevan) is a Soviet military figure. In 1928 he graduated from Gavar Secondary School, in 1928-1930 he studied at two-year preparatory military school after S. Orjonikidze in Baku, in 1932 he left the Transcaucasian United Infantry School of Tbilisi, in 1935 - Orenburg Aviation School, in 1955-the higher course of the USSR AF General Staff. In 1932-1935 he served in different units of the Transcaucasian Military County, in 1935-1940 he was an assistant to the commander of the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division. During the first stage of the Great Patriotic War, in 1941-1943 he was an assistant to the chief of the direction of the general staff. During that time he participated in the planning and fulfilling of the military acts of the Soviet troops under Moscow, Northern Caucasus, Crimea, and Sevastopol. In 1943-1945 he was the chief of the operative department of the staff of the rifle corps of the 6th guardian army of Transbaltica 1st Front. In post-war years he was the chief of the division of Transbaltica Military County, then - chief of the staff of corps, in 1955-1958 - the chief of the Belarusian Military County, chief of the staff of the troops of the Transcarpatian Military County, in 1960-1963 he served in the Soviet Military Group located in Germany. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag two, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Red Star orders. He resigned in 1968.



### **CHARAKYAN TIGRAN**

*Major-General of the Medical Service of the Soviet Army (05/09/1961)*

**Tigran Karapeti Charakyan** (born in 08/31/1909, Saint Petersburg) is a Soviet figure of military medical service, physiologist, radiology specialist, Doctor of Medical Sciences (1967), professor (1971). His father was from Akhaltsikhe. In 1916 he settled down in Rostov-on-Don with his family. In 1927 left the secondary school, in 1939, with



honors, Leningrad Military Medical Academy after S.M.Kirov, in 1941, with honors, the adjuncture of the same academy. In 1927-1931 he was a turner in one of the factories. In 1931-1971 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1931-1934 he was a private commander of the 8th radio battalion, commander of platoon. In 1939-1945 he was the head of the experiment station of the Military Medical Academy, in the cover of the special brigade he gave invaluable assistance to the wounded people in the Ukrainian Front. In 1945-1949 he was a lecturer of the Military Medical Academy, in 1949-1951 - senior lecturer. In 1951 he was appointed as the chief of laboratory. In 1952 he received the rank of the colonel of medical service. He is an author of many researches, including monographs. He was awarded with Red Flag, Red Star orders. In 1971 he retired. After retiring he lectured at Leningrad State University.

### CHAYLAKHYAN GEVORG

*Major-General of Artillery of the Soviet Army (1943)*



**Gevorg Christapori Chaylakhyan** (born in 1897, Nor Nakhichevan - 01/16/1963, c. Kharkov) is a Soviet military figure. He was a member of the Armenian Central Committee (1935). In 1902 he settled down in the city of Novochoerkassk with his family. In 1916, with a silver medal, he graduated from Novochoerkassk College, in 1917 - Petrograd Kostantinovsky Artillery College, in 1938 - higher artillery course of development of commanders of the city of Pushkin. In June of 1917 he was appointed as the commander of the artillery battery of one of the regiments of the city of Chuguyev, then - junior officer of the 1st battery of the Siberian artillery brigade, he fought against the Germans and received a baptism by fire. At the end of 1917 he was appointed as a junior officer of Yerevan light artillery battery of the Armenian corps, participated in the fights against the Turkish, on May 22-27 of 1918 he participated in the heroic battle of Sardarapat. In 1918-1920 he served in the Armed Forces of the First Republic of Armenia. After establishing Soviet power in Armenia he entered the ranks of the Armenian Red Army. In 1920-1935 he served in the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division: he was a commander of platoon, battery, division, chief of the artillery of division. In 1935-1940 he was the chief of the operative department of air defense of corps (Baku). In the first two months of the Great Patriotic War, in the military county of Lvov, he participated in the defense of Ukraine. In 1941-1943 he was the Head of the Chair of AD higher School, in 1943-1945 - chief of AD of the Trans-Caucasian Front. In 1945 he participated in the Soviet-Japanese War. In 1946-1958 he was the Head of the Chair of the Military Academy of Artillery after L. Govorov. He was awarded with ASSR Red Flag, Soviet Lenin's, Red Flag two, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Red Star orders. He was demobilized in 1958.

## CHAPCHAKHOV GEVORG

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (the 20th Century)*

Gevorg Lazri Chapchakhov (there is no biographical information) is a Soviet military figure, the son of the first Armenian hero of World War 2, Lazr Chapchakhov.

## CHILINGARYAN DAVID

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (the 20th Century)*

David S. Chilingaryan (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. He was the commander of the division of the USSR Northern military group located in Poland.

## CHUBAROV VLADIMIR

*Director - General of the 3rd Degree (Range) Traction of the USSR Ministry of the Railway Communication (Major-General, 1960s)*

Vladimir Vasiliyi Chubarov (there is no biographical information) is figure of the Soviet Army and the railway, hero of the Soviet socialist work. In 1942-1943 he was the chief of the railway junction of Ladoga, in 1959-1963 - chief of Leningrad-Moscow Railway Department, in 1967-1977 - chief of October Railway.



## DADALYAN HOVHANNES

*Major-General of the Medical Service of the Soviet Army (05/09/1961)*

Hovhannes Mikayeli Dadalyan (Ivan Dadalov) (born in 1918, c. Derbend-1990) is a figure of the Soviet medical service, his parents were from Shushi by birth. In 1937 he left the Secondary School of Pyatigorsk, in September of 1941 - the Medical Institute of Krasnodar and was called up to army. In September of 1941 he was appointed as a doctor of battalion of the 204th reserve regiment of Bryansk front. He received a baptism by fire near the settlement of Mikhaylovskaya on the direction of Rilsk-Lgov-Kursk, then in the cover of the 18th special rifle brigade, he participated in the battles of Rancenburg, under Moscow. In 1942 he was appointed as the commander of the sanitary-medical battalion of the 338th rifle division, in September of 1943 - corps doctor of the Ukrainian 1st front. In this position he participated in the battles for the cities of Lutsk, Sandomir, Forst, Berlin, Dresden, and Prague. In 1945-1950 he was the inspector of medical-sanitary service of the Hungarian central group of the Soviet Army, chief of the medical department of the military group located in Germany, chief of the medical department of the group of Potsdam, then - chief of the 3rd department, in 1950-1953 - chief of the med-



ical-sanitary department of the Transcaucasian Military County, in 1953-1960 - chief of the medical-sanitary department of the military group located in Germany. In 1961 he was appointed as the chief of the medical-sanitary department of the Central Asian Military County. He was awarded with Red Flag, Patriotic War the 1st and the 2nd, Red Star two orders.



### **DADAYAN HAKOB**

*Major-General of the Engineering-Technical Service of the Soviet Army  
(02/23/1967)*

**Hakob Stepani Dadayan** (born in 03/23/1923, Baku) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1941 he left one of the Russian schools in Baku, in 1942 - Baku Antiaircraft Artillery College, in 1952 - the USSR Military Academy of Communication, on May 15 of 1942, from the square of the college, he was sent to Stalingrad front of the World War 2, he was the commander of the platoon of the of the 1078th antiaircraft-artillery regiment, then - battery. On September 27 of 1942, in the center of Stalingrad, he was severely wounded in the breast by a projectile fragment. He returned to the ranks in May of 1943 and was appointed as the commander of the battery of the 61st separate artillery division of the Transbaikalian 61st tank division. He participated in the Soviet-Japanese War and was again seriously wounded a few days before the victory. In post-war years he was a commander of regiment, deputy commander of a military unit, commander of a military unit. In 1983 he was appointed as the Deputy of the USSR General State Inspector of the Environmental Protection. He was awarded with Lenin's order.

### **DADAYANTS ASHOT**

*Major-General of the Soviet Security Service (20th Century)*

**Ashot Sarukhani Dadayants** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the State security service. He was born in the region of Hadrut in Artsakh. He lived and served in Moscow. He was the Deputy President of KGB, the ASSR.



### **DARBINYAN VLADIMIR**

*Major-General of the Soviet Internal Service (1972)  
ASSR Minister of Internal Affairs (1969-1974)*

**Vladimir (Volodya) Sargisi Darbinyan** (born in 1931, the RA, the region of Ijevan, v.Achajur - 03/19/2015, Yerevan) is a figure of the Soviet internal service, Deputy of the first-second sessions of RA National Assembly (1996-2003). In 1954 he graduated from the Faculty of History of Yerevan State University. Later he graduated from the correspondence section of the Law Faculty of same university. He worked in Young Communists' League and party bodies. In

1954-1957 he was the First Secretary of the regional committee of Ijevan of ALCUY, in 1957-1960 - the 2nd Secretary of ALCUY Central Committee, in 1961-1963 - the 1st Secretary of ALCUY Central Committee, in 1963-1968 - the 1st Secretary of the Regional Committee of Hoktemberian of ACP, in 1969-1975 - ASSR IA Minister, in 1975-1991 - Deputy Minister of ASSR Justice, in 1991-1994 - President of the Armenian Lawyers Association, in 1998-2003 - Director of Sardarapat Heroes Memorial. In 1991-2000 he was the 2nd Secretary of ACP Central Committee, in 2000-2003 - the 1st Secretary. Sardarapat Heroes Memorial was built on his own initiative.

### DEDEOGHLYAN TIMOFEY

*Major-General of the Guard of the Soviet Army (03/27/1942)*

**Timofey Vladimiri Dedeoghlyan** (born in 03/04/1898, Tbilisi - 1989, Odessa) is a Soviet military figure. In 1923 he left the School of Red Commanders of Kharkov, in 1930 - the training course of commissaries of cavalry units, in 1933 - the Red School of Elders, in 1940 - the higher cavalry courses of Novochoerkask, in 1942 - the courses of Ufa Military Academy after K. Voroshilov. He entered Red Army in 1919 and participated in the civil war ongoing in Russia. He served in the 45th division of I. Yakir, then in the brigade of Kotovsky. In 1920 he fought against White Poland. In 1923-1941 he was the commander of the student platoon of the School of Commanders on Kharkov, commander of the student platoon of the united school of the 2nd cavalry corps, commander of the platoon of the 14th cavalry regiment of Bessarabian 3rd division, assistant to the commander of the machine gun squadron, commander of the squadron of the 16th cavalry regiment, chief of the school of the 14th cavalry regiment - political instructor, deputy on rear of the commander of the same regiment, commander of the 131st cavalry regiment of the 5th division, deputy commander of the rifle division. In 1939-1940 he participated in the liberation of the Western Ukraine and Western Belarus. During the Soviet Great Patriotic War he fought in different fronts, was the commander of the 49th cavalry division, deputy commander of the 2nd guardian cavalry corps. In 1944 he transferred to Far East, became the commander of the 84th cavalry division. From August 9, 1945 to September 2 he participated in the Soviet-Japanese War. In post-war years he was the inspector of the cavalry of the Northern military group, in 1947-1953 - Director of the Military Horse-Breeding Plant of Tersk. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag three, commander's Suvorov the 2nd, and Patriotic War the 1st degree orders. He was released to reserve in 1953.





## GALSTYAN BENJAMIN

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (12/06/1942)*

**Benjamin Hovhannesi Galstyan** (born in 03/07/1902, the RA, the district of Shirak, v.Benjamin - 12/04/1942, Pulkovo, near Leningrad, is buried in Leningrad, in the Cemetery of Alexander Nevsky Monastery) is a Soviet military figure. In 1931 he left the Transcaucasian United Infantry School of Tbilisi, in 1936-Leningrad Military Academy after V. Lenin. He was called up for military service in the Red Army in 1924. He served in the Armenian 76th separate mountain rifle division. In 1939 he participated in the liberation of the Western Ukraine and Western Belarus, in 1940 - the Soviet-Finnish War. During the World War 2 he was the commissary of the 70th, then 125th rifle divisions and participated in the battles for the defense of the city of Leningrad. At the beginning of 1942 he was appointed as the commissary of the operative group Neva fulfilling the defense of Leningrad (the group included some enhanced divisions), and in summer - a member of the military council of the 42nd army. He died in the battle of defense of Pulkovo Heights. He was awarded with Red Flag order, "For Courage" medal. There is a street in the city of Saint Petersburg after him.



## GALSTYAN VOSKAN

*Major-General of the Soviet Internal Service (1990)*

**Voskan Arshaki Galstyan** (born in 1939, c. Sochi) is a figure of the Soviet internal service, Doctor of the Science of Law, Professor of Moscow Institute of Law, "Honored Employee of the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs", member of the Russian Union of Journalists, Master of Sports in Sambo. In the mid-1970s he was the chief of the Department of Internal Affairs of Sevan, the RA, and in 1991 - RA IA Deputy Minister. He was in this office for short time, returned to Moscow and continued his service in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR, then - the RF. He was the Deputy Chief of the USSR MIA General Department. Later he was the Head of the Chair of the RF MIA Moscow University, member of the RF MIA Expertise Council. He published more than 100 scientific and exoteric works.



## GASPARYAN ISAHAK

*Major-General of the Guard of the Soviet Army (02/22/1944)*

**Isahak Gaspari Gasparyan** (born in 06/17/1902, the state of Van, the province of Bayazet, v.Sind - 10/19/1962, Sochi, is buried in Yerevan) is a Soviet military figure. He received his elementary education at the children's home of Ijevan, in 1927 he graduated from the Transcaucasian United Infantry College of Tbilisi, in 1930 - the centralized course of border-guards in Moscow, in post-war years - the

course of the command staff of the Academy after M. Frunze, then the Academy after K. Voroshilov of the General Staff. In 1919-1920 he was a soldier of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. In 1922 he was called up for military service in the Red Army and was appointed as a soldier of the 2nd regiment of the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division. In 1927-1930 he was the commander of the platoon of the Caucasian 8th regiment of the 3rd rifle division, then - assistant on political branch of the commander of company (Gyumri), in 1930-1933 - chief of the intelligence service of the Transcaucasian Border Unit (Lenkoran), in 1933-1941 - chief of the staff of the battalion of the 122nd rifle regiment of the 41st rifle division, chief of the school of regiment, chief of the staff of regiment (Baku), chief of the intelligence service of the 151st rifle division. In September of 1941 he was appointed as the chief of the intelligence service of the 25th rifle corps of the 19th army of Volkhovsky front. In 1942-1945 he was deputy commander of the division of the Uralian Military County, commander of the 9th destructive - antitank brigade of the Western front, commander of the 290th division, commander of the 94th guardian rifle division of the 5th army of the Belarusian 1st front, he participated in a dozen of battles, the occupation of Berlin. In 1946-1957 he was a commander of military units. He was awarded with Lenin's two, Red Flag four, commander's Suvorov the 2nd degree, Red Star orders. In 1957 he was demobilized because of his poor health.

### GASPARYAN SUREN

*Major-General of the Technical Troops of the Soviet Army (01/17/1944)*

**Suren Artemi Gasparyan** (born in 08/01/1901, NKR, the region of Martuni, v.Norashen - 01/05/1955, Leningrad) is a Soviet military figure. In 1922 he left the Russian School of Ashkhabad, in 1927 - Leningrad College of Military Communications after M. V. Frunze, in 1937, with the first degree diploma, the Military Transport Academy of the Red Army. In 1922 he was called up to a real military service in the Red Army and was appointed as a soldier of Ashkhabad 13th railway regiment. In 1923 he transferred to the 2nd battalion of Moscow Railway. In 1927 - 1929 he was the commander of the platoon of the 8th railway regiment of Ryazan, in 1929-1930 - inspector of the department of the military-transport service of Moscow-Ryazan Railway, in 1930 - regulator of the 3rd department of the staff of the Military County of Moscow, in 1931-1933 - assistant to the chief of the 3rd department of the staff of the Transcaucasian Military County. In 1937-1939 he was the chief of the military-transport service of Kazan Railway, in 1939 - chief of the military-transport service of Trans-Baikal Railway. In this position he did a great work for providing the front of Khalkhin Gol with soldiers and techniques. In



1940-1941 he was the chief of the military-transport service of the railway of the city of Kovel of Western Ukraine and during the first stage of Patriotic War he provided the evacuation of cargo from the front line to rear. In the summer of 1941 he was appointed as the chief of the military communications of the 38th army of the Western Front, in March of 1942 - deputy chief of military communication of Moscow Military County, in October of 1943 he was the chief of the traffic of the Northwestern Railway, in April of 1944 - chief of the locomotion service of the troops in Moscow Military County. In post-war years he continued his service in railway troops. He was the commissary of the chief of the USSR AF Communication in Transbaltica Railway. In 1951-1954 he lectured at Leningrad Military Transport Academy. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag two, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Red Star, Symbol of Honor orders. He resigned in September of 1954.

### GHAZARYAN ANDRANIK

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (02/22/1943)*



**Andranik Abrahami Ghazaryan** (born in 05/14/1904, Nagorno-Karabakh, Shushi - 01/16/1992, Simferopol) is a Soviet military figure, Hero of the Soviet Union (09/16/1943). He received elementary education, in 1928 he left Yerevan A1. Myasnikian Armenian United Military School, in 1942 - the commanders course of Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze. In 1920 he entered voluntarily the ranks of the Red Army and was appointed as a pupil of the musical platoon of Yerevan Garrison of the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division. In 1920-1937 he served in the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division: he was a commander of platoon, company, battalion, chief of the staff of regiment, commander of regiment. In 1938-1939 he was the Head of the Chair of Military Sciences of Yerevan State University, in 1940 he lectured the development courses of Saratov Command Staff. He started the Soviet Great Patriotic War near the regional committee of Novomoskovsky of the district of Dnepropetrovsk. The 988th regiment, led by him, beat off the violent attacks of Germans for ten days. In the spring of 1942, in the front of Bryansk, he led the 134th brigade, then - the 74th rifle division. He excelled in the battles of Kursk. In September of 1943, the 74th division, among the first ones, fulfilled the crossing of the Dnieper. The commander was injured seriously and was sent to Moscow. After completing the academic course, he was appointed as the commander of the 215th division. In March of 1945, the division participated in the occupation of the Belarusian, Litvian a number of settlements and Kϕnigsberg. In 1945 the division transferred to Far East and was included in the cover of the 5th army of the 1st Far Eastern Front. From August 9 of 1945 until September 2 he participated in the

Soviet-Japanese War. Then he was appointed as a representative of the Soviet Command in Manchuria. After the war he was appointed as a representative of the Soviet Command in the Southern Manchuria. Until 1955, in a number of military counties, he was a deputy commander of military union. He was awarded with the Soviet Lenin two, Red Flag five, commanders' Suvorov the 2nd degree three, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Chinese "Yan Guy" orders. He was demobilized in 1955.

### GHAZARYAN ASHOT

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (04/23/1970)*

**Ashot Vagharshaki Ghazaryan** (born in 07/11/1921, Georgia, the region of Tsalka, v.Chiftkilisa - 10/15/1995, Yerevan) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, Hero of the Soviet Union (03/24/1945), ASSR Deputy of the 9-11th convocations of the Supreme Council, Member of the USSR Union of Writers (1976), laureate of the ASSR State Award (1985). He received his secondary education in Tbilisi, in 1949 he graduated from the USSR Military Academy of Panzer Troops. He participated in 1939-1940 Soviet-Finnish and 1941-1945 Great Patriotic Wars. He excelled with his courage at the beginning of 1945, during the battles of the Eastern Prussia, on January 18-22, the tank battalion led by him, went deep into the rear of the enemy for 150 kilometers and disorganized the communications of German troops with a unique exploit. In 1969-1987 he was an ASSR Military Commissary, in 1987-1995 - President of the Veterans of the Armenian War and Labor. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Star two orders. In 1975-1985, in Armenian and Russian, he published the four-volume "War, People, Destinies", Russian "A Quarter Century on Tanks" (Yerevan, 1970, 1972) popular books.



### GHAZINYAN ISHKHAN

*Major-General of the Soviet Internal Service (1978)*

**Ishkhan Gigoli Ghazinyan** (born in 12/20/1927, the RA, the district of Tavush, v.Koti) is a figure of the Soviet Internal Service. In 1949 he left the school of police, in 1954, with honors, the Evening Department of Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1944 he began serving in the RA MIA System. In 1954-1958 he was an operative commissioner, senior inspector of department, in 1958-1960 - chief of IA Department of the region of Kirov, in 1960-1962 - chief of IA Department of Spandarian region, in 1962-1974 - deputy chief of Yerevan Police Department, chief of the department of republic state motor vehicle inspectorate. In 1975-1984 he was a Deputy Minister of ASSR Internal Affairs. In 1984 he was appointed as the Deputy President of "Haydzuk" Concern.



## GHANDILYAN HAMBARDZUM

*Director - General of the 3rd Degree (Range) Traction of the USSR Ministry of the Railway Communication (Major-General, 1980s)*

**Hambardzum Aghasu Ghandilyan** (the date of birth is unknown - 05/03/1993, Yerevan, a victim of terrorism) is a figure of the Soviet Railway. On August 5 of 2008, a fleet of Gyumri-Yerevan power train was called after him.

## GOZULOV SERGEY

*Major-General of the Medical Service of the Soviet Army (1975)*

**Sergey Avdeyi Gozulov** (born in 02/09/1921, Rostov) is a figure of the medical service of the Soviet Army, specialist of the aviation medicine and psychological physiology, Doctor of Medical Sciences (1969), professor, laureate of the USSR State Award (1953). In 1942 he graduated from the Military Faculty of Moscow 2nd Medical Institute, in 1948 - Military-Medical Academy. In 1941-1984 he served in the Soviet Army. He participated in the World War 2. In 1941-1942 he was a physician-specialist, in 1943-1951 - doctor of aviation regiment, in 1951-1961 - scientific worker of the research institute, inspector of laboratory, in 1961-1970 - chief of department, in 1970-1974 - Chief of the Scientific Research Institute, in 1974-1984 - leading researcher of the Institute of Biophysics of the USSR Ministry of Health. He published more than 200 scientific works. He was awarded with October revolution, Red Star orders, many medals.

## GRIGORYAN ARTASHES

*Major-General of Quartermaster Service of the Soviet Army (04/08/1944)*

**Artashes Arshaki Grigoryan** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Soviet military and internal service. During the years of World War 2 he was the Deputy Chief of the General Department of Armament of the USSR People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs.

## GRIGORYAN GRIGOR

*Major-General of Guard of the Soviet Army (07/11/1945)*

**Grigor Arkadii (Arshaki) Grigoryan** (born in 1998, Gyumri - 03/27/1970, Leningrad) is a Soviet military figure. He left Gyumri School of Trade, in 1928 - Kiev Military School, in 1931 - Novocherkassk Higher Cavalry School, in 1942 - Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze. In 1917 he was called to military service in Tsarist Army. In November of 1917 he entered voluntarily the ranks of the Red Army. He was a commander of platoon. During 1918-1920 Civil War he served in the 1st cavalry army, participated in the battles Denikin, Vranghel, White Polish, in 1921-1922 he fought against the Ukrainian Petlyurians, in 1923-1924 - Basmachis of Central Asia. In the Armenian mountain rifle division he was a com-



mander of a separate cavalry squadron. During the Soviet Great Patriotic War he was the commander of the 217th rifle division and entered the war near the city of Lvov. In 1942 he was injured seriously, after the treatment he was appointed as a commander of another division. The division participated in the liberation of Ukraine, Belarus and Poland, in the occupation of Berlin. In Post-war years he continued his service, was a deputy commander of guardian corps. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag four, Working Red Flag orders.

### GRIGORYAN KALANTAR

*Major-General of the Soviet Internal Service (1978)*

**Kalantar Samsoni Grigoryan** (born in 12/18/1925, the RA, the region of Artik, v.Panos - 11/25/1997, Yerevan) is a figure of the USSR Internal Service. Deputy of the ASSR Supreme Council. In 1931 his family settled down in Kalinino. In 1941, interrupting his education in Kalinino, he was called up voluntarily and was sent to Krasnodar Military College. He graduated in 1943 and was sent to front. He was demobilized in 1945. In 1957 he graduated from Law Faculty of YSU, in 1965 - Party Higher School attached to CPSU Central Committee. In 1948-1976 he was in office in the USSR Soviet and party bodies. He was the President of the Executive Committee of the Regional Council of Kalinino, the First Secretary of the Party Regional Committee of Kalinino, Chief of Stepanavan Territorial Department, the First Secretary of the Party Regional Committee of Meghri. In 1969-1976 he was the Deputy Governor of the Affairs of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party, then - deputy inspector of the department of administrative organs. In 1976 he was appointed and until the end of his life he was the ASSR IA Deputy Minister. He was awarded with the Soviet Patriotic War the 1st degree two orders and "For Courage" medal.



### GRIGORYAN KHOREN

*Major-General of the Soviet Security (07/09/1945)*

*ASSR Minister of Internal Affairs (1947-1953s)*

**Khoren Hovhannesi (Ivani) Grigoryan** (born in 1902, the RA, the region of Kapan, v. Sevkar-1956, Moscow, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a figure of the Soviet military and internal service. He received his primary education in his native village, left the Diocesan School of Shushi, in parallel with work he received military higher education. After leaving the Diocesan School, he left for Baku and began serving in the system of oil industry. In 1918 he entered voluntarily the ranks of the Red Army, participated in the battles of defense of Baku Commune. In 1921 he was appointed as an assistant to the chief operative part of regiment. He worked at Azerbaijan Emergency Committee. Until 1941 he worked in the systems of the United State



Political Department and Ministry of Internal Affairs. He became the Deputy Minister of Azerbaijan Internal Affairs. In the years of Great Patriotic War he participated in the defense of Caucasus, fulfilled governmental assignments. In 1947-1953 he was the ASSR Minister of Internal Affairs. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag, Working Red Flag, Symbol of Honor orders. He was removed from organs in 1953, and then was arrested on the issue of "Baghirov and Friends." He was sentenced and shot in 1956. In 1955, the USSR Council of Ministers, on the basis of the mediation of the USSR IA Minister and KGB President, alongside other 15 generals, deprived him of the title of general. It was during his ministry and under his supervision that "Dinamo" stadium was built in Yerevan. He was the organizer and leader of the afforestation of the edges of Yerevan-Sevan freeway.

### **GHULYANTS YENOK**

*Major-General of the Quartermaster Service of the Soviet Army (11/19/1944)*

**Yenok Hayrapeti Ghulyants** (there is no biographical information) is a Soviet military figure, laureate of the Soviet State Award. During the years of the Great Patriotic War, he was the chief-engineer of the 235th artillery plant, then - director. He worked in the city of Perm. He was the chief technologist of the plant of artillery.

### **HAKHNAZARYAN KARAPET**

*Major-General of Artillery of the Soviet Army (11/18/1944)*

**Karapet Vardani Hakhnazaryan** (born on 01/28/1894, the RA, the district of Ararat, v. Verin Artashat-02/08/1980, Krasnodar, is buried in Verin Artashat) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1909 he left the two-year school of Dvin, in 1912 - Russian Gymnasium of Yerevan, in 1916 - the School of Non-Commissioned Officers of Tbilisi (he studied with H. Baghramyan in the same group), in 1930 - Higher Officer Artillery School, in 1941 - the evening department of Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze. In 1916-1917, in the Northwestern Front he participated in I World War. In 1918 he voluntarily entered the ranks of the Red Army and was appointed as a commander of armored square. In 1920-1941, in the ranks of the Red Army, he was in different officer offices, he was the commander of the platoon, company of the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division, commander of the battery of the artillery regiment, chief of the staff of the same regiment, deputy chief-lecturer of Kharkov Artillery School. During the Soviet Great Patriotic War he was the chief of the artillery of the 8th rifle division of the front of Bryansk (1941-1943), in the months of February-August of 1943 - commander of the separate 9th artillery brigade, then - the 64th heavy artillery brigade, in August of 1943 - deputy commander of the artillery of the 43rd army of the 1st Transbaltica Front, from July of 1944 until May of 1945 -



commander of the artillery of the 1st rifle corps of the same army. In 1945-1953 he was in different command offices. He was awarded with Tsarist Saint George the 4th, Saint Vladimir the 4th, Saint Ann the 3rd, Saint Stanislav the 3rd degree, Soviet Lenin's, Red Flag five, Patriotic War the 1st degree two orders. He was demobilized in 1953.

### **HAKHNAZARYAN HMAAYAK**

*Major-General of the Engineering-Artillery Service of the Soviet Army  
(11/18/1944)*

**Hmayak Nikoghosi Hakhnazaryan** (born in 11/13/1898, c. Nakhichevan-06/07/1987, Moscow) is a figure of the Soviet Army, one of the founders of the Soviet school of artillery military reserve. He is a laureate of state award (1950). In 1919 he graduated from Tbilisi Real College, in 1930 - Leningrad Military Technical Academy after F. Dzerzhinsky. In 1918 he entered voluntarily the ranks of the Armenian corps and fought in the Armenian-Turkish Front, participated in the battle of Sardarapat, in 1918-1920 he served in the ranks of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia. In 1920 he entered voluntarily the ranks of the Red Army. In 1921-1925 he was the chief of the artillery of the armored train of "Azatamart." In 1930 he was the chief of the service of the experiments of projectiles and cannons of Leningrad Military Technical Military Rehearsal. In 1931-1939 he served as a specialist of the division of the artillery general department of the Red Army, in 1939-1944 - deputy of the general constructor of the Scientific Research Machine-Building Institute of the USSR Ministry of Military Reserve, in 1944-1950 - chief-constructor. Then, until 1954, he worked in the field of the development of military technique. With his direct participation, 19 types of military reserve were developed and put into the armament in the USSR. He was awarded with the ASSR Working Red Flag, Soviet Lenin's, Red Flag two, Patriotic War the 1st, Kutuzov the 2nd degree, Red Star, Working Red Flag orders.



### **HAKOBYAN GHEVOND**

*Engineer - Major-General of the Soviet Army (1971)*

**Ghevond Avagi Hakobyan** (born in 11/26/1908, the RA, the district of Lori, Vanadzor-1986, Yerevan, is buried in the City Cemetery of Kiev) is a Soviet military figure. In 1925-1927 he studied at school, in 1927-1931 - Gyumri Technical School, in 1937 he graduated from Military Engineering Academy after V. Kuybishev. In 1939-1940, in the position of the engineer of special devices of avia regiment, he participated in the liberation of the Western Ukraine and Eastern Belarus and in the Soviet-Finnish War. During II World War, he was an engineer-instructor of the special service in the staff of the air forces of the Northern Front, in 1943 - deputy of the general engineer



of the 4th air army. In 1945-1947 he served in the Soviet military group located in Germany, in 1947-1950 - general staff of air forces. In 1951-1963 he was the Head of the Radio Technical Faculty of Kiev Engineering-Aviation Higher Military College. In 1958 he was honored with the degree of major-general of the engineering-technical service. He participated in the liberation of Northern Caucasus, Taman, Kuban, Ukraine, Belarus, in the battles of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Red Star three orders. In 1971 he was released to reserve and settled down in the city of Yerevan. He was often at schools, led patriotic lessons.

### HAMBARDZUMYAN VILEN

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1970s)*

**Vilen Hambardzumyan** (born in 06/08/1942, the RA, the district of Shirak, v.Getk) is a military figure of the Soviet Army.

### HAYRAPETOV EDUARD

*Major-General of the Soviet Internal Service (1981)*



**Eduard Eremeyi Hayrapetov** (born in 08/31/1933, v. Mets Shen, the region of Martakert, NKR) is a figure of the Soviet Internal Service. In 1957 he graduated from the Law Faculty of Moscow State University, in 1976 - the First Faculty of the USSR MIA Academy. In 1957-1966 he was the operative commissioner of the 4th and the 3rd divisions of the Department of Internal Affairs of Moscow Political Council, in 1961-62 - senior operative commissioner of the 3rd division of the same department, in 1962-63 - operative commissioner of the 3rd division of the General Department of Police of RSFSR IA Ministry, in 1963-1966 - operative commissioner of the criminal intelligence of the General Department of Police of RSFSR IA Ministry, senior operative commissioner, in 1966-1969 - chief of the intelligence division of the General Department of the USSR MIA Operative Service, in 1969-1974 - general inspector of the special most important affairs of the USSR MIA Department of Criminal Intelligence Service, in 1976-1978 - deputy chief of the division of the USSR MIA Department of Criminal Intelligence Service, in 1978-1979 - deputy chief of the 6th division of the General Department of the USSR MIA Criminal Intelligence Service, in 1979-1981 - general inspector of the USSR MIA Department of Human Resources, in 1981-1982 - deputy chief of the USSR MIA Staff, in 1982-1983 - chief of the USSR MIA Operative Department. In 1983 he retired. In 1995 he was elected as the President of the International Non-Governmental Organization of "Vahan ev Sur" of the maintenance of public order. He had direct participation in the publication work of a lot of books on the operative intelligence serv-

ice, Museum of the General Department of the Operative Intelligence Service. He was awarded with Working Red Flag, Soviet seven medals, seven medals of foreign countries. He was awarded with the badge of the "USSR MIA Honored Employee."

### **HARUTYUNYAN ARTUSH**

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (05/06/1989)*

*RA Military Commissary (1996-2007)*

**Artush Tadevosi Harutyunyan** (born in 06/08/1942, the RA, the district of Shirak, v.Getk - 2012, Erevan) is a military figure of the Soviet and RA armies. In 1965 he graduated from Baku Higher Military Combined-Arms Command College, in 1978 - Moscow Military Academy after M.V.Frunze. He began his service in the Soviet Army in 1961, finished in 1992. In 1965-1970 he served in the Turkestanian Military County. In 1970-1973 he was the commander of the students company of Alma-Ata Higher Command College, in 1973-1979 - commander of the motorized rifle battalion of the Central Asian Military County, deputy commander of regiment, commander of regiment. In 1979-1982 he participated in the USSR military acts in Afghanistan, he was the commander of the motorized rifle special regiment. In 1982-1983 he was the commander of the motorized rifle regiment of the Transcaucasian Military County, in 1983-1986 - deputy commander of division, in 1986-1992 - military commissary of ASSR, then - RA. In 1992 he began serving in RA Armed Forces. In 1992 he was the first deputy of RA Minister of Defense, in 1992-1993 - commander of the operative direction of Goris, the RA, in 1993-1996 - chief of the organizational-mobilization department of the general staff - deputy chief of the general staff of RA Armed Forces, in 1996-2007 - RA Military Commissary. In 2007 he was released to reserve. He participated in the self-defense and liberation battles of RA and NKR borders. He was awarded with RA "For the Service to Fatherland" the 1st degree (09/18/2006), "Military Service" (1996), RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan", "Drastamat Kanayan", "Andranik Ozanyan", "For Impeccable Service" the 1st degree medals, NKR Military Cross the 2nd degree order (2002), NKR "Maternal Gratitude" medal, Soviet Lenin's, Red Flag (1980) orders.



### **HARUTYUNYAN GRIGOR**

*Soviet Major-General (1943)*

*The First Secretary of ACP Central Committee (1937-1953)*

**Grigor Artemi Harutyunyan** (born in 11/07/1900, Georgia, c.Telavi - 11/09/1957, Georgia, Tbilisi) is a state, party figure. In 1937-1953 he was the first secretary of ACP Central Committee (from 1938 - also the first secretary of Yerevan City Committee). During the Patriotic War he was a member of the Transcaucasian Military Council, he led the creation work of the Armenian national military detachments, the process of the restoration of people's economy of the republic accord-



ing to the requirements of war. In 1946-1947 he applied to the USSR Government to solve the problem of joining Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia, raised the issue of uniting the district of Kars and the province of Surmalu with Armenia, he contributed to repatriation, the revival of the Armenian Apostolic Church, the construction ongoing in the republic, he deserved the name of Grigor Shinarar.

### HARUTYUNYAN HUSIK

*Major-General of the USSR State Security (1989)*

*ASSR Minister of Internal Affairs (1988-1990)*

*ASSR, then - RA KGB President (1990-1992)*

*Chief of the RA Tax Inspectorate (1992-1993)*



**Husik Sureni Harutyunyan** (born in 03/16/1945, the RA, t.Armavir - 05/04/2006, sea near Sochi, died in a plane crash) is a figure of the USSR and RA National Security, Academician of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences. In 1949 his family was exiled to Altai Krai and returned to fatherland in 1956. In 1967 he graduated from Mechanical - Machine-Building Faculty of Yerevan Engineering Institute, in 1979, with honors, Higher School of the USSR Committee of State Security. In 1967-1973 he worked as an engineer-constructor, general technologist, chief of the technical department, then - chief constructor (from 1970) in Hoktemberian Machine-Tool Plant. In 1973-1975 he was the first secretary of ALCUY Hoktemberian Regional Committee, in 1975-1977 - the second secretary of LCUY Central Committee of Armenia. In 1979 he began serving in RA State Security System: in 1985-1988 he was the Deputy President of KGB, the ASSR. In 1988-1990 he was ASSR IA Minister, in 1990-1991 - KGB President of Armenia, in 1991-1992 - chief of the RA Department of State Security, in 1992-1993 - chief of RA Tax Inspectorate. In 1993 he began serving in the joint-stock company of "Andrnavtgazshin - Prometevs." He participated in RA army-formation work. He was awarded with the jubilee medal of "The 60th Anniversary of Victory" (2005).

### HARUTYUNYAN MIKAYEL

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (02/18/1958)*



**Mikayel Nikolayi Harutyunyan** (Harutiunov) (born in 09/19/1906, Georgia, c.Sghnakh - 05/17/1995, Moscow, is buried in Yerevan) is a Soviet military figure, Deputy of Azerbaijan Supreme Council, honorable citizen of the city of Ostrogzhsk. He studied at Sghnakh Elementary School, in 1925 he left Tbilisi NO. 2 Secondary School, in 1930, with honors, Trans-Caucasian Infantry College, in 1935 - commanders' course of Moscow Antiaircraft-Machine-Gun Units, in 1952 - the command course attached to Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze. In 1925-1927 he was an inspector on physical train-

ing of the pioneer work of Georgian State Young Communists' League Committee. In 1927, on the nomination of Young Communists' League, he entered the Transcaucasian Infantry College. In 1930-1941 he was the commander of the machine-gun platoon of Lori 7th mountain rifle regiment of the Caucasian 3rd rifle division, commander of the mountain-grass machine-gun company, commander of the battalion of the anti-aircraft-machine-gun regiment, chief of the educational part of Sukhumi newly-created Rifle - Machine-Gun College. At the beginning of Great Patriotic War, in summer of 1941 he formed the 834th regiment of the Azerbaijanian national 400th division, which entered the war in November, near the city of Rostov. In 1942-1944 he was the commander of the 516th regiment of the 107th division of the 60th army of the Front of Voronezh, in 1944-1945 - commander of the 976th regiment of the 261st rifle division. In post-war years he served in the Trans-Caucasian Military County. He served in the Armenian 89th Tamanian Rifle Regiment, the bearer of three decorations. In 1952-1954 he was the deputy commander of the motorized rifle division, in 1954-1962 - commander of division. He was awarded with Red Flag two, Red Star orders. He resigned in 1962. He was a member of Nakhichevan Regional Committee.

## HARUTYUNYAN RAFAYEL

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (10/28/1976)*

Rafayel Seyrani Harutyunyan (Roman Sergeyi Harutyunov) (born in 11/05/1934, Nagorno-Karabakh, the region of Martakert, v.Maralian) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1954 he left Mirbashir Russian Secondary School, in 1954-1955 he studied at Yerevan Engineering Institute, in 1958, with honors, he graduated from Baku Rifle Military College, in 1966, with honors, Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze. In 1958-1963 he was a commander of rifle company, in 1966-1969 - commander of the motorized rifle battalion of the educational motorized rifle division of Uralian Military County, in 1967-1968 - deputy chief of the educational department of the staff, in 1969-1971 - chief of the operative department of the same division - deputy chief of the staff, in 1971-1973 - commander of the educational regiment of the same division, in 1973-1974 - chief of the staff of the same division, two times he received special ranks: in 1972 - lieutenant-colonel, in 1974 - colonel. In 1974-1979 he was the commander of the educational motorized rifle division (Moscow Military County, city Kovrovo). In 1979-1984 he was the deputy commander of the army of the Soviet military group located in Germany - member of the military council of the army, in 1984-1986 - deputy chief of the department of military preparedness of Moscow Military County, in 1986-1991 - chief of the USSR Higher Central



Course of Civil Defense. He resigned in 1991. In 1989-1990 he was in Armenia, was appointed as the chief of ANA (Armenian National Army) militarized military unit, and organized the border battles for the defense of RA borders. Now he is engaged in active public work, leads the executive committee of the Armenian Community in Moscow. He was awarded with Red Star two (05/14/1970, 1985), For the Service to Fatherland the 3rd degree (1976) orders, 20 medals.

### HARUTYUNOV IVAN

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (?)*

**Ivan Nikiti Harutyunov** (Hovhannes Mkrtichi Harutyunyan) (there is no biographical information, he disappeared in mysterious circumstances) is a Soviet military figure, secret service man. He was an officer of Tsarist Army, specialist and expert on oil chemistry. He was fluent in a lot of foreign languages (including Farsi, Turkish). At the end of 1940s and at the beginning of 1950s he was awarded with Lenin's order, which was handed to his wife after his disappearance.

### HEKIMYAN ALEKSEY

*Major-General of the Soviet Internal Service (1972)*



**Aleksey Gurgeni Hekimyan** (born in 05/10/1927, Baku - 04/24/1982, Moscow, is buried in Yerevan) is a figure of the Soviet Internal Service, composer, honored figure of the art of Dagestan (1973) and ASSR (1981). His father comes from the city of Shushi, NKR. In 1941 he graduated from the Department of Violin of Yerevan Spondiaryan Music School, in 1943 - Yerevan Secondary School after V. Mayakovsky, in 1955 - USSR MIA Higher School. In 1942-1946 he was an electrician of Yerevan Department of the Trans-Caucasian Railway, then - engineer. In 1946 he began serving in the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1955-1970 he was the chief of the Department of Internal Affairs of the city of Serpukhovo, deputy chief of the intelligence service of the region of Moscow, then - chief. In 1970-1973 he was the Deputy Chief of the Department of Internal Affairs of the Executive Committee of Moscow Regional Council. He wrote more than 300 songs of people's and political style. In 1957, in World Festival of Youth and Students, his song deserved attention, and in 1961 it won a first level award. In 1982, for the song of "Spring is Coming", he was posthumously awarded with the first award. His songs of "Kind Stork", "Crane, Welcome to You", "Sing for me", "Deer of Karabakh", "My Armenia", "Karabakh" are more famous. He was awarded with Red Star order. He was awarded with USSR MIA "Honored Employee", "Working Excellent Employee" (double) badges, he was registered in USSR MIA "Book of Honor." One of the music schools of Yerevan is called after him.

## HOVAKIMYAN HAYK

*Major-General of the Soviet State Security Service (07/09/1945)*

**Hayk Badali Hovakimyan** (pseudonym - Genadi) (born in 08/11/1898, the state of Yerevan, the province of Nakhichevan, v.Zagri - 03/13/1967, Moscow, is buried in an Armenian Cemetery) is a Soviet state figure, secret service man, Candidate of Chemical Sciences (Moscow, 1931), Doctor of Chemical Sciences (New York, 1940). In 1909, he transferred to the city of Armavir of the Northern Caucasus with his family and left the city school. In 1917 he left for Alexandrapol and worked at the railway. In 1920 he became a member of the board of the Armenian Extraordinary Committee. As a result of betrayal he was removed from the party, then - was restored, however he was taken out of the extraordinary committee. In 1922 he transferred to Moscow. In 1929 he graduated from Higher Technical College after N. E. Bauman, in 1931 - the aspirantura of the same institution, in 1933 - the adjuncture of the Military Political Academy of the working class Red Army. On February 18, 1931, he began serving in the Foreign Department of the USSR United State Political Department. He was sent to Berlin as a deputy on scientific technical branch of the permanent agent of the open agency of Berlin External Secret Service. In 1933-1941 he acted in the USA. Until 1938 he was deputy on scientific technical branch of the first open agent of the secret service, in 1938 he was appointed as a permanent agent of New York Open Agency. He created a good camouflaged and effectively working agent network, by the means of which in 1939-1940 he gained and transferred to the USSR 31 thousand technical documents, 1055 graphic packets of news, 163 general plans of object. In 1940, he was the first who reported that works are carried out to create an atomic bomb in the USA. On May 5 of 1941, he was arrested on espionage charges, two days later he was released ?n bail of 25 thousand dollars. On June 23 of 1941, according to the order of USA President F. D. Roosevelt he got the opportunity to return to the USSR. After returning, in the months of May-August of 1943, he was the chief of the American Department of the Central Apparatus of Secret Service, in 1943-1947 - the first deputy of the chief of the department of secret service of the People's Commissariat of the USSR State Security and a responsible person towards the creation of the atomic weapon. In 1947 the eminent secret service man was demobilized. In 1947-1967 he was the Director of NO. 94 Scientific Research Institute of the USSR Ministry of Chemical Industry, then - the inspector of the laboratory of the same institute. He was awarded with the badge of "Honored Chekist" (1940). In 1955, the USSR Council of Ministers, on the mediation of the USSR Minister of Internal Affairs and KGB President, alongside 15 other generals, deprived him of the title of general.



## HOVHANNISYAN NIKOLAY

*Major-General of Guard of the Soviet Army (11/18/1944)*



**Nikolay Alexani Hovhannisyian** (born in 05/02/1899, the state of Yerevan, the province of Surmalu, v. Baharlu-01/21/1945, is buried in the city cemetery of Zhitomir) is a Soviet military figure. He studied at Yerevan Real School, in 1924 he left Yerevan 2nd Degree Soviet Party School, in 1929 - Moscow Artillery College, in 1937 - Moscow Military Academy after M. V. Frunze, in 1941 - Military Academy of the General Staff of the Red Army. On December 2 of 1920, he entered voluntarily the service in the Red Army of Armenia. In 1924-1926 he was the political leader of one of the regiments of the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division. In 1929-1933 he served in Crimea. In 1937-1939 he was the chief of the staff of the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division, temporary commander. In 1939-1940 he participated in the Soviet-Finnish War, in 1940 - the liberation of the Western Belarus. In 1941 he was the chief of Podolsk Artillery College. During the years of the Patriotic War he was the commander of the artillery of the 15th rifle corps, chief of the artillery of the 3rd Guardian Tank Army. He fought against the enemy in Leningradian Front. During one of the battles he lost his left eye. His military talent especially excelled during the battle taken place in Orel-Kursk Arch. He participated also in the liberation of the city of Zhitomir. He died when crossing the River Oder. He was awarded with Red Flag four, Patriotic War the 1st, commander's Suvorov the 2nd degree, Red Star orders. Alongside the father, his son, Captain Remik Hovhannisyian, took part in the battles, too, who was rewarded with the order of Patriotic War the 2nd degree for his courage displayed in one of the battles. The father handed the order to his son.

## HOVHANNISYAN REMIK

*Major-General of Artillery of the Soviet Army (1976)*



**Remik Nikolayevich Hovhannisyian** (born in 1924) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, the son of Major-General of Artillery Alexander Hovhannisyian. In 1941 he graduated from Podolsk Artillery Military College (the chief of which was his father, General, later Major-General Nikolay Hovhannisyian), in 1965 Artillery Academy after F. Dzerzhinsky. He participated in World War 2. In post-war years he was in responsible offices. Now he is retired.

## IZRAYILYAN VALENTIN

*Major-General of the Soviet Justice (07/11/1945)*



**Valentin Soghomoni Izrayilyan** (Vagharshak Soghomoni Israyelyan) (born in 04/07/1903, NKR, the region of Askeran, v. Karmir - 08/10/1976, Moscow) is a figure of the Soviet Justice. In 1910 he settled down in Tashkent, in his uncle's house. In 1920 he left the Russian 2nd degree political school of Tashkent, in 1930 - the faculty of Public Sciences of the Central Asian University of Tashkent, with the qualification of a lawyer. In 1921-1922 he was in Armenia,

he served in the emergency committee. In 1923 he was called up to real military service. In 1923-1927 he was a judicial secretary of the military tribunal of division, corps. In 1930-1941 he was a military investigator, prosecutor of division, assistant to the military prosecutor of the county, military prosecutor of corps, deputy of the military prosecutor of county, military prosecutor of county. During the World War 2 he was the military prosecutor of the Transcaucasian, Northeastern, Stalingradian, Northern, the 4th Ukrainian fronts. In post-war years he was the military prosecutor of Transbaltica, Far Eastern, Central Group's (Austria), North-Caucasian military counties. He served in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, participated in the signing of the contract of Lend-Liz. In 1960-1970 he was in responsible offices in the Higher Diplomatic School of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1970 he was appointed as the Inspector of the Department of the International Sea, Air and Space Law of the Institute of State and Right of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In 1970, in the cover of the USSR delegation, he participated in UN, also other many international conventions, Conferences, works of different committees. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag three, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Bogdan Khmel'nitsky the 2nd degree orders. He was demobilized in 1960.

### ISAHAKYAN BAGRAT

*Major-General of the Panzer Troops of the Soviet Army (05/31/1954)*

**Bagrat Hovhannesi Isahakyan** (born in 12/25/1904, Nor Nakhichevan - 10/26/1974, Minsk) is a Soviet military figure. He comes from the city of Shushi of NKR. In 1920 he completed the 7th form, in 1925 - Armenian United Military School after A.I. Myasnikian in Yerevan, in 1941 - the operative department of the Air Force Academy, in 1950 - the Academy of Panzer Troops. He began serving voluntarily in the Red Army in 1920, participated in the struggle of strengthening the Soviet power in Azerbaijan, the repression of Gyanja Musavat Rebellion. In 1923-1929 he served in the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division, in 1929-1938 - in the 66th cavalry regiment. Successively he was a commander of platoon, squadron, chief of the school of regiment, chief of the staff of regiment. In 1938 he received the rank of major and was appointed as the commander of the 63rd cavalry regiment of the 25th cavalry division of Leningrad Military County. In 1939-1940 the regiment participated in the Soviet-Finnish War. On the eve of the Soviet Great patriotic War he was appointed as the commander of the corps motorcycle regiment of Transbaltica Special Military County. The regiment entered the war in the East Prussian border Raseynayay region. At the beginning of 1942 he was appointed as the commander of the 250th cavalry regiment of the 111th cavalry division, in the summer of 1943 - commander of the



Stalingradian 7th guardian motorized rifle brigade of the 20th tank corps. The units under his supervision, fought in the region of Velikie Luki, participated in the battles of Stalingrad, the defense of Caucasus, the operation of Korsun-Shevchenkivskyi, the battles in Germany. In post-war years he continued his service: in 1947-1949 he was the deputy commander of tank military unit, in 1950-1954 - commander of military unit. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag two, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Red Star orders. He was released to reserve in 1955.



### ISAHAKYAN ZHORA

*Major-General of the Engineering-Technical Troops of the Soviet Army (1977)*  
**Zhora Grigori Isahakyan** (born in 02/05/1922, Vanadzor, the RA, the district of Lori - 05/03/1993, Yerevan, a victim of terrorism) is a Soviet military figure, ASSR honored constructor. In 1939 he left the secondary school, in 1940 - the central course of electromagnetic technicians attached to the Technical College of Railwaymen of Rostov, in 1959 - the All-Union Institute of Automobile Roads of Saratov. He served in the Soviet Army in 1940-1984. During the Great Patriotic War, on October of 1941, he was appointed as the commander of the platoon of the separate railway battalion of restoration, then he was the commander of the railway battalion, during the entire war he provided the railway service of the front. In post-war years he was a commander of battalion, brigade, and deputy commander of the railway corps. The subdivisions under his supervision did a great work during the construction of Baikal-Amur Railway. He was awarded with Red Star, Working Red Flag, Symbol of Honor orders. He was honored with the badge of "Honored Railwayman of the USSR" for two times.



### KAZBINTSEV SERGEY

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (12/06/1942)*  
**Sergey Bogdani Kazbintsev** (born in 03/24/1903, Baku - 02/11/1971, Moscow) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1920 he left the 2nd degree school of the town of Armavir, in 1921-1922 he studied at Rostov State University, in 1926 he left the Military Political School of the Military County of Northern Caucasus, in 1941 - the higher course of the development of the political staff attached to Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze. In 1922 he entered voluntarily the ranks of the Red Army. In 1922-1940 he did a political work in different military units: he was an investigator of the military tribunal of division, inspector of the political department of military county, political instructor of battery, deputy on political branch of the commander of armored train, political instructor of the school of regiment, chief of the department of cultural enlightenment of the political department of military county. In 1940 he was appointed as the military commissary of the 10th cavalry division. During the World War 2 he was the military commissary of the staff of the 19th

army of the Western Front, from August of 1941 - military commissary of the Western Front, then - deputy chief of the staff, in 1944 - deputy chief of the political department of the Belarussian Front, then - chief. He participated in the liberation battles of Belarus, Transbaltica and Eastern Prussia and finished the war in Königsberg. After the war he was the acting chief of the political department of the Military County of Baranovich, in 1945-1947 - chief of the political department of the Belarussian Military County, in 1947-1949 - chief of the political department of the general staff of the USSR Armed Forces, deputy on political branch of the chief of the department of military sciences of the USSR AF General Staff, then - a member of the military council of the communication troops of the Soviet Army. He was awarded with Lenin's two, Red Flag two, Kutuzov the 1st, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Red Star orders. He resigned in 1954.

### KAMOYEV GAVRIL

*Major-General of Artillery of the Soviet Army (1958)*

**Gavril (Gabriel) Stepani Kamoyev** (born in 02/01/1910, Batumi - 03/18/1960, Turkmenian Military County) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. He studied at Yerevan Conservatoire, at the same time he completed the military course of the unit. In 1931, with the 1st level diploma, he left Moscow Military Artillery School of Middle Commanders and the secondary school (extern), in 1934 - military faculty attached to the state central institute of physical training, in 1950 - Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1955 - USSR AF Military Academy of the General Staff. He began his service in the Red Army at the age of 12, in the musical group of the regiment. In 1934-1941 he served in the Military County of the Northern Caucasus. He was an inspector of the physical training of division, chief of the military school of the 22nd rifle regiment, commander of artillery division, chief of the staff of the 182nd artillery regiment. He participated in the Great Patriotic and the Soviet-Japanese Wars, he was the deputy commander of the artillery of the 39th Pacific rifle division. In post-war years he was in different military offices. In 1947 he received the rank of colonel. He was the chief of the staff of the artillery of one of the armies of Odessa Military County, commander of Turkmenian Military County. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag three, Red Star orders.



### KARAPETYAN ASKANAZ

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (11/02/1944)*

**Askanaz Gevorgi Karapetyan** (born in 12/20/1899, the state of Yerevan, the province of Surmalu, v.Evjilar - 10/31/1978, Yerevan) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, Hero of the Soviet Union (11/01/1943). In 1927 he left the Armenian United Military School after Al. Myasnikian in Yerevan, in 1942 - the course of development of officers' staff, in 1948 - Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1954 - after K. Voroshilov. He served in the ranks of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia, participated in the military



acts ongoing towards Sarighamish. At the end of 1920, he voluntarily entered the ranks of the Armenian 2nd regiment, in the cover of the 11th army. On the basis of this regiment, Armenian 76th mountain rifle division was formed later. He served in the division for 17 years: he was a commander of platoon, company, chief of the staff of regiment, commander of regiment. In 1938-1941 he served in Belarusian Military County: he was a commander of regiment and participated in the acts of liberation of the Western Ukraine. He participated in World War 2. In 1942 he was appointed as the commander of brigade, fought in the Front of Stalingrad. From November of 1943 he was the commander of the 315th rifle division of the 51st army, participated in the liberation of a lot of cities. He displayed his commander skills especially in the liberation battles of the city of Melitopol. In 1951-1952 he was the commander of the Armenian 89th Tamanian Rifle Division, the bearer of three decorations. He was in responsible offices in other military units. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag four, commander's Suvorov the 2nd degree, Red Star orders. He was an honorable citizen of the city of Snezhnoye in Ukraine. In the cities of Yerevan and Snezhnoye, there are streets after him. He resigned in 1954.

#### **KARAPETYAN RAFIK SAHAKI**

*Major-General of the Technical Troops of the Soviet Army (1967)*

There is no biographical information.

#### **KARAPETYAN SARGIS ISAHAKI**

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1945)*

There is no biographical information.

#### **KARAPETYAN SERGEY**

*Major-General of the Guard of the Soviet Army (10/01/1942)*



**Sergey Yesayu Karapetyan** (born in 11/25/1899, Turkmenistan, Kizyl-Arvat - 11/09/1956, Yerevan) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. He comes from the village of Khndzoresk of the district of Syunik. In 1918 he completed the 5th form of Moscow Trade College, in 1921 - Orenburg Cavalry Course, in 1923 - course of the Military County of the Transcaucasus, in 1925 - Saint Petersburg Cavalry Course, in 1934 - Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1942 - the higher course of the development of commanders attached to the USSR AF Military Academy of the General Staff. In 1918 he entered the ranks of the Red Army in Moscow. In 1919-1920, in the cover of the squadron of the 49th division, he participated in the battles ongoing in the Eastern Front. In 1921-1937 he served in Armenia: he was the commander of the squadron of the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division, commander of the Armenian 22nd cavalry regiment of the 2nd cavalry division of the Transcaucasian Military County. In 1938-1940 he served in the Belarusian special military county: he was the commander of the 5th motorized rifle reg-

iment of the 5th tank division, participated in the liberation of the Western Belarus. On the eve of the Great Patriotic War he was appointed as the deputy commander of the 183rd rifle division, in April of 1942 he was appointed as the commander of the 174th rifle division (later it was reformed and renamed as the 46th guardian division), excelled in the liberation battles of Korotyak (1942), Ostrov (1943), Velikie Luki (1943), Tartu and Riga (1944). In 1945, in the cover of the troops of the Belarusian Front, he participated in the battles against Visla, in the liberation of Warsaw, the river-crossing of Oder and the occupation of Berlin. After the end of the war, in 1945-1948 he served in the Transcaucasian military County, he was the chief of the department of military education of the staff of the 7th guardian army. In 1948-1956 he was the Head of the Chair of Military Sciences of the Armenian State Physical Institute. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag three, commander's Suvorov the 2nd, Kutuzov the 2nd degree orders. He resigned in 1948.

### KARCHIKYAN STEPAN

*Major-General of the Medical Service of the Soviet Army (05/11/1949)*

**Stepan Hovhannesi Karchikyan** (born on 03/23/1890, Vagharshapat - 11/27/1965, Leningrad) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, doctor, neurologist, Doctor of Medical Sciences (1938), professor (1939). He received his primary education in the family, in 1910 he graduated from the college of the city of Pushkin near Saint Petersburg, in 1915 - Petrograd Military Medical Academy. In 1915-1918 in the Western, in 1939-1940-Finnish fronts he participated in World War I and the Soviet-Finnish War: he was a neurologist and alienist. In the years of World War 2 he was the chief neurologist-consultant of the sanitary service of the Leningradian Front. In 1948-1962 he was the Head of the Chair of Leningrad Military Medical Academy. In 1941-1948 he was the chief neurologist of Leningrad, in 1948-1968 - the Soviet Army, at the same time he was the Head of the Chair of Nervous Diseases of Leningrad Military Medical Academy. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag two orders. He is an author of many monographs and textbooks. He is the author of many parts of 26 volumes of "The Experiment of the Soviet Medicine in 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War."



### KEVORKOV VYACHESLAV

*Major-General of the Soviet State Security Service (1980)*

**Vyacheslav Yervandi Kevorkov** (Gevorgyan) (born in 1924, Moscow) is a figure of the Soviet Security Service, secret service man. In 1945 he graduated from Moscow Military Institute of Foreign Languages, then - Military Academy. In 1945, in Berlin, he was a military translator. At the end of 1950s he began serving in the counterespionage system of the USSR State Security. In 1969 on the direct command of the USSR State Security President, he established con-



nection between the Government of the USSR and FRG and fulfilled the role of messenger. In 1982 he was released to reserve and was appointed as the Deputy of the General Director of TASS, General Director of TASS. In 1991, in Germany he led the office of ITAR-TASS.

### KHANAMIRYAN STEPAN

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (05/08/1974)*



**Stepan Hakobi Khanamiryan** (born in 11/26/1926, Gyumri-02/22/1975, Ukraine, Khmelnytsky, is buried in Yerevan) is a Soviet military figure, Deputy of the Regional Council of the Deputies of Khmelnytsky (1972-1975). In 1944, with a golden medal, he left Gyumri NO.7 Secondary School after H. Hakobian, in 1946 - Baku Infantry College, in 1961 - Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1969 - the higher academic course of the Military Academy after M. Frunze. From 1946 he served in the rifle regiment of the Armenian 89th Tamanian rifle division, bearer of three decorations, he was a commander of the machine-gun, then student platoon of the school of regiment, commander of a rifle company. In 1961-1969 he served in the Northern Group of the troops, in 1969-1971 - Transcaucasian, in 1971-1975 - Transkarpatian Military Counties. In 1954-1961 he was a commander of company, in 1961-1964 - battalion, in 1964-1969 - commander of motorized rifle regiment, in 1969-1971 - deputy commander of division, in 1971 - commander of the Yenakiev-Danube motorized rifle division, in 1971-1975 - chief of the garrison of the city of Khmelnytsky. On December 30, 1970, he received the military rank of colonel. In the months of May-June of 1974, he was a member of the State Examination Commission of the Military Academy after M. Frunze. He was awarded with the order for the Service to Fatherland in the USSR Armed Forces, "For the Appropriation of Virgin and Undeveloped Lands" medal, with a diploma of the Supreme Council of Kazakhstan, he was honored with the USSR EANE bronze medal.

### KHANDANYAN ARTEM

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (April, 1975)*



**Artem Grigori Khandanyan** (born in 12/05/1927, Baku) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, Academician of the RF Moscow International Scientific Academy of the Problems on National Security (2003), professor of the same academy (2004). His family, to earn their daily bread, left Gavar for Baku in 1914. His father was a tailor's cutter in a sewing artel. In 1946 he left Yerevan Air Force NO. 18 Special School, studied at Gandzak College of Pilots (he did not graduate from it because of his health conditions). In 1949, with

the first level diploma, he graduated from Baku Infantry College, in 1956, with excellent and good marks, the All-Army Faculty of the USSR AF Military Political Academy, in 1959 - USSR AF Leningrad Artillery Academy. He served in the Armenian 89th Tamanian Rifle Division: he was a commander of platoon, exempt secretary of the Young Communists' League Organization of the 390th regiment. In 1956-1958 he was the deputy on political branch of the commander of the separate combat-engineering battalion, in 1959-1960 - senior inspector of the cultural department of the political department of the army. In 1962 he began serving in the troops of Air Defense. In 1962-1966 he was the deputy commander of the antiaircraft regiment, in 1966-1967 - senior inspector of the political department of AD Troops of the county of Baku, in 1967-1971 - chief of the political department of the air force division of AD Troops (Baku). In 1971-1972 he served in Egypt. In 1975-1981 he was a member of the military council of the separate army of AD troops - chief of the political department, in 1981-1986 - deputy on political branch of the chief of the Military Engineering Radio Technical Academy of Air Force Defense. In 1986-1989 he participated in the restructuring works of the Syrian Army. He was rewarded with Red Star (1972), For the Service to Fatherland the 3rd degree (1977), Working Red Flag (1971), Saint Alexander Nevsky (2006) orders, many diplomas, with the letters of thanks of the USSR Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Egypt (1972) and Syria (1987). After 45-year service, in 1990 he retired. In 1994 he became one of the founders of Veterans Association of AD Troops and was elected as a member of presidency. In 2004 he was appointed as a member of the editorial board of the "Military Historical Archives."

### **KHACHATRYAN HENRIK**

*Director - General of the 3rd Degree (Range) Traction of the USSR Ministry of the Railway Communication (Major-General)*

**Henrik Sergoyi Khachatryan** (born in 1927, the district of Tavuch, Tavush - 2003, Yerevan) is a figure of the railway transport, USSR honorable railway-man (1962). In 1944 he left the secondary school of Tavush, in 1949 - Tbilisi Institute of Railway Transport. In 1949-1962 he served in the railway after Kuybishev and from the position of the assistant station-master he reached the position of the chief of the department of traffic. In 1962 he transferred to Yerevan and began serving in Yerevan Department of the Transcaucasian Railway. He was the deputy chief of the department of traffic, chief of the department of economic plan, deputy chief of the department of railway - chief engineer. He was awarded with medals.





## KHACHATUROV TIGRAN

*Major-General of the Soviet Railway Troops (1945)*

**Tigran Sargisi Khachaturov** (born in 09/23/1906, Moscow - 09/14/1989, Moscow) is a Soviet economist, expert of the railway transport, Doctor of Economics (1940), professor (1940), USSR AS Academician (1966). In 1928 he graduated from the Faculty of Social Sciences of Moscow State University after M. Lomonosov. He lectured the subject "Transport Economics" at Moscow State University after M. Lomonosov (1930-1931), Institute of the Engineers of Transport (1931-1941 and 1947-1954), Academy of Railway Transport (1947-1954), Institute of Transport and Economics (1952-1963) and other universities. During the years of World War 2 he was the Head of the Department of Economics of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Railway Transport, then - Director. In 1967-1971 he was a member of the USSR AS Presidency - academician-secretary of the Department of Economics. He is an author of 20 monographs and 300 articles, many of which were published in different languages. He was the editor-in-chief of the magazine "Major Problems of Economics" (1966), honorable member of the Hungarian National Academy of Sciences, member of the Academy of Poland after O. Lange (1977).



## KHISTOSTUROV HOVHANNES

*Major-General of the Technical Troops of the Soviet Army (1954)*

**Hovhannes Nikolayi Khistosturov** (Ivan Nikolayi Kistosturov) (born in 07/24/1910, Krasnodar Krai, v.Krimskaya - 1975, Moscow) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1928 he left NO. 1 School of Krasnodar, in 1932 - Military School of Rostov-on-Don, in 1940, with honors, Commanders Faculty of the USSR Military Academy of Chemical Defense. In 1932-1940 he was the commander of the platoon of the combat-engineering separate battalion of the 9th rifle corps, then - company, assistant to the chief of the staff of the combat-engineering separate battalion of the 38th rifle division. During the Great Patriotic War he was the chief of the chemical defense of the 121st division, 13th army, 59th army, deputy chief of the military-chemical defense of the Belarusian Front. In 1944 he was honored with the title of colonel. In 1945-1954 he was the chief of the service of chemical defense of Moscow, Northern, Transcaspian military counties. In 1955-1960 he served in the USSR Ministry of Defense. In 1960-1968 he was the Chief of the Faculty of the USSR Military Academy of Chemical Defense. He was awarded with Red Flag two, Patriotic War the 1st and the 2nd degree, Red Star orders. He finished his service in 1968.

## KINASOV ALEXANDR

*Major-General of the Quartermaster Service of the Soviet Army (09/08/1945)*

Alexandr Alexandri Kinasov (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Soviet Army.

## KIROYANTS GEORGI

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1970s)*

Georgi Sergeyi Kiroyants (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Soviet Army.

## KNUNYANTS IVAN

*Major-General of the Engineering Technical Service of the Soviet Army (1949)*

Ivan (Hovhannes) Lyudvigi Knunyants (born in 05/22/1906, Nagorno-Karabakh, Shushi - 12/21/1990, Moscow, is buried in Novodevichy Cemetery) is an organic-chemist, founder of the Soviet School of the Chemistry of Organic Fluorine Compounds, Doctor of Chemical Sciences (1939), professor (1940), the USSR AS Academician (1953), Hero of the Soviet Socialist Work (1966), laureate of Leninian (1972), the USSR State (1943, 1948, 1950) awards. His father and grandfather were from the village of Nngi of the region of Martuni, NKR. In 1928 he graduated from Moscow BTU Chemical Faculty. In 1928-1938, at the same time he was a scientific worker of the USSR AS Laboratory of the Synthesis and Research of Plant and Animal Materials, in 1938-1954 - researcher of the Scientific Research Institute of Organic Chemistry. From 1932, at the same time, he was a researcher of the USSR Military Academy of Chemical Defense, from 1954 - Institute of Organic Compounds. In the years of World War 2, he was an expert of the General Staff of the Red Army, he did a great work in the strengthening of the anti-chemical defense of the Red Army. The researches were on fluorine, sulfur, fluorine-organic and heterocyclic compounds, biochemical researches of the physiologically active substances of his synthesis. He is an author of about 1000 works and 220 inventions. He is the chief-constructor of hydrogen bomb casting. He was the President of the All-Union Chemical Company after D. I. Mendeleev (1954-1955), editor of the scientific magazine "Journal Fluorine Chemistry", editor-in-chief of the "Chemical Brief Encyclopedia" (Russian, v. 1-5, 1961-1967), "Chemical Encyclopedia" (Russian, v. 1-2, 1989), the magazine of the All-Union Chemical Company after D. I. Mendeleev founded by him (from 1956). He was elected as a member of the USSR and foreign 22 scientific companies. He was awarded with Lenin's, October Revolution, Red Flag, Red Star orders.



## KOCHARYAN GRIGOR

*Major-General of the Soviet Justice (1973)*

**Grigor Sargisi Kocharyan** (born in 1912, Nagorno-Karabakh, the region of Martakert, v.Horatagh - 1992, Yerevan) is a figure of the Soviet Justice. In 1930 he graduated from Horatagh Secondary School, in 1934 - Yerevan Technical School, in 1939 - the Faculty of Geography of Yerevan State University, in 1955 - the correspondence section of Law Faculty of the same university. Along with learning, in 1934-1951 he was a teacher, Head of the Division of the ASSR Department of Internal Affairs. In 1956-1967 he was the Deputy President of the ASSR Supreme Court and the President of Investigation Board on Criminal Affairs. In 1972 he was elected as the President of the ASSR Supreme Court and a member of the Board of the USSR Supreme Court. In 1975 he retired.



## KYUCHARYANTS ARTHUR

*Major-General of the Medical Service of the Soviet Army (04/21/1943)*

**Arthur Grigori Kyucharyants** (born in 1889, Tbilisi - 06/26/1962, Leningrad) is a military figure of medical service, Candidate of Medical Sciences (1946), docent. In 1907 he graduated from Tbilisi Gymnasium, in 1914 - Medical Faculty of Kiev University, in 1923 - the training course of the Military Medical Academy of the Red Army, Moscow Military Academy after M. V. Frunze. In the Northwestern Front, in 1914-1917 he participated in World War I as a junior doctor of the 168th Mirgorodsky, 171st reserve infantry, Petrograd Krasnoye Selo regiments, acting doctor, senior doctor. In 1919 he was appointed as the chief of the sanitary department of the northern group of the Red Army, and at the same time he was the chief of the Department of Health of the city of Krasnoye, in 1921 he participated actively in the suppression of the revolt of Kronshtadt. In 1924-1929 he was the Chief of the Sanitary Department of Turkmenistan, in 1929-1930 - Chief of the Sanitary Department of the Far Eastern Special Army, in 1930-1935 - Chief of the Sanitary Department of the Military County of Moscow, then, until 1940, Chief of Leningrad Military Medical Academy after S. Kirov. At the beginning of World War 2 he was appointed as the chief of the development courses of the medical staff of Leningradian Front, at the same time, the 283rd and 1171st evacuation hospitals, Reserve Sanitary Department of Leningrad Front, then - Chair of the Military Medical Preparedness of Tomsk Military Medical Institute. In 1934 he received the rank of the doctor of battalion (colonel). In post-war years he was the Head of the military Medical Chair of Leningrad Pediatric Institute, at the same time senior lecturer of the Military Medical Academy. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag three, Red Star orders.

## LAZAREV KOSTANDIN

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1949)*

**Kostandin Arkadii Lazarev** (Lazaryan) (born in 03/07/1903, Tbilisi - 1979, Novgorod) is a Soviet military figure. He comes from the Armenian Adjutant-General of the Russian Army, Ivan Lazarev. In 1917 he completed the 4th form of Tbilisi Cadet Corps, in 1920 - Tbilisi Russian Real School, in 1926 - Leningrad Higher Military College of Military Communications after M. Frunze, in 1941 - Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1950 - higher academic course. In 1920 he voluntarily entered the ranks of the Red Army and was appointed as a private soldier of the company of the communication of staff, in Dagestan he participated in the destruction actions of White guardians. In 1926-1939 he was a commander of platoon, company of the railway regiment, deputy on economical branch of a separate company, regiment, and deputy on parade of the commander of the regiment. During the Great Patriotic War he was the chief of the staff of the railway brigade of Transbaikalian Front, commander of a separate educational brigade, then - commander of the 278th rifle division. The 278th rifle division, in the cover of the 17th army, participated in the Soviet-Japanese War. In post-war years he served in Far Eastern and Central Asian Military Counties. In 1956-1959 he was the Chief of Leningrad Suvorovsky Military College. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag three, Red Star two, Mongolian "Polar Star" orders. He was released to reserve in 1960. In 1961-1962 he led the state economy of "Rassvet" of Priozersky region of the district of Leningrad.



## MANASYAN GURGEN

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1944)*

**Gurgen Gevorgi Manasyan** (born in 1895, the state of Yelizavetpol, the province of Shamkhor, v.Chardakhlu - 1945, Moscow) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. His father was a bishop and teacher of the Armenian language and literature at the school of the village of Chardakhlu. He received his military primary education at an infantry school. In 1920 he was called up by the army. With the military rank of lieutenant-colonel he participated in the Russian civil fights. During World War 2 he was in the ranks of the defenders of Leningrad. Here he was honored with the degree of major-general. The eminent physician, the founder and organizer of the atomic science and technique in the USSR, I. V. Kurchatov, knowing G. Manasian's military skills, with the help of I. Stalin invited him to work in his laboratory. In 1945 got radiation sickness and died at the age of 50.



## MANSUROV BORIS

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (11/17/1943)*

**Boris Vladimiri Mansurov** (born in 1902, the station of Balajar - 1961, Moscow) is a military figure of the Soviet Union. He comes from the Armenian family settled down in the city of Beslan of Northern Ossetia. In 1912 he graduated from the Railway College of the Station of Balanjar, in 1917 - the Gymnasium of Baku, in 1921 - the Secondary School of Pyatigorsk, in 1935 - the junior commanders' cavalry training course of Novocherkassk, in 1948, with a golden medal, the USSR AF Military Academy of the General Staff. In 1924 he was called up by the Red Army and was sent to service to the 35th cavalry regiment. Here he served until 1932, and from the private soldier he reached the position of chief of the staff of regiment. In 1935-1938 he was the chief of the regimental educational school of the 24th cavalry division, in 1938-1941 - lecturer of tactics of Tambov Cavalry College. In July of 1941 he was appointed as the chief of the staff of the 7th guardian cavalry division of the Western Front and participated in the heavy protective battles towards the directions of Orlov and Tula. At the end of 1941 he was a commander of cavalry division, in 1942 - chief of the staff of cavalry corps. He participated in the attacking battles in the Western, Braynsk, the 1st and the 2nd Belarussian Fronts. In 1948-1952 he was a senior lecturer of the military academy of the USSR AF General Staff, in 1952-1961 - scientific secretary of the council of the same academy. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag five, Kutuzov the 2nd, Bogdan Khmelnitsky the 2nd, British Empire the 3rd degree orders.

## MANUCHAROV ANDREY

*Major-General of the USSR Aviation (1967)*

**Andrey Arseni Manucharov** (born in 06/07/1917, c.Kharkov) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, laureate of Leninian (1967) and the USSR State (1975) awards, USSR honored testing pilot (1967), the first level testing pilot. In 1940 he graduated from Moscow Aviation Institute after S. Orjonikidze with the profession of engineer - airplane-builder. He became a master in flight exercises in Moscow Aviation Club after V. Chkalov. During II World War he joined voluntarily the acting army. He experimented on experimental planes of A. Mikoyan, P. Sukhoy, A. Tupolev, A. Yakovlev's construction. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag, Patriotic War the 1st degree two, Red Star four, and Working Red Flag orders.

## MARTIROSYAN ALEKSANDR

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1944)*

**Aleksandr Hovhannesi Martirosyan** (there is no biographical information, the state of Yelizavetpol, the province of Shamkhor, v.Chardakhlu) is a military figure of the Soviet Army.



## MARTIROSYAN GEORGI

*Major-General of the Soviet Security (07/09/1945)*

*ASSR People's Commissary of Internal Affairs (1941-1943, 1953-1954)*

*ASSR People's Commissary of State Security (1943-1945, 1952-1953)*

Georgi Hovsep'i Martirosyan (Georgi Iosifi Martirosov) (born in 1906, Tbilisi - the date of death is unknown) is a military figure, figure of the internal service and state security of the Soviet Army, member of counter-espionage. He received a professional education. Until 1941 he served in Russia. In 1941-1943 he was the People's Commissary of the ASSR Internal Affairs, in 1943-1945 - People's Commissary of the Armenian State Security. After the Soviet Great Patriotic War he transferred to serve in the USSR Committee of State Security. In 1945-1947 he was the deputy chief of the Department of State Security of the city of Gorki. In 1947-1951 he worked in the district of Saxonia of the Democratic Republic of Germany. In 1952 he was again appointed in Armenia. In 1952-1953 he was the Minister of the Armenian State Security, in 1953-1954 - ASSR Minister of Internal Affairs. In 1955 he retired.



## MARTIROSYAN HAYK

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (09/01/1943)*

Hayk Hovhannesi Martirosyan (born in 12/22/1903, Baku - 04/15/1995, Yerevan) is a military and state figure of the Soviet Army, ASSR Deputy of Supreme Council (1947-1952), honorable citizen of Yerevan (1985). In 1925 he left the Trans-Caucasian Military Political School of Tbilisi, in 1931 - the course of secret service men of Moscow, in 1936 - Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1944 - the higher course of the USSR AF Military Academy of the General Staff. In 1922 he transferred to Armenia with his family and in 1923 he began serving voluntarily in the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division. In 1923-1930 he was the political leader of the company of the 1st regiment, then - commander of company. In 1931-1932 he was the chief of the department of secret service of the 48th rifle division, in 1936-1941 - chief of the operative part of one of the divisions of the Far Eastern 1st Army, then - chief of the staff of division, deputy commander of division, then - commander. From July 29 to August 11 of 1938 near Lake Khasan he participated in the frustration of the Japanese invaders. At the beginning of World War 2 he was the commander of the 239th rifle division, excelled in the battle of Moscow. In 1943, for a few months, he was the Head of the Chair of the Military Academy after M. Frunze. In 1943-1946 he was the deputy commander of the 43rd army, commander of the 90th rifle corps, again deputy commander of the 43rd army, participated in a few defensive and offensive battles, excelled during the occupation of Konigsberg. In 1946-1951 he was the commander of the Armenian 89th Tamanian rifle division, the



bearer of three decorations, in 1951-1954 - commander of corps. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag three, Patriotic War the 1st, Kutuzov the 2nd degree orders. He resigned in 1954. Until the end of his life he led the works of the "Council of the Veterans of War of Armenia."

### MARTIROSYAN HAYKAZ

*Major-General of the Soviet Internal Troops (1970)*



**Haykaz Manuki Martirosyan** (born in 11/15/1911, the region of Akhalkalaki, v.Goman - 03/07/2002, Yerevan) is a figure of the Soviet Internal Service. He graduated from Akhalkalaki Technical College of Biology, in 1939 - Yerevan Veterinary - Cattle-Breeding Institute, in 1941 - Moscow Higher School of the USSR Police. In 1941-1943 he participated in World War 2. He fought in Kerch, then - Stalingrad. In 1943 he was wounded seriously and was demobilized. In 1943-1970 he served in the system of the ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and reached the degree of major-general. In 1943-1945 he was the chief of the Department of Alaverdi of state security, in 1945-1950 - chief if IA Department of Gyumri, then - Vanadzor, in 1953-1957 - ASSR IA Deputy Minister, in 1951-1953 - Chief of ASSR Fire Service, in 1957-1970 - the First Deputy of ASSR IA Minister. In 1970 he retired. After retiring he led the Department of "Armfortsvetmet" attached to the ASSR Government. He was awarded with the Soviet Great Patriotic War the 1st degree, Working Red Flag orders.

### MARTIROSYAN RAFAYEL

*Major-General of the Engineering-Technical Troops of the Soviet Army (1967)*



**Rafayel Sahaki Martirosyan** (born in 1918, c.Nukhi - 1982, Yerevan) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1933 he left the 7-year school, in 1937 - Trans-Caucasian Military-Preparatory School of Baku, in 1938 - Leningrad School of Military Communication. In 1938-1939 he was the commander of the platoon of the separate railway battalion, inspector on physical preparedness of the unit, commander of company, in 1939-1940 - dispatcher of the Department of Communication of Kalininsky Military County, assistant to the chief of the Department of Transfer of the county. He participated in the Great patriotic and the Soviet-Japanese wars, he was the senior assistant of the chief of transportations of the Department of Northwestern Direction, chief of the railway transportations of the 2nd Transbaltica Front, then - Deputy Chief of the Department of the Far Eastern Ways of Communication. In the 1960s he was the Chief of the Engineering Scientific Technical Troops of the Siberian Military County. He was demobilized in 1968 and returned to Armenia. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag two, Patriotic War the 1st degree two, Red Star three orders.

## MARTIROSYAN YURI

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1989)*

**Yuri Levoni Martirosian** (born in 1945, Iran, Tehran, in the family from ex-Chardakhlu) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1967 he graduated from Baku Higher Command College, then - Moscow Military Academy after M. V. Frunze, USSR AF Military Academy after K. Voroshilov of the General Staff. He served in the Turkestanian Military County, in the Soviet military group located in Germany, in the military counties of Far East, Kiev. He was a commander of battalion, regiment, and division. He was honored with the order of Symbol of Honor.



## MARUTYAN HAYK

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1966)*

**Hayk Smbati Marutyán** (born in 1913, Georgia, c.Shahumian - 01/06/2012, Moscow) is a musical figure of the Soviet Army, musician-performer, trumpeter, conductor, honorable artist of the Armenian SSR and Georgian SSR. He left Shahumyan Secondary School, Yerevan Musical Technical College, in 1936 - Moscow Conservatoire. In 1941-1945 he participated in the Soviet Patriotic War. In 1936-1964 he was the leader of the military orchestra of the Tran-Caucasian Military County. In 1965 he was appointed as the chief-conductor of the Red Flag Orchestra of the USSR Ministry of Defense, at the same time he led Moscow Officer-Conductor's College. He created songs for the brass hand. In 1965-1976 he was the Chief of the Military-Conductor's Faculty of Moscow Conservatoire.

## MATEVOSYAN IVAN

*Major-General of the Soviet Security (07/09/1945)*

*ASSR People's Commissary of Internal Affairs (1943-1947)*

**Ivan Ivani Matevosyan** (Matevosov) (born in 1905, the district of Lori, v.Lernapat - the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1912 his family settled down in the city of Baku. He left Baku parochial school. At the age of fourteen he began his working service with Mantashov. From 1920 he had participation in the affairs of the Young, Young Communists' League. In 1921-1922 he worked at the Central Committee of the Young Communists' League of Armenia, in 1922-1924 - Baku City Committee, in 1926-1937 - the committees of Abkhazia and Novorossiysk. In 1937, on mission, he began serving in the People's Commissariat of the USSR Internal Affairs. In 1937-1943 he was the chief of the Eastern Department of the USSR PCIA, then chief of the Department of the Special Most Important Affairs of the USSR IA People's Commissariat. In May of 1943-August of 1947, he was the People's



Commissary of the ASSR Internal Affairs. From 1946 he was a member of the committee of the organization of immigration and had positive investment in receiving his compatriots in Armenia and in the work of their distribution.

### MELIKOV DMITRY

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1945)*

**Dmitry Christapori Melikov** (born in 01/15/1894, Georgia, Akhalkalaki - 1958, Moscow) is a figure of the Soviet Army. He received his primary education in Akhalkalaki, then - in 1916, he left Tbilisi Junker School, in 1926 - Military Academy after M. Frunze. He participated in I World War, in the Caucasian Front, excelled in the battle of Sardarapat. In 1920 he began serving in the Armenian Red Army, was the military commissary of the staff of the Armenian separate cavalry brigade, Armenian Collective Brigade. Until 1931 he served as a commissary-commander of the 1st rifle regiment of the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division, chief of the staff of division. In 1931-1933 he was the head of the course of the air force academy after G. K. Zhukov, Head of the Chair of Rifle Preparedness, lecturer of tactics. On December 13, 1935, he was honored with the title of colonel. In 1937-1938 he lectured tactics in the higher command course attached to the USSR Ministry of Defense, until September of 1942 - Special Higher School of the General Staff. In 1942-1943 he was the chief of the staff of the 7th rifle corps of the 64th army of Stalingradsky Front, deputy chief of the staff of the 28th army, in 1943-1948 - senior lecturer of Military Academy after M. Frunze. On October 22, 1948, he was released to reserve. He is an author of the battles against the Japanese invaders near Khalkhin-Goli, Lake Khasan and three books dedicated to the history the Soviet-Finnish War. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag orders.

### MEJLUMYAN RAFIK

*Major-General of Aviation of the Soviet Army (?)*

**Rafik Artashesi Mejlumyan** (born in 11/25/1914, the RA, the district of Kotayk, v.Aragyugh - 01/27/1989, Moscow) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, Doctor of Technical Sciences (1954), professor (1967). In 1930 he left the 7-year school of Aragyugh, in 1934 - Yerevan Constructional Technical College, in 1935 - the second year of Moscow Constructional Institute after V. Kuybishev, in 1941 - Air Force Academy after N. Zhukovsky, in 1950 - the adjuncture of the same academy. In 1941-1947 he served in different aviation units of the Soviet Army, in 1947-1964 - different educational institutions of air forces. From 1964 he lectured at Moscow State Scientific Research Institute of Civil Aviation. The works were on aerodynamics, dynamics of flight, management of flying devices, theory of plasticity, security of flight. He was awarded with Red Star order and more than dozen medals.



## MELIKSETYAN BENIAMIN

*Major-General of the Soviet Internal Service (1984)*

**Benyamin Abgari Meliksetyan** (born in 1931, Tbilisi) is a figure of the Soviet Internal Service and a diplomatic figure. He was in office in Republic Young Communists' League and party bodies. In 1954 he graduated from Law Faculty of YSU. In 1971-1977 he worked as ASSR Deputy Minister of Justice, in 1979-1988 - the First Deputy of the ASSR Minister of Internal Affairs. In 1989-1995 he was the First Secretary of the RF Embassy in the United Republic of Yemen, then-Vice Consul. Now he lives in the USA.



## MELKUMOV YURI

*Major-General of the Engineering Service of the Soviet Army (the 20th Century)*

**Yuri Melkumov** (Melkumyan) (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1991 he was the Deputy Head of the Construction Company of "Armyugstroy." He had active participation in the elimination work of the consequences of Spitak earthquake. On these days Vazgen Sargsian offered him to participate in the army formation work of Armenia.

## MELKUMYAN TIGRAN

*Major-General of the Engineering-Technical Service of the Soviet Army (1949)*

**Tigran Melikseti Melkumyan** (Melkumov) (born in 03/15/1902, Turkmenistan, c.Mcshkhed - 03/07/1974, Moscow) is a figure of the Soviet Army, engineer-thermo technician, Doctor of Technical Sciences (1940), docent (1936), professor (1941), RSFSR honorable figure of science and technique (1957), laureate of the USSR State (1950,1962, 11/05/1968) Award. In 1919 he graduated from Ashkhabad Male College, in 1929, with honors, Baku Engineering Institute. In 1919 he entered voluntarily the ranks of the Red Army. In 1919-1920, in the Transcaspian region he participated in battles against white guardians and foreign interventionists. In 1929-1932 he lectured at Baku Engineering Institute. In 1932 he was invited to Moscow Academy after N. Zhukovsky. In 1932-1974 he lectured at Moscow Air Force Engineering Academy after N. Zhukovsky: in 1941-1969 he was the Head of the Chair of Aircraft Engines. In 1943-1945, according to his application, he was in front and fought against the Germans. In 1946-1951, at the same time, he led the Central Institute of Aviation Engine Building. He was honored with the first award after N. Zhukovsky and a golden medal (1965). The works were on the theory of piston, gas turbine and rocket engines, the issues of the use of nuclear energy in engines. He developed and tested the aircraft engine of "D-11" with air cooling. He was awarded with 6 orders.



## MESROPYAN SERGEY

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1958)*

**Sergey Andreyi Mesropyan** (born in 1908, the RA, Kapan, v.Agarak) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In the years of II World War he was a political worker, excelled in the battles of Moscow and Stalingrad. He participated in the liberation of Ukraine and Poland, the occupation of Berlin, in the cover of the 1st Ukrainian Front. After the war he was the chief of the political department of the 3rd army, then - lecturer of the military engineering academy.



## MIANSAROV SERGEY

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1953)*

**Sergey Arkadii Miansarov** (born in 05/03/1916, Tbilisi - 02/07/1966, Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, ASSR Deputy of Supreme Council (1955-1959). In 1930 he completed the 7th form, in 1934 - Tbilisi Constructional Technical College, in 1936 he entered the Trans-Caucasian United Military School of Tbilisi, however in 1940 he graduated from Baku Military Infantry College, in 1943, with honors, the Special Higher School attached to AF General Staff, in 1958, with honors, USSR AF Military Academy of the General Staff. In 1940-1941 he was the commander of educational platoon, company of Sukhumi Infantry College, chief of the educational section of battalion, deputy commander of battalion, in 1941-1943 he was an assistant to the chief of the staff of the Armenian 89th rifle division, then - chief of operative department, in 1943 - senior assistant to the chief of secret service of the 13th army of the Ukrainian 1st Front, then - chief of the informational department of the department of secret service, in 1944 - chief of the secret service of the 24th rifle corps of the 13th army. He excelled in the Caucasian battle, military acts of Berlin and Prague. In post-war years he continued his military service. In 1949 he transferred the Trans-Caucasian Military County. In 1949-1951 he was the chief of the staff of military unit, in 1952-1956 - commander of the Armenian 89th Tamanian rifle division, chief of the staff of the 7th guardian army. He was awarded with Red Flag, Alexander Nevsky, Patriotic War the 2nd degree, Red Star orders. He resigned in 1962.



## MIKHAYELYAN HRAYR

*Major-General of the Soviet State Security Service (1975)*

*ASSR KGB President (1977-1978)*

**Hrayr Avanesi Mikhayelyan** (born in 1920, the RA, the region of Sisian, v.Tolors - April, 1995, Yerevan) is a figure of the Soviet Security Service, honorable worker of the State Security, ASSR Deputy of Supreme Council. In 1931 his family transferred to Ashkhabad. In 1937 he left one of the secondary schools of Ashkhabad, in 1942 - the Department of Foreign Languages of the

Linguistic Faculty of Ashkhabad Pedagogical Institute. In 1942 he was called up by the Soviet Army. He graduated from Infantry College and until the beginning of 1944, participating in World War 2, from the commander of detachment he became the commander of company. In 1946 he began serving in the State Security Bodies of Turkmenia. In 1951-1954 he was in the staff of the Inspectorate of Federal Commission of the Soviet Part on Austria. In 1954-1978 he served in the ASSR State Security Bodies. In 1973-1977 he was the Deputy President of the Republican Committee of State Security attached to the ASSR Council of Ministers, in 1977-1978 - ASSR KGB President. In 1978-1984 he was the Deputy Minister of the ASSR Justice, in 1984-1990 - Head of the Department of the ASSR Council of Ministers.

### MINASOV RODION

*Major-General of Quartermaster Service of the Soviet Army (1945)*

Rodion Ivani Minasov (Minasyan) (born in 1896, the district of Chita, the region of Askeran, v.Altani - 01/25/1958, is buried in Moscow Vaganovsky Cemetery) is a Soviet military figure. He grew up in an exile family from Artsakh. In 1914 he graduated from Krasnoyarsk two-year College, in 1916 - the course of non-commissioned officers of the Siberian 10th reserve regiment. In 1915 he was called up by the military service. In the cover of this regiment, in 1916-1917 he participated in World War I, fought against the Germans in the southern direction of the Northwestern Front. After 1917 October revolution he entered "Smolni" partisan detachment. In 1920 he was appointed as the secretary of the commissary of Verkhnouinsky guard battalion, then - until 1922-commissary. In 1923-1937 he served in the Military County of Omsk, in 1937-1941 - Transbaikalian Military County: he was the military commissary of the Troitskosavsky-Verkhnouinsky Province and the County of Omsk, chief of the Supply Department of the staff of the Transbaikalian Military County, chief of the financial part of the same county. On the first days of the Great Patriotic War he was appointed as the chief of the financial part of the Transbaikalian Front, participated in the Soviet-Japanese War. After the war he was chief of the financial part of the Transbaikalian-Amurian, Far Eastern Military Counties. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag two, Patriotic War the 1st degree orders.



### MINASOV VLADIMIR

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (the 20th Century)*

Vladimir Minasov (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Soviet Army and the Army of the Republic of Ukraine. At the end of the 1980s he was appointed as the chief of Odessa Higher Artillery Command College after M. Frunze. In 1992, the Ministry of Defense of the independent Ukraine became a Military Institute of Land Troops, Minasov was appointed as the deputy chief of that institute



## MINASYAN MUSHEGH

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (07/03/1961)*

Mushegh Minasi Minasyan (born in 08/27/1902, Goris - 11/27/1987, Moscow) is a Soviet military figure, historian, Doctor of Historical Sciences (1958), professor (1961). He left the two-year school of Goris, Shushi Real College, in 1926 - the correspondence section of Law-Economic Faculty of Yerevan State University, in 1956 - the doctorate attached to the USSR AF Higher Military Academy of the General Staff. In 1921-1923 he was the Deputy Secretary of the Central Committee of the Armenian Young Communists' League. In 1923 he was sent on work to the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division and was appointed as an assistant to the chief of the political department of division. In 1924-1927 he was the political leader of one of the rifle regiments of the division. In 1927-1942 he was the military commissary of the artillery regiment of the Caucasian 1st division, lecturer of the courses of "Vistrel", inspector of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the General Political Department of the Red Army, lecturer of the Military Academy of the Panzer and Automatic Troops, then - Head of the Chair of History. In summer of 1942, according to his application, he was sent to front, was appointed as a lecturer of the political department of one of the armies, then - Head of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation and received the rank of colonel. In 1943, in the 1st Transbaltic Front he was the deputy commander of tank brigade. He excelled especially in the liberation battles of Belarus, Transbaltica and Eastern Prussia. In 1947-1958 he was a lecturer of the history of military art of Moscow Military Academy after M. V. Frunze, in 1958-1970 - lecturer of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to CPSU Central Committee. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag three, Patriotic War the 1st degree orders. He participated in the publication of the six volumes of the "History of 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union", he was the head of the staff of authors and the editor of the 4th volume published in 1962. He wrote the books of "The Victory in Belarus" (1952), "The Liberation of the Peoples of Northeastern Europe" (1967).



## MIRZAKHANYAN ILLARION

*Major-General of the Engineering-Artillery Service of the Soviet Army  
(11/19/1944)*

Illarion Aveti Mirzakhanyan (Mirzakhanov) (born in 09/20/1887, Baku - 04/26/1960, Moscow) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1905 he graduated from Baku Russian Real College, in 1912 - Petersburg Technological Institute, in 1914 - Baku School of Non-Commissioned Officers. In 1915-1917, in the Western Front, he participated in World War I, in 1919-1920 - Civil war, in the cover of the

Red Army. In 1921-1924 he was the President of the Department of the Conglomerate of Tula State Cast-Iron Plants, in 1924 - 1928 - Manager-Director of Moscow "Hankmetaghar" State Company. From 1928 he worked in the field of the USSR Military Industry: in 1928-1930 he was an assistant on technical part of the director of the military plant, in 1930-1931 - deputy director, in 1931-1938 - director, in 1939-1940 - chief of the 3rd general department of CPC of the USSR armament - member of board, in 1940-1945 - Deputy of the People's Commissary of the USSR Armament. After the war he continued his service in the USSR Armed Forces. He was awarded with Lenin's two, Kutuzov the 1st and the 2nd degree, Red Star, Working Red Flag orders.

### MIRZOYAN KAZNAFAR

*Major-General of the Soviet Army*

Kaznafar Kastoyi Mirzoyan (there is no biographical information) is a Soviet military figure. He was born in Artsakh. He was a commander of special military unit.



### MKHITARYAN ALEXANDER

*Major-General of Aviation of the Soviet Army (1958)*

Alexander Nikolayi Mkhitaryan (Mkhitarov) (born in 05/25/1912, c.Maykop - 09/21/1978, Moscow) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1929 he left, not completely, secondary school of Rostov-on-Don, in 1935 - Stalingrad Military Aviation College, in 1951 - the development course of the commanders of the units of Air Forces. In 1935-1939 he was an inspector-pilot of Stalingrad Military Aviation College, in 1940-1941 - Head of the Aviation Link of Balashov Military Aviation College and, at the same time, chief of the flight-experimental station of the aviation plant, at the beginning of 1941-inspector-pilot of Krasnodar United Military Aviation College, along with studying in this position, he fulfilled also military assignments. In 1941-1943 he was the commander of the squadrons of night bombers of the 585th regiment, in 1943 - deputy on flight preparedness of the commander of the 45th bomber aviation regiment of the Trans-Caucasian Front, in 1943 - deputy commander of the aviation of special appointment of the aviation of distant act. In February of 1944, he was appointed as a commander of aviation regiment. He displayed himself courageously in air battles. In post-war years he was the deputy commander of aviation regiment. In 1951-1960 he was a commander of aviation regiment, deputy commander of aviation unit, then - commander. In 1960 he transferred to Moscow and was in responsible offices in the Central Apparatus of the USSR Ministry of Defense. He was awarded with Red Flag two, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Red Star two orders.



## MKRTICHYAN BENJAMIN

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (November, 1972)*

**Benyamin Hazarapeti Mkrtichyan** (born in 12/24/1921, c.Orjonikidze) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. He comes from the Armenian family settled down in the city of Orjonikidze of Northern Ossetia. In 1939 he left NO. 10 Secondary School of the city of Orjonikidze, in 1941 - the 1st year of the Faculty of History of Ossetia Pedagogical Institute, in 1942 - the Military College of Communication of the city of Orjonikidze, in 1955, with a golden medal, USSR AF Military Academy of Communication and Transport. In the cover of the 58th rifle division, he participated in the Great Patriotic War. He began the war with the position of the commander of platoon and completed with the position of the assistant on communication of the chief of the staff of regiment. In post-war years he served in Ukraine, Trans-Caucasus, Northern Caucasus, Ural, Kazakhstan, Far East, Siberia. In 1955-1975 he was deputy commander of corps, then - army. He was awarded with Patriotic War the 2nd degree (1944), Red Star two (1944, 1967) orders.



## MURADYAN MIKAYEL

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (06/17/1965)*

**Mikayel Artemi Muradyan** (born in 05/21/1921, Nagorno-Karabakh, v.Hadrut - 02/18/1993, Yerevan) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1939 he left the Secondary School of Hadrut, in 1941 - Baku Military Artillery College, in 1944 - the course of "Vistrel", in 1951 - Moscow Military Academy after M. V. Frunze. On the eve of the Great Patriotic War, in July of 1941, he was appointed as the commander of the platoon of the 248th rifle regiment of the 31st division, then - commander of company. In December, in the cover of division, he reached the front. At the end of December of 1941, on the seaside of Azov Sea, near Taganrog, he was wounded seriously near Taganrog and was sent to rear. In 1942 he was appointed as the commander of the battalion of the 390th regiment of the Armenian 89th rifle division. This battalion, on September 16, 1943, he occupied the Mount of Dolgaya and provided with the occupation of Novorossiysk. In March of 1944, he returned to his native regiment. He was a deputy commander of regiment, during the attack of Berlin he performed the duties of the commander of regiment. In post-war years he was in command and staff offices. In 1961-1980 he was the chief of the ASSR Staff of Civil Defense. He was awarded with the Soviet Red Flag, Patriotic War the 1st and the 2nd degree, Red Star two, Symbol of Honor, Mongolian "Polar Star" orders. He organized and led the Armenian Republican Union of the Invalids of the Patriotic War. In 1990-1991 he was the founder-president of "Dizak" Armenian Patriotic Union. In 1988-1993 he delivered food to the region of Hadrut, NKR, participated in the formation of the self-defensive detachment of Hadrut, the construction of the strategic road of join-

ing each other the villages of the region of Hadrut, the organization work of the medical service for the injured. R. Khasapetyan's book of "The Path of General" is dedicated to his biography and military path (Yerevan, 2003).

### MURADYAN RAFAYEL

*Major-General of the Soviet Internal Service (1972)*

Rafayel Hayrapeti Muradyan (born in 1912, Western Armenia, c.Alashkert - 11/01/1992, Yerevan) is a figure of the Soviet Internal Service. On the days of the Great Genocide he lost his parents and appeared in the orphanage of Gyumri. In 1929 he graduated from Gyumri Pedagogical College, in 1940, the Faculty of History of Yerevan State University (extern). In 1929-1933 he was a teacher of the secondary school of the regional center of Sisian, then - director, in 1933-1937 - responsible secretary of the regional magazine of Sisian, in 1938-1940 - Head of Department of the Magazine of "Avangard", then - responsible secretary. In 1940-1974 he served in the system of the ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. He was in responsible offices, he was the deputy on human resources of the ASSR IA Minister. In the last years of his life he was the editor of the publishing house of "Armenia." Many criminal-legal books, manuals, projects of laws, published in the 1950-1960s, were brought to life edited by him.



### NARIMANOV GEORGI

*Major-General of the Engineering Technical Service of the Soviet Army (1968)*

Georgi Stepani Narimanov (Gevorg Stepani Narimanyan) (born in 02/13/1922, Tbilisi - 10/10/1983, Moscow) is a Soviet military figure, Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences (1959), professor (1962), laureate of Lenin award (1957). He graduated from Air Force Engineering Academy, Moscow State University. In 1971-1981 he was the Vice Director of the USSR AF Institute of Space Research, in 1981-1983 - Vice Director of the Institute of Machine-Building. He was awarded with Lenin's, Working Red Flag orders and medals.

### NARINYAN SERGEY

*Major-General of Artillery of the Soviet Army (1958)*

Sergey Ivani (Hovhannesi) Narinyan (born in 10/20/1908, Uzbekistan, Samarkand) is a Soviet military figure. In 1926 he left Samarkand Russian School, in 1928-1930 he studied at Central Asian State University, in 1932 he graduated from Saint Petersburg Engineering Institute, in 1933 - the course of the 27th artillery regiment of the 27th division, in 1938 - the military course of the development of the USSR AF Commander Staff, in 1940 - the University of Marxism-Leninism attached to Saint Petersburg House of



Scientists, in 1948, with honors, officer higher school, in 1956 - academic higher course. In 1932-1934 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1934-1938 he served in different branches of people's economy. In 1939, according to his application, he was appointed as the commander of the battery of antitank cannons of the 334th regiment of the 84th motorized rifle division and in 1940 he participated in the Soviet-Finnish War, then he was again demobilized. After the attack of Nazi Germany, he joined as a volunteer. In 1942-1943 he was an assistant to the chief of the operative department of the staff of the artillery of the 67th army, chief of the operative department of the corps, from 1944 - chief of the staff of the artillery corps. He participated in the defense of Saint Petersburg. After the war he served in different military counties. In August of 1949 he was honored with the title of colonel. In 1961-1967 he lectured at the Artillery Academy after F. Dzerzhinsky, he was the chief of academic higher courses, then - chief of one of the leading faculties. He was awarded with Red Flag, Patriotic War the 1st and the 2nd degree orders.

### NAZAROV KOSTANDIN

*Major-General of Artillery of the Soviet Army (1970)*



**Kostandin Alexandri Nazarov** (Nazaryan) (born in 08/17/1923, c.Kislovodsk - 10/08/1996, Moscow) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, Hero of the Soviet Union (02/21/1945), he was born in a family from Artsakh. In 1940 he left the secondary school, in 1941, with honors, Tbilisi Mountain Artillery, Moscow Mountain Artillery colleges, in 1952 - Artillery Academy after F. Dzerzhinsky. On December of 1941, he was appointed as a senior officer of the battery of the 846th artillery regiment of the 277th rifle division acting in the Northwestern Front of the Great Patriotic War, participated in the defensive battles ongoing towards that direction. In June of 1942 he was appointed as the commander of the platoon of the 1184th destructive anti-tank artillery regiment. In this regiment he had progress and became a commander of battery, then - assistant to the chief of staff. He participated in the battles of Stalingrad, Kursk-Oryol, in the liberation battles of Ukraine and Poland. From October 5 to 8 of 1944 he fought heavy battles during the defense of platform of the northern bank of the River Narev and with his and his battery's forces he destroyed 5 tanks, a dozen heavy types of weapon and more than 500 fascists. In post-war years he continued his military service in the USSR Armed Forces. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Star two, Patriotic War the 1st and the 2nd (two), For the Service to Fatherland the 3rd degree, Symbol of Honor orders.

## OGANEZOV ARAKEL

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1953)*

**Arakel Karapeti Oganezov** (Hovhannisyan) (born in 03/03/1907, Georgia, Tbilisi) is a Soviet military figure. He left Tbilisi Working School, in 1925 - Tbilisi Constructional technical College, in 1931 - Trans-Caucasian Military Infantry College after 26 Commissaries in Tbilisi, in 1947 - the developing course of commanders of Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze. In 1931-1939 he served in the 65th rifle regiment of the 22nd division, he was a commander of platoon, assistant to the chief of the company, then - commander, chief of the school of regiment, commander of rifle battalion. In 1939 the 22nd division transferred to Far East. In 1940-1944 he was an assistant to the commander of the 191st regiment of the fixed region of the Far Eastern Army, then - commander of regiment, in 1944-1945 - commander of the 260th separate rifle brigade of the 15th army of the Far Eastern Front, in 1945-1947 - commander of the 361st rifle division. The division participated in the Soviet-Japanese War. In 1947-1948 he was a deputy commander of military unit, in 1948-1957 - commander. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag, Red Star, commander's Suvorov the 3rd degree orders. He was demobilized in 1957.



## OSIPOV NIKOLAY

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1970)*

**Nikolay Isayi Osipov** (born in 08/16/1911, the RA, the district of Lori, t.Vanadzor) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, RSFSR honored constructor. In 1931 he entered the Engineering-Meliorative Institute of the Trans-Caucasus, in 1936, with honors, he graduated from Moscow Military-Engineering Academy after V. Kuybishev. In pre-war period he was the chief of the industrial-technical department on military-constructional works. The defensive-constructional works having great importance for the country were fulfilled under his direct command. In 1941 he was appointed as the commander of the separate combat-engineering battalion of rifle division in the Western Front. In 1944 he was appointed as the chief of the engineering-technical division of the engineering department. In 1945-1976 he did a responsible work in one of the departments of the USSR Ministry of Defense. In 1976 he retired.

## OVANESOV D. T.

*Major - General of the Soviet Army (?)*

**D.T.Ovanesov** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In the Soviet Great Patriotic War he was the chief of the political department of the North-Donetsky Railway.





## OVANOGLHYAN HOVHANNES

*Major - General of Artillery of the Soviet Army (08/03/1953)*

**Hovhannes Sedraki Ovanoghlyan** (born in 1901, Javakhk, c.Akhalkalaki - 06/28/1958, Moscow) is a Soviet military figure, Candidate of Technical Sciences (1951). He studied at Akhalkalaki Parochial School, in 1919 he left Tbilisi Nersisian School, in 1921 - the course of commanders of Baku, in 1922 - artillery course, in 1931 - Artillery Academy after F. Dzerzhinsky. In 1919 he transferred to Alexandrapol, then - Kars, he was a telegraphist. In 1920 he was deported to Baku. In 1921 he participated in the civil fights ongoing in Georgia. In 1922-1924 he was the commander of the second artillery division of the fixed region of Batumi, then - infantry division of the coastal battery, in 1924-1931 - battery of the castle of "Krasnaya Gorka" of Kronshtadt. In 1931 he transferred to Yerevan, as the chief of the staff of the Armenian rifle regiment. In 1932-1935 he was the acting commander of the separate zenith rocket regiment of Baku Air Defense, then - commander, in 1935-1936 - chief of the staff of AD 3rd separate brigade, in 1936-1939 - deputy chief of the 2nd department of the artillery department of the army, assistant to the chief of zenith department, in 1939-1956 - chief of the rifle strategic committee of the zenith artillery of the Red Army, and after the reformation of the committee - Chief of the Research Institute of Zenith Cannonade. In the years of World War 2, in different fronts he fulfilled the special assignments of the General Command, in the field of using the new types of zenith artillery. In post-war years he continued the research works in that field. He wrote the theory of artillery and works on its use. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag two orders.



## PAPINYAN BORIS

*Major-General of Quartermaster Service of the Soviet Army (02/22/1963)*

**Boris Artemi Papinyan** (born in 06/19/1912, Javakheti, c.Akhalkalaki) is a Soviet military figure. In 1925 he graduated from Akhaltsikhe two-year College, in 1928 - Akhaltsikhe nine-year School, in 1932 - Trans-Caucasian Hydrotechnical Technical College in Tbilisi. He was called up by the Red Army in 1933. In 1940-1954 he served in the staff of the Trans-Caucasian Military County. In the years of II World War he was the Deputy Head of the Department of Replenishment and Accounting of the staff of the Trans-Caucasian Front, then - Head of Department. In 1954-1964 he fulfilled a responsible work in the Soviet military group located in Germany. In 1964-1967 he served in Northern Caucasian Military County. He was demobilized in 1967. He was awarded with Red Flag, Red Star two orders, 14 medals.

## PETROSYANTS ANDRANIK

*Major-General of the Engineering-Tank Service of the Soviet Army (01/21/1945)  
President of the USSR State Committee of the Use of Nuclear Energy (1962-1988)*

**Andranik Melkoni Petrosyants** (born in 05/08/1906, Vladikavkaz - 1990, Moscow) is a Soviet military figure, scientist and statesman, ASSR AS Academician (1982), Hero of the Soviet Socialist Work (1962), laureate of the USSR State Award (1949). In 1929, not tearing himself from the production, he left one of 2nd degree secondary schools of Moscow, in 1933, with honors, Ural Machine-Building Institute (Sverdlovsk). In 1933-1939 he served in Ural Factory of Heavy Machine-Building: he was a master, senior master, chief of the technical department of the factory, chief of the Industrial-Plan Department, Deputy of the Chief-Engineer of the Factory. In 1935 he was on three-month scientific-technical mission in Germany. In 1939-1940 he was the Head of Industrial-Distribution Department of the USSR People's Commissariat of Heavy Machine-Building - member of the board of People's Commissariat. In 1940 he was appointed as the Deputy of People's Commissary of the USSR Heavy Machine-Building, in 1941 - the First Deputy of People's Commissary of Machine-Tool and Instrument-Making Industry, in 1941-1943 - Deputy People's Commissary of tank industry (he was personally engaged in the production of new-type tanks, artillery self-propelled devices and diesel engines), in 1943-1947 - chief of the USSR Department of the State Committee of Defense, in 1947-1953 - Chief of the General Department attached to the USSR CPC, in 1953-1962 - Deputy Minister of the USSR Medium Machine-Building, in 1962-1988 - President of the USSR State Committee of Use of Nuclear Energy. He was awarded with Lenin's five, October revolution two, Working Red Flag two, Symbol of Honor orders. The works were on the issues of the use of the devices of thermal energy of NPP-s, nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, examination of radiological situation near NPP-s. He is an honorable member of Grenoble University (1974), member of Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences (1977). He became a laureate of the Academies of Sciences of Bulgaria and Kuba. He published the works "The Development of Nuclear Energetics" (1979), "The Major Problems of Nuclear Science and Technique" (1979), "Nuclear Energetics" (1981). They were translated and published in English, French, Japanese.



## PIRUMOV REMAL

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1976)*

**Remal Nikolayi Pirumov** (Pirumyan) (born in 07/23/1925, Baku) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, Candidate of Technical Sciences (1968). His father was from Artsakh. In 1944-1945 he participated in the Great Patriotic War, fought in the 1st Belarusian Front. In 1950 he graduated from Moscow Bauman Higher Technical College, then -



Artillery Engineering Academy after F. E. Dzerzhinsky. Later he worked as the head of laboratory of Bauman Higher Technical College. He resigned in 1988. He was awarded with Red Star, For the Service to Fatherland the 3rd degree orders.

### POGHOSYAN ARTEM

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (08/03/1953)*



**Artem Karapeti Poghosyan** (Poghosov) (born in 04/25/1904, Stavropolsky Krai, c. Prikumsk-03/22/1989, Moscow) is a Soviet military figure. In Prikumsk he received primary education, in 1923 he left the two-year Party School of Pyatigorsk, in 1930 he left the Evening School of General Education, in 1933 - the correspondence section of Moscow Military Academy after V. Lenin, in 1935 - the Tank Department of the basic course of the same academy, in 1951 - USSR AF General Staff Military Academy after K. Voroshilov. In 1920-1926 he fulfilled a party-political work, was the secretary of the organization of Young Communists' League, head of the political lessons with the recruiting youth. In 1926 he was called up for military service to the Red Army and was appointed as a soldier of the 32nd cavalry regiment of the 6th cavalry division, in 1930-1933 he was the political leader of the armor squadron of the automatic regiment of the same division, in 1935-1940 - commissary of the automatic regiment of the cavalry division standing on the Soviet-Manchurian border line, then - chief of the political department of tank brigade. In 1939 he participated in the battles of Khalkhin Gol. During II World War he was a commissary of tank brigade, division, from October of 1942 - chief of the political department of the 20th tank corps, participated in the battle of Kursk, liberation of Ukraine and Poland, occupation of Berlin. In post-war years he was deputy on political branch of the Chief of the Auto Armor Technical Department of the USSR Land Troops, Chief of the Political Department of the Military Academy of Rear and Transport of the Soviet Army. He was awarded with Lenin's two, Red Flag two, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Red Star orders. He was demobilized in 1961.

### POGHOSYAN HAKOB

*Major-General of the Soviet Internal Service (1965)*



**Hakob Hmayaki Poghosyan** (born in 11/15/1919, Gyumri) is a figure of the Soviet Internal Service. He graduated from the Historical-Linguistic Faculty of Gyumri Pedagogical Institute after M. Nalbandian, later - the Faculty of Economists-Engineers of Yerevan Agricultural Institute. In 1962-1968 he was the Chief of the Armenian MIA Department of Police, in 1968 - 1975 - IA Deputy Minister. In 1975 he retired. In 1965 he was honored with the title of the 3rd level commissary of police. He was awarded with a Red Star order and a badge of the USSR MIA honorable worker.

## SARDAROV GRISHA

*Major-General of Automobile Troops of the Soviet Army (1980)*

Grisha Mikhayili Sardarov (Gedevon Hovhannesi Grigoryan, he was born in 1926, in the village of Kharkov of the ASSR region of Ani) (he was born in 1928), c. Odessa - 1994, the RF, c. Ryazan) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. After the death of his father Hovhannes (1934, in 1935 he was adopted by the son of his father's aunt living in the city of Orjonikidze of the Northern Ossetia. In the Russian School he studied with his real name-surname. After leaving the school he tried to enter the newly-opened military auto-college opened in Orjonikidze, but a document was required which he did not have. The adopters, on the basis of the false document, adopted him with a new name and surname, new date of birth, new birthplace. And with the new name of Grisha Mikhayili Sardarov he lived his later years of life. He graduated from the Military Auto-College and in 1950 he served in Armenia, first in one of the units located in Gyumri, then - Qanaqcr. In the 1960s he transferred to serve in Moscow, received higher education and began serving in the Department of Auto-transport of the USSR Ministry of Defense. In 1970 he received the title of colonel. In 1975 he was appointed as the Deputy Chief of Ryazan Automotive Technical Higher Military College, then - in 1980 - chief of the college. In this year he was honored with the degree of major-general. In 1976, in the cover of a committee, he was in Armenia and overcoming the winter hard way, he reached the village of Kharkov and visited his father's grave. The editorial staff of the Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia asked him for publishing his biography but he did not answer. Later he told his cousin, Garnik Grigorian: "I could not represent myself with my real name, and I did not want to with the false one."



## SAGHINYAN VARDAN

*Major-General of the Engineering-Technical Service of the Soviet Army  
(05/09/1961)*

Vardan Mkrtichi Saghinyan (Vardan Nikitich Saghinov) (born in 12/02/1908, c. Stavropol - 11/06/1992, Moscow) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, eminent scientist of the field of reactive aviation, testing pilot, Candidate of Technical Sciences (1946), professor, laureate of the USSR State Award (1949). His father was soldier of Tsarist Army and fought against the Turkish. He left Stavropol Secondary School, in 1937 - the Faculty of Mechanics and Mathematics of Moscow University after M. Lomonosov, in 1938 - the Pilot School of the Unit of Special Aviation of Voronezh and fulfilled flights. In 1939-1942 he was an engineer of the 8th department of Central Aero Hydro Dynamic Institute, senior engineer of flight experiments of experimental heavy planes, in 1942-1943 - Chief of



the Department of Bombers and Attacking Aviation of the same institute, in 1943 - 1950 - also leading engineer on TU-2. On the command of the USSR Minister of Defense, on March 16, 1950, he was taken into the cover of human resources of the Soviet Army. In 1950-1952 he was a scientific adviser to the Chief of Red Flag Scientific Research Institute after V. Chkalov, then - deputy chief on research works and in the units he supervised the appropriation and exploitation process of TU-4 Aircrafts bearing nuclear weapon. In 1952-1955 he was the Chief of Experimental Department of Leningrad Air Force Engineering Academy after A. Mozhaysky, in 1955-1962 - Head of the Chair of Aerodynamics of Kiev Military Engineering Technical Higher College, deputy on research works of the chief of the same college, in 1962 - 1970 - Head of the Chair of Military Sciences of Moscow Aviation-Technological Institute after K. E. Tsiolkovsky, then - Head of the Chair of Theoretical Mechanics of the same institute, professor. He participated in development and creation works of Tu-4 bomber, on this aircraft he flew more than 700 hours. He was demobilized in 1970. He was awarded with Lenin's two, Working Red Flag, Red Star orders.

### SAFARYAN NVER

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (12/20/1943)*



Nver Gevorgi Safaryan (born in 10/23/1907, the state of Van, Archesh-09/28/1982, Yerevan) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1927 he left Yerevan Al. Myasnikian Armenian United Military School, in 1940 - Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze. In 1923 he entered voluntarily the ranks of the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division and until 1940 he served in his native division: he was a commander of platoon, in 1933 he was appointed as a commander of company. In 1940 he graduated from Military Academy and was appointed as the chief of the staff of the regiment of Kiev Special Military County. On the eve of the Soviet Patriotic War, in 1941 he was appointed as the commander of the regiment located on the western border, and he was among the first ones who were attacked by the Germans. From June 15 of 1942 until February 13 of 1943, he was the commander of the 295th division, participated in the battles for the Caucasus. On February 13 of 1943, he was appointed as the commander of the Armenian 89th division. The division, from the Caucasian Mountains reached Germany with battles and participated in the occupation of Berlin. The division had a glorious path, they were honored with an order for three times (Red Flag, Red Star, Kutuzov the 2nd degree) and it was renamed "Tamanian", gave 9 heroes of the Soviet Union, thousands of order-bearers and medal-bearers. The commander was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag three, Kutuzov the 2nd degree two, Symbol of

Honor (05/29/1936) orders. He was demobilized in 1949 because of his poor health.

### SARGSYAN ARAM

*Major-General of Aviation of the Soviet Army (11/04/1973)*

Aram Armenaki Sargsyan (born in 04/12/1922, Yerevan - 04/14/1986, Saint Petersburg, is buried in Yerevan) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1939 he entered Yerevan Engineering Institute, from where in 1941 he was called up for military service and participated in World War 2. In 1945 he graduated from Leningrad Air Force Academy. He was in many command offices, he was appointed as a commander of air forces of the southern group of Armed Forces, later - deputy commander of Leningrad Military County.



### SARGSYAN ASHOT

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1940)*

Ashot Sargisi Sargsyan (born in 1903, the RA district of Syunik, the region of Sisian, v.Ashotavan - 09/17/1941, died during the battle for the region of Vinnitsa, is buried in the yard of the military hospital of the capital of Ukraine, Kiev) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, eminent historian, philologist, the son of the sister of the byzantinologist Nikoghayos Adonts. In 1915 he left Baku parochial school, in 1915-1918 he studied at Lazarian Institute of Western Languages of Moscow. In 1927 he left Moscow Military School after CEC, in 1936 - Military Academy after M. Frunze. In 1918-1921 he was in Baku, served in the Red Army. In 1921 he returned to Armenia, participated in the battles for the Soviet power. In 1921-1925 he served in the Armenian State Security bodies. In 1925-1927 he was the political leader of the cavalry department of the Military School after Alexander Myasnikian, in 1927-1932 - commander of the cavalry squadron of the 76th Armenian mountain rifle division, then - chief of the staff of regiment, in 1936-1939 - chief of the staff of the separate cavalry brigade, in 1939-1940 - chief of the staff of the 5th cavalry division, in 1940-1941 - commander of the 216th motorized division. In 1932 he was honored with the title of colonel. In 1939 he participated in the liberation of the Western Ukraine and he was the first who entered Lvov. He met the Great Patriotic War in Lvov. The division suffered the powerful blows of the Germans in June-July, under the pressure from overwhelming forces, A. Sargsyan organized the retreat of his division and other military groups, moving sharply he counterattacked the fascist troops. In the battles for Lvov the 216th division destroyed German 52 tanks, 85 cannons, 70 mine throwers, 4 thousand soldiers and officers. In the 1930s he was subjected to persecution. Marshal Hovhannes Baghramyan considered that its reason was his versatile talent, and surrounding people often envied him. He



was awarded with ASSR CEC Red Flag (1921), Soviet Red Star two (1940, 1941) orders. In 1947, with mediation of Hovhannes Baghramyan, Ashot Sargsian's native village was called Ashotavan. In 1941-1951 different references of the RA Military Commissariat, Yerevan City Council, Ashot Sargsian is represented with the degree of major-general, on the posters published in the years of war, on the front page of February 16 of the calendar of 1943, Ashot Sargsyan's picture is represented with the stars of major-general. In the articles, portrait-biographies published in subsequent years, he was represented as a colonel.



## SARGSYAN FADEY

*Major-General of the Soviet Engineering-Technical Service (1969)*

*ASSR President of Council of Ministers (1977-1989)*

*RA President of the National Academy of Sciences (1993-2006)*

Fadey Tachati Sargsyan (born in 09/18/1923, Yerevan - 01/10/2010, Yerevan) is a RA state, military, scientific figure, Doctor of Technical Sciences (1975), ASSR AS Academician (1977), real member of the Academy of Military Sciences of the Russian Federation (1996), member of the International Academy of Informatics (IAI) (1997), laureate of the state awards of the USSR and Ukraine, honorable citizen of Yerevan (2002). In 1946, with honors, he graduated from Budyonny Military Academy of Communications in Leningrad. In July-September of 1943 he participated in the Great Patriotic War, he was a radioman of the 573rd separate battalion of the 36th rifle corps of the Western Front. From 1948 he was in offices in the USSR Ministry of Defense, he was the chief-constructor of automation system. In 1952-1953 he was sent on mission to China and participated in the Korean War. In 1963-1967 he was the chief-engineer of Yerevan Institute of Mathematical Machines, in 1967-1977 - director of the same institute. In 1977-1989 he was the President of the ASSR Council of Ministers, in 1993-2006 - President of the RA National Academy of Sciences, in 2006-2010 - Adviser to RA Prime Minister. He was honored with the title "The Man of the Year" (1996) of Cambridge International Biographical Center. He was awarded with RA Mesrop Mashtots order, RA MD "Marshal Bagramyan" medal, Soviet Lenin's, October Revolution, Red Flag orders, "60th Anniversary of Victory" jubilee medal (2005). On the occasion of the 85th anniversary of his birthday, he was honored with the order of "Diamond-Encrusted Ararat" of Tekeyan Cultural Union, golden medal of RA Ministry of Education and Science, the order of "Giorgevsky Cross" of the International Academy of Natural Sciences.

## SARKISOV ASHOT

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1950s)*

**Ashot Lazari Sarkisov** (there is no biographical information, was born in the city of Baku, was buried in the city of Moscow) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, Candidate of Technical Sciences. He was a commander of the zenith rocket division of air forces of defense. He was awarded with Stalinian the 1st degree award (later - USSR State Award) for the invention on the system of rocket guiding.

## SARKISOV ARISTAKES

*Major-General of Communication Troops of the Soviet Army (1970s)*

**Aristakes Beglyari Sarkisov** (there is no biographical information, he was born in the city of Baku, was buried in the city of Rostov-on-Don) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In the 1970s he was the Chief of Communication Troops of the Central Asian Military County.

## SARKISOV BENJAMIN

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1971)*

**Benjamin Beglyari Sarkisov** (there is no biographical information, he was born in the city of Baku, he died in the city of Ivanovo) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1941-1945 he participated in II World War. In post-war years he was the commander of the air forces of defense located in Romania. In 1955 he was the commander of the division of the 50th missiles army.

## SARKISOV GEORGI

*Major-General of the Engineering-Technical Service of the Soviet Army  
(08/03/1953)*

**Georgi Ilyichi Sarkisov** (Georgi Iliayi Sargsyan) (born in 06/07/1904, Tbilisi-01/03/1977, Moscow) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1926 he left Tbilisi Technical School, then after studying 3 years (1929-1932) at Moscow Higher Engineering-Constructional College, he entered and in 1936 he graduated from Military Engineering Academy after V. Kuybishev. In 1936-1941 he served in Kicv Military County: he was the chief of constructional section, chief-engineer, chief of the constructional department of the county. During II World War he was the chief of the constructional department of the Northwestern Front. In 1943-1945 he led the works of Moscow Military Constructional Department. In post-war years he continued his service: in 1946-1947 he was the Deputy Chief of the General Department of Communal Construction of the USSR Ministry of Defense - chief-engineer, in 1947-1951 - Deputy Chief of the USSR



AF Department of Communal Utilities - Chief-Engineer, in 1951-1958 - Chief-Engineer of the General Department of Military Construction of the USSR Ministry of Defense, then - Chief. In 1959 he was appointed as the First Deputy of the Chief of the General Department of Military Construction of the USSR Ministry of Defense. He was awarded with the order of Red Flag.

### SARKISOV GRISHA

*Major-General of Aviation of the Soviet Army (1960s)*

**Grisha (Grigori) Beglyari Sarkisov** (there is no biographical information, he was born in the city of Baku) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In the 1950-1960s he was the commander of aviation division of the border aviation of the Transbaikal Military County. In the second part of the 1940s, in the cover of the football team of "Krilya Sovetov" representing air forces, he participated in the championship of the USSR "A" group. After the USSR Honored Master of Sport, General Nirkov, he is the second footballer in the football higher group, who reached the degree of general.

### SARKISYAN VLADIMIR

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1990)*



**Vladimir Khachaturi Sarkisyan** (born in 06/13/1942, Azerbaijan) is a military figure of the Soviet army. After leaving the school he was called up for military service. In 1962 he entered and in 1966 graduated from Yaroslavl Military Higher College. He served for 36 years in the Soviet Army, then in the Army of the Russian Federation. He was honored with the degree of major-general in the position of the staff of the rear of Transbaikal Military County. In 1994-1997 he was the First Deputy of the Chief of the Rear of Samara Military County. In 1985-1987 he participated in Afghan War. In 1997 he was released to reserve. He was awarded with two orders and 72 other state awards. He is a member of the Russian Union of Armenians.

### SHAHINYAN GRIGOR

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (?)*

**Grigor Harutiuni Shahinyan** (born in 04/01/1905, Dilijan - 08/28/1973, Moscow) is a figure of the technical service of the Soviet Army, mechanical engineer. Doctor of Technical Sciences (1943), professor, laureate of the USSR State Award (1948). In 1930 he graduated from Moscow Higher Technical College. In 1932-1973 he lectured at Moscow Higher technical College. In 1943-1973 he was the Head of the Chair of "Machine & Automation." He was engaged in the issues of designing new machines, mechanisms and devices. He replaced the poly ring powerful systems with mechanisms of ball transfer, and using these in round trimming machines, he created

many constructions of mechanisms (the semi automatic machines of concomitant round trimming created by him were first made in Yerevan Machine Building Plant after Dzerzhinsky). He published textbooks and scientific monographs. He was awarded with Red Star, Working Red Flag orders.

### SIMONYANTS HRAYR

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (02/22/1963)*

**Hrayr Gevorgi Simonyants** (born in 01/01/1919, Georgia, the region of Tsalka, v.Ghushchi - 06/29/2000, Moscow) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, Doctor of Military Sciences (1968), professor (1970), honored figure of RF Science, real member of the RF Academy of Military Sciences (1996). He began his military service beginning from 17. In 1936 he left the Secondary School of the city of Manglis, in 1939 - Moscow Military Infantry College, in 1940-1942 - Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1952- Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1958 - USSR AF Military Academy of the General Staff. In January of 1938 he was appointed as the commander of the platoon of the rifle regiment of the Ukrainian city of Uman. In September of 1939 he participated in the liberation of Western Ukraine. In 1942-1943 he was a lecturer at Military Academy after M. Frunze. In March of 1943 he was appointed as the deputy chief of the staff of the 8th army of the 1st Belarusian Front. He participated in the battle of Kursk, liberation of Belarus, occupation of Berlin. In 1945-1947 he served in the staff of the Soviet Military Group located in Germany, in 1947-1960 - in the staffs of different military counties. In 1960-1983 he was the Head of the Chair of Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze. He was awarded with the Soviet Red Flag two, Patriotic War the 1st and the 2nd degree, Red Star, Polish Cross of Brave Men. He was demobilized in 1983. Until his death he was engaged in Scientific Pedagogical Work in the Central Research Institute. He is considered to be a great specialist of military secret service. He published more than 200 works on secret service. His scientific works deserved international recognition.



### SUPYAN BORIS

*Major-General of Tank Troops of the Soviet Army (09/08/1945)*

**Boris Davidi Supyan** (born in 07/10/1904, Belarus, the district of Vitebsk, the township of Bugoshevskoye-11/18/1967, Kazan) is a Soviet military figure. He received his primary education in his birthplace, in 1932 he graduated from Leningrad A. Gertsen Pedagogical Institute, in 1933 - the one-year command course of the Red Army, in 1946 - the course attached to the Military Academy of Panzer and Automatic Troops. From 1932 he served in the Military County of Leningrad. He participated in 1939-1940 Soviet-Finnish War. At the



beginning of the Great Patriotic War, he participated in defense battles of the cities of Berdichev, Novograd-Volinsk, Korosten. In the spring of 1942 he was appointed as the commander of the 10th tank brigade and participated in the battle of Stalingrad. In July of 1943 he was appointed as the commander of Panzer and Automatic Units of Tapastanian 53rd army and participated in the attacking battles of Belgorod-Kharkov, the elimination of the groups of the enemy's Korsun-Shevchenkivsky, Belgorod-Kishinev, the liberation of Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia. As a commander of panzer union he participated in the Soviet-Japanese War (from August 9, 1945 to September 2). After the war he was the Head of the Military Chair of Kazan Veterinary Institute. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag four, Kutuzov the 1st and the 2nd, Red Star two orders. He was demobilized in 1956.

### TARJIMANOV MKRTICH

*Major-General of the Soviet State Security Service (1975)*

**Mkrtich Hovhannesi Tarjimanov** (born in 1927, Baku-09/08/1984, c. Bryansk, is buried in Yerevan) is a figure of KGB, the USSR. In 1950 he graduated from Azerbaijan Industrial Institute. In 1952-1955 he was a Young Communists' League worker. In 1955 he began serving in state security bodies. He was the Secretary of the party committee of KGB, the ASSR, in 1961-1972 - the 1st Deputy of the President of KGB, the ASSR, in 1973-1984 - President of the Regional Department of Bryansk of the Russian KGB. He was honored with the USSR State Security "Honorable Employee" title, was awarded with orders and medals. One of the streets of Bryansk is called after him.



### TATEVYAN GRIGOR

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (02/23/1967)*

**Grigor Shavarshi Tatevyan** (born in 08/19/1912, the district of Kars, v.Tekor - 05/13/1977, Moscow) is a Soviet military figure, Candidate of Technical Sciences (1950), laureate of the USSR State Award (1971). In 1939 he graduated from Moscow Air Force Engineering Academy after N. Zhukovsky. In 1939-1941 he was a lecturer of Moscow Aviation Institute. From 1941 he served in the USSR Air Forces, was the Chief of the Department of Ammunition. The works were on the issues of the creation of new types of ammunition. He had great investment in the field of the development of the USSR Aviation Equipment. His ancestors transferred to the village of Tekor from the village of Tatev in Syunik, for which the family got the surname of Tatevian.

## TER-PETROSYAN SUREN

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (02/18/1958)*

**Suren Shavarshi Ter-Petrosyan** (he was born in the 1900s in Moscow, died in the 1960s in Moscow) is a Soviet Military Figure. His father was from the village of Vardenik of RA region of Martuni.

## TER-SAHAKYAN RUBEN

*Major-General of Communication Troops of the Soviet Army (02/18/1958)*

**Ruben Tigrani Ter-Sahakyan** (Ter Sahakov) (born in 02/06/1906, Tbilisi) is a Soviet military figure. His father was from the city of Shushi. In 1923 he left Tbilisi Technical School, in 1928 - Moscow Technical College of Communication, in 1935 - Engineering Technical Academy of Communication after V. Podolsky. In 1935-1940 he was the chief of communication of aviation detachment, engineer of air viewing of the Trans-Caucasian Military County, automatic communication and signal devices of monition and communication regiment, in 1940-1943 - engineer of automatic and wireless means of communication, in 1943-1960 - Chief of the Department of Supply and Communication Repair of the army of Air Defense, chief of communication of the county. In the II World War he had active participation in the organization work of Air Defense of Trans-Caucasus. He was awarded with Red Flag, Red Star orders. He was demobilized in 1960.



## TOLMAJYAN GRIGOR

*Major-General of Aviation of the Soviet Army (03/17/1943)*

**Grigor Mihrani Tolmajyan** (Tolmajev) (born in 01/23/1905, c.Nor Nakhichevan - 10/05/1958, Moscow) is a Soviet military figure. In 1917 he graduated from Mikhaylovsky People's Elementary College, in 1924 - Working School, in 1928 - Party Evening School, in 1931 - the Evening Department of the North Caucasian Command College, in 1933 - Leningrad Military Technical School of Air Forces, in 1934 - the course of the development of commanders attached to Moscow N. Zhukovsky Air Force Academy, in 1941 - the correspondence section of Attacking Faculty of the same academy. In 1924 he entered voluntarily the ranks of the Red Army and in 1924-1933 he served in different aviation military units. He was a soldier of Commandant Company of the staff of division, inspector of the political department of the brigade, junior specialist of Avia Squadron, technician of aviation of the Department of Air Forces of the North Caucasian Military County, military commissary of the 27th school of the junior specialists of aviation of Rostov. In 1934-1936 he was the commander of Novocherkassk 207th Aviation Park, in 1936-1938 - Chief of Armament and Supply of the Department of Air Forces of the North Caucasian Military County, in 1938-1941 - deputy on rear of the



commander of air forces of the Far Eastern Front, in 1941-1945 - deputy on rear of the commander of the 10th air army of the 2nd Far Eastern Front. In 1945 he participated in the Soviet-Japanese War. In 1946-1953 he was the deputy chief of the union of aviation of long-range actions. He was awarded with Red Flag, Kutuzov the 2nd degree, Red Star orders. He was demobilized in 1953.

### TUSUZYAN TARAS

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1965)*

**Taras Georgii Tusuzyan** (born in 02/22/1909, Yekaterinograd - 05/02/1982, Yerevan) is a Soviet military figure. In 1946 he completed the higher course of the development of the political staff of the Soviet army of Moscow. During the Soviet Great Patriotic War he served in the providing departments of the army, then - county. In 1952-1969 he was the ASSR military Commissary.



### URUMYAN ALEXANDER

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1978)*

**Alexander Benyamini Urumyan** (born in 08/03/1924, Baku - 11/23/1995, Yerevan) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. His parents were from the village of Mets Taghlar of the region of Hadrut in Artsakh. In 1942 he left Baku Academy of Military Interpreters, in 1944 - Makhachkala Infantry College, in 1952 - Saint Petersburg Military Academy of Rear and Transport. In 1940 he entered voluntarily the Soviet Army. He participated in defense battles of the North Caucasus. In 1944-1949 he was an officer of Intelligence Department of the Trans-Caucasian Military County, in 1952-1957 - Chief of the Organizational Plan Department of the North Caucasian Military County, in 1957-1964, in the Soviet military group located in Germany, until 1960 - senior officer of the staff of rear, in 1960-1962 - deputy on rear of the commander of the separate artillery brigade, in 1962-1964 - deputy on rear of the commander of the 10th guardian division, in 1964-1969 - chief of the staff of the rear of the 71st division (Nakhichevan), in 1969-1974 - chief of the staff of the rear of the 4th guardian army of the Trans-Caucasian Military County (Yerevan), in 1974-1980 - chief of the staff of rear of the Transbaikalian Military County (Chita), in 1980-1983 - chief of the staff of rear of the Trans-Caucasian Military County (Tbilisi). He resigned on August 10, 1983 because of health. He was awarded with the Soviet Great Patriotic War the 1st degree, Red Star two, For the Service to Fatherland the 3rd degree orders, Soviet, Mongolian, German medals. He was fluent in Georgian, Azerbaijani, English, German, Persian, Turkish and Russian.

## USTYAN NIKOLAY

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1985)*

**Nikolay Samveli Ustyan** (born in 01/21/1938, the RF, Kuban, the township of Nevtegororsk) is a military figure of the Soviet Army, secret service man, master of classic wrestling sport (1961). In 1957 he left Nevtegororsk Secondary School of Working Youth, in 1961 - Ulyanovsk Tank College, in 1972 - Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1982 - USSR AF Military Academy after K. Voroshilov of the General Staff. In 1961-1964 he was the commander of the secret service platoon of the 10th guardian motorized rifle division of the 31st army corps of the Trans-Caucasian Military County, in 1964-1966- deputy commander of the intelligence company of the same division, in 1966-1968 - commander of the intelligence company of the 145th motorized rifle division of the 31st army corps, in 1968 - 1969 - assistant to the chief of the operative department of the same division, in 1972-1974 - commander of the motorized rifle regiment of the 7th tank division of the 1st guardian army, in 1974-1977 - commander of the motorized rifle regiment of the 9th tank division of the 1st guardian tank army, deputy chief of secret service of the 1st guardian tank army, then - chief. In 1977-1980 he served in the staff of the 29th army of the Transbaikalian Military County. In 1982-1984 he was the Chief of Intelligence Department of the Central Asian Military County - Deputy Chief of the Staff, in 1984-1988 - Chief of the Department of Intelligence of the Military County of AS, in 1988-1990 - Chief of Central Training of Development of the Officers of Secret Service of AF General Staff, in 1990-1993 - Chief of the 2nd Department of RF AF General Staff - Deputy Chief of the 10th General Department. He was awarded with the Soviet Red Star, For the Service to Fatherland in the USSR Armed Forces the 2nd degree, "For Courage" two orders of the Republic of Afghanistan, more than 20 medals.



## VARDANOV SERGEY

*Major-General of Medical Service of the Soviet Army (1975)*

**Sergey Alfredi Vardanov** (born in 1932, Tbilisi - 1996, Moscow) is a figure of medical service of the Soviet Army.

## VARDANYAN LEVON

*Major-General of the Soviet State Security (1985)*

**Levon Mkrtichi Vardanyan** (born in 04/16/1924, Tbilisi) is a figure of the Soviet Security Service, secret service man. In 1941 he left Gyumri No. 2 Russian Secondary School, in 1942 - the training school of the city of Orjonikidze of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 1958 - Moscow Higher school of KGB. In 1942-1954 he served in the state security bodies of the Northern Caucasus. In the



years of the II World War, he did a serious work among the highlanders of the Northern Caucasus, who were struggling against the Soviet power. In 1958-1989 he was the Chief of the 5th Division of the Department of Altai Krai of KGB, Deputy Chief of the USSR KGB Department of Inspection. At the end of the 1980s he was released to reserve. After retiring he fulfilled duties of an adviser and was engaged in pedagogical activities: he lectured at USSR KGB Higher Educational Institutions. He lives in the city of Moscow.

### VLASOV VACHAGAN

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (11/08/1971)*



**Vachagan Hrachyayi Vlasov** (Vlasyan) (born in 10/14/1922, the region of Shamakhi of Azerbaijan, v.Saghian) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1920 he left the secondary school of the village Madras, in 1921 - the training course of teachers, in 1942, with honors, Baku Infantry School after S. Orjonikidze, in 1943 and 1953 - "Vistrel" higher courses, in 1959 - Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1968 - the higher academic course of the USSR Armed Forces. He was called up by the Red Army in February of 1942. In 1942-1945 he was the commander of the machine gun platoon of the 3rd separate rifle brigade of the 45th army, commander of the company of the 978th rifle regiment of the 261st rifle division of the 45th army. In 1945-1956 he served in the Trans-Caucasian Military County. In 1959-1970 he was a deputy commander of regiment of Turkmenistan Military County, then - commander, he was in responsible service for three years. In 1970-1978 he was the Chief of Alma-Ata Combined Arms Higher Command College. He was awarded with Red Star order. He was demobilized in 1978.

### VOSKANYAN KHACHATUR TADEVOSI

*Soviet Major-General (1945)*

There is no biographical information.

### VOSKANYAN SUREN

*Major-General of the Soviet Internal Forces (1964)*



**Suren Sargsi Voskanyan** (born in 1920, Georgia, c.Telavi) is a figure of the Soviet Army and internal forces. He received his secondary education in Tbilisi. In 1949 he graduated from Moscow All-Union Law Institute. In 1960-1969 he was the First Deputy of the ASSR Minister of Internal Affairs, in 1971-1980 - ASSR Deputy Minister of Auto Transport, in 1981 - President of the ASSR Volunteer Company of Automoto-Lovers. In 1939-1940 he participated in the Soviet-Finnish, in 1941-1945 - Great Patriotic War, he was in the surrounded Leningrad for 900 days. He was awarded with Patriotic War the 1st degree, Red Star two orders.

## YARAMISHEV IVAN

*Major-General of the Engineering Technical Service of the Soviet Army (1952)*

Ivan Grigori Yaramishev (born in 01/11/1906, Tbilisi-1979, c. Sevastopol) is a Soviet military figure. He studied at Derbent Real College, in 1926 he graduated from Leningrad Military Technical College, in 1935 - the course of architectures of Leningrad Naval Forces, in 1945 and 1949 the development course of architectures attached to Moscow Naval Engineering Academy after N. Ye. Zhukovsky. In 1926-1945 he served in the Air Forces of Black Sea Fleet. He was a senior engineer of avia squadron. He was demobilized in December of 1968. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag three, Red Star orders.



## YERAMYAN SOGHOMON

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1958)*

Soghmon Stepani Yeramyanyan (born in 06/17/1908, Tbilisi - 10/12/1987, Kiev) is a Soviet military figure. In 1927 he left the Armenian Secondary School in Tbilisi. In 1928-1931 he was a teacher of the school of the village of Gharachinar of the region of Shahumian in Artsakh, worker in the companies of Tbilisi and Dzorages hydroelectric project in Armenia. In 1931 he began serving in the Red Army. In 1931-1941 he reached the position of the commander of battalion from a common soldier. At the beginning of II World War he was the commander of the 8th separate battalion of air defense and fought in the area of Rostov-on-Don. In January of 1942 he was appointed as the Deputy Commander of the 12th regiment of AD defending the sky of Moscow, and when the regiment was reorganized into the 12th division of AD - deputy commander of division. He participated in the defense of Moscow. After the war he served in Kiev Air Defense System. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag, Patriotic War the 2nd degree, Red Star orders.



## YOLYAN HAMO

*Major-General of the Engineering Artillery Service of the Soviet Army  
(11/18/1944)*

Hamo Sergeyi Yolyan (born in 01/10/1903, t.Goris - 01/15/1965, Moscow, is buried in Novodevichy Cemetery) is a Soviet military economic figure, Hero of Socialist Work (06/08/1942), four times laureate of the USSR State Award. He studied at the parochial school of the village, graduated from Shushi Real College, in 1923-1926 he studied at Baku Engineering Institute, in 1929 he graduated from the three-year course of development of cold metals attached to "Azneftin", in 1935-1936 he was on probation in the USA, at Ford Factory. In 1930-1935 he was the Director of Baku Factory after S. M. Kirov, in 1936-1937 - Technical Director of Moscow NO. 32



Aviation Factory, in 1937-1940 - Director of Ulyanovsk Cartridge Producing NO. 3 Factory, in 1940-1950 - Director of Gorki NO. 92 Machine-Building Factory, one of the greatest companies of defense industry, at the same time he also led NO. 8 Factory. In 1954 he was appointed as Deputy Minister of the USSR Defense Industry. After the death of Stalin and execution of Beria, on Khrushchev's instruction, they machinated against Hamo Yolian, too, as a result he resigned in 1955. After retiring he was the chief-engineer of one of the plants of Moscow, chief of laboratory with Alikhanov. Under his command, new developed types of artillery weapon were created in the USSR, the first steps were done towards creating atomic bomb in the plant led by him. He was awarded with Lenin's four, Red Flag two, commander's Suvorov the 1st, Patriotic War the 1st degree, Working Red Flag two orders.



### ZHELAUKHYAN CHRISTAPOR

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1955)*

Christapor Mikayeli Zhelaughyan (Jelaughyan) (born in 09/24/1905, the district of Rostov, the region of Myasnikian, v. Ghrim - the date of death is unknown) is a Soviet military figure, Doctor of Military Sciences (1966), professor (1969). In 1924 he left the 2nd Degree Working School of Rostov, in 1924-1927 he studied at the correspondence section of the Social-Economic faculty of Yerevan State University, in 1928 he left the Armenian United Military School after Al. Myasnikian in Yerevan, in 1929 - Transcaucasian Military Infantry School of Tbilisi, in 1941 - Moscow Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1948 - the Military Academy of the General Staff after K. Voroshilov of the USSR AF General Staff. In October of 1925 he entered voluntarily the ranks of the Armenian 76th mountain rifle division. He participated in the II World War. In 1925-1940 he was in different offices in military subdivisions: he was a commander of platoon, company, assistant to the chief of the staff of regiment, chief of the second department of the county courses, assistant to the chief of the 2nd department of the staff of division, then - chief. At the beginning of the war he was the deputy chief of the staff of the 23rd Kharkovsky division, in 1942-1943 - chief of the 298th rifle division, in 1943-1945 - chief of the staff of the 68th corps of the 46th army of the Ukrainian 3rd front. He participated in the battles of defense of Moscow, the battle of Stalingrad, the battles of the liberation of Ukraine, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. In 1948-1957, in different military counties, he was the chief of the operative department of union. In 1957-1978 he lectured at the Military Academy of the USSR AF General Staff. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag four, Patriotic War the 1st, Kutuzov the 2nd, Bogdan Khmelnitsky the 2nd degree, Red Star two orders.

## THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

### THE 20TH CENTURY

#### LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

##### BABAYANTS YURI

*Lieutenant-General of the RF Army (02/07/1991)*

**Yuri Arshami Babayants** (born in 08/03/1938, Uzbekistan, the ASSR of Karakalpakia, c.Turtkul) is a figure of the RF intelligence service. His father comes from the city of Hadrut in Artsakh. In 1960 he completed the first year of Rostov Higher Artillery Engineering College, in 1968 - the USSR Military Diplomatic Academy, in 1990 - the higher academic course of the USSR AF General Staff. He served in the army in the 1955-1996s for more than 40 years. He was the Chief of the Department of Data Preparation, testing engineer, senior testing engineer, senior officer, chief of direction, Deputy Chief of the Department of the USSR AF Supreme Staff, then - Chief of Department. On April 29, 1985, he was honored with the degree of major-general. He was released to reserve in 1996. He lives in Moscow. He is a member of the All-Russian Non-governmental Organization of "Armenian Union in Russia", the President of the Company of "The Union of Veterans of Military Intelligence" and the publishing house of the "Russian Intelligence." He was awarded with Red Star (1978), For Personal Courage (1993), Symbols of Honor (2000), 12 medals.



##### BALAYAN OLEG

*Lieutenant-General of the RF Army (2004-2009)*

**Oleg Rubeni Balayan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the RF Army. He was born in Stavropol. He was the Chief of the Air Cosmic Academy after the USSR Marshal G. K. Zhukov (city Tver).

##### CHOBANYAN VLADIMIR

*Lieutenant-General of the RF Army (1995)*

**Vladimir Arshaluysi Chobanyan** (born in 02/10/1938, Georgia, the region of Ninotsminda, c.Bogdanovka) is a military figure of the Soviet Army and the RF Army, Candidate of Technical Sciences (1973), Doctor of Technical Sciences (1985), professor (1990), honored figure of the RF Science and Technique (1996), Academician of the Russian Academy of Rocket Artillery Sciences (1993), Academy of Military Sciences (1998), International Academy of Information, International Pedagogical Academy. In 1955 he left Gyumri NO. 14



Secondary School, in 1960 - Kharkov Higher Aviation Engineering Military College. In 1971 - 1989 he was a junior, then senior researcher of NO. 4 Research Institute of the USSR Ministry of Defense, chief of scientific laboratory, state scientific department. In 1989 he passed to teaching job. In 1989-1992 he was the Chief of Department of the USSR AF Military Academy after F. E. Dzerzhinsky, in 1992-1999 - deputy on educational and scientific works of the chief of the same academy, in 2000-2002 - deputy on educational and scientific works of the Chief of the Military Academy of Rocket Troops of Strategic Importance after Peter the Great. In 2002 he was appointed as the General Director of Petrovsk Educational Center of the Military Academy of Rocket Troops of Strategic Importance after Peter the Great. In 1992 he was honored with the degree of major-general of the RF Army. His works were on the USSR, then RF military defense, development of rocket weapon and armament, reliability of large systems and development of supervising systems, exploitation of perspective samples of ammunition and the corroboration of selection methods of the systems of operating characteristics. He wrote and published more than 250 scientific works, prepared many scientific employees. V. Chobanian is a member of the board of rewarding scientific titles of the RD Ministry of General and Professional, President of the Non-Governmental Council of the RF State Duma on military education and science, member of two experimental councils of the RF Committee of Higher Certification, President of the Council of Doctoral Theses of Dzerzhinsky Military Academy. He was awarded with 10 governmental prizes. After 40-year privacy policy for the first time in 2002 he visited his native Javakheti.

## GHARAGYOZYAN GURGEN

*Lieutenant-General of the RF Army (1991)*



**Gurgem Arami Gharagyozyan** (born in 1941, Gandzak, in the family of immigrant from Chardakhlou) is a military figure of the RF Army. He received his secondary education at the Russian School of his birthplace. He graduated from Baku Agricultural Institute, in 1980 - Air Force Academy after Yu. Gagarin. In Georgia he was a commander of special unit. In 1976-1981 he served in Germany and Poland, he was a deputy commander of division, in 1981-1983 - chief of the staff of Air Forces of Saint Petersburg Military County, in 1983-1987 - commander of air force county, in 1988-1991 - deputy commander of far-going forces of Aviation of Moscow Military County, in 1991-1994 - Deputy Commander of the Air Forces of the Russian Federation, at the same time - Deputy of the Supreme General Commander of the CIS Armed Forces.

## GURGENOV VYACHESLAV

*Lieutenant-General of the RF Army (1992)*

**Vyacheslav Ivani Gurgenov** (born in 07/10/1935, Grozny - 08/22/1994, is buried in the Armenian Cemetery) is a figure of the RF Intelligence Service. In 1959 he graduated from the Faculty of Near Eastern Studies of Moscow Institute of International Relations of the USSR Ministry of External Affairs, in 1964 - NO. 101 School of KGB First General Department. In 1959-1963 he served in the correspondence section of the Indian city of Calcutta of MND News Agency. In 1964-1989 he worked in India, Afghanistan, in the Central Apparatus of Intelligence he was the Deputy Chief of the Operative Department, then - Information-Analytical Department of the First General Department. In 1989-1991 he was the Deputy Chief of the First General Department, in 1991-1994 - Deputy Director of the RF Service of Internal Intelligence.



## HOVHANNISYAN MIKAYEL

*Lieutenant-General of the RF Army (12/16/1999)*

**Mikayel Sergeyi Hovhannisyan** (born in 07/09/1955, c.Meghri, the district of Syunik) is a military figure of the RF Army. In 1972 he left the Secondary School after Stepan Shahumian in Meghri, in 1976 - USSR KGB Higher Command College of Border Troops after F. Dzerzhinsky, in 1984 - Military Academy after M. Frunze, in 1998 - Military Academy of the General Staff of the RF Armed Forces. He received an officer rank on June 25, 1976. In border troops he had the position beginning from the chief of the border-gate to the all command positions of the chief of regional department. In 1985-1988 he was the chief of the border detachment of Hadrut, in 1988-1992 - chief of border detachment (Ajaria), in 1992-1993 - chief of border detachment in Artashat, in 1993-1996 - commander of the border detachment of "Armenia" (Yerevan), in 1998-2002 - chief of the staff of the Pacific border county (Vladivostok), in 2002-2004 - chief of the Northeastern regional department (Chelyabinsk), He received the title of lieutenant-colonel and colonel ahead of time. On May 27, 1994, he was honored with the degree of Major-General of the RF Army. He was awarded with the orders of Friendship of the Peoples of the Russian Federation, For the Service to Fatherland the 3rd degree, For Military Service, "For the Defense of the State Border" and other departmental medals. For special services he was honored with titular weapons by Russia and Armenia. In 1994, one of the streets of the city of Mehgri was called after him.





## SHATVORYAN LEONID

*Lieutenant-General of the RF Army (1994)*

Leonid Gevorgi Shatvoryan (born in 08/01/1944, Rostov-on-Don) is a military figure of the RF Army, RF honored constructor (1966). In 1966 he graduated from Novocherkassk Engineering Institute. From 1970 he served in the Soviet Army. He was in responsible offices in the North Caucasian military counties. From 1990 he was the Chief of the North-Caucasian Military County, from 1992 - deputy commander of the same county on construction and settlement of troops.

## MAJOR GENERALS

### AKOPOV VIKTOR

*Major-General of the RF Army (the 20th Century)*



Viktor Armayisi Akopov (born in 1941, probably in Kirovabad) is a military figure of the Soviet Army and the Army of the Russian Federation. His father, Armayis Akopov, with the title of colonel, served in the ASSR KGB System, he was the Head of the Foreign Department of the ASSR Academy of Sciences. Until 2000 he served in the General Staff of the Russian Federation. In 2000-2008 he served in the staff of the RF President.

### ARABYAN ZAVEN

*Major-General of the RF Army*

Zaven Hmayaki Arabyan (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the RF Army.

### ARUSTAMYAN ARSEN

*Major-General of the RF Internal Service (12/12/2008)*

Arsen (Arthur) Mikayeli Arustamyan (born in 07/02/1961, Yerevan) is a figure of the RF Internal Service. In 1978 he left Yerevan NO. 36 Secondary School, in 1978 - Abovyan Road Traffic Technical College, in 1986 - the Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1979-1981 he served in the Soviet army. He transferred to the Russian Federation and began serving in the system of the RF Ministry of Internal Affairs.

### GHARIBYAN GEORGI

*Major-General of the RF Border Troops (1998)*



Georgi Sureni Gharibyan (born in 01/10/1940, the region of Akhalkalaki, v.Orja) is a figure of the border troops of the RF Army. In 1956 he left the 7-year school of Orja, in 1958 - the Secondary School of Akhaltsikhe, in 1960 - the course of locksmith-regulators of the city of Yasinovatoye of the district of Donetsk, in 1969 - Agricultural Academy after Timiryazev (he entered in Moscow, graduated in Kursk), in 1981 - the course of microbiology. In 1961-1964

he served in the Soviet Army. In 1969-1976 he worked in the regional quarantine service, at first as a specialist, a year later - chief of service. In 1976-2000 he was the chief of the service of border quarantine service created on Novorossiysk station of the defense of plants, then the basis of the station. In 2000-2004 he was the general specialist of quarantine supervision of the border service of Krasnodarskii Krai. In 2004 he was appointed as an adviser to the company of "Euro -Tour" founded by his son Armen Gharibian. He was the best specialist on citrus fruits of the Soviet State and he provided the import of high-quality plants to the Soviet Union, then - Russian Federation. In 1996 he was honored with the title of colonel of the service of border quarantine. He was fluent in Armenian, Georgian, Turkish, Russian, Greek. He was on long mission in Greece, Turkey.

### KAKULYAN SERGEY

*Major-General of the RF Internal Service (1990s)*

**Sergey Vladmiri Kakulyan** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the RF Internal Service. From 1990s he lives and serves in the city of Saint Petersburg.

### KARAOGHLANOV STEPAN

*Major-General of the RF Army (the 20th Century)*

**Stepan (Sergey) Alexandri Karaoghlanov** (born in 07/08/1944, Moscow) is a military figure of the RF Army, organizer of military technical cooperation, associate of the RF Rocket Artillery academy, president of the union of "Oboronexport." He is the son of Colonel-General Alexander Karaoghlanov. He graduated from Moscow Institute of Engineering Physics. In 1972-1978 he was a researcher of the Institute of the USSR Military Industrial Complex, in 1978-1981 - in Vienna, specialist of the USSR mission, in 1981-1988 - specialist of the state committee of science and technique, in Switzerland - adviser on technical issues of the USSR ambassador (Bern). In 1988-1991 he examined and analyzed the development trends of the military industrial trends of the USA and NATO. In 1992-1993 he was the president of the union of external trade of "Oboronexport" of the RF Ministry of MD and External Economic Communications, in 1993-1997 - deputy president of the committee of the branches of industrial defense. From 1997 - General Director of a lot of companies, including the trade center of "Jermuk."



### KHACHATRYAN VALERY

*Major-General of the RF Army (12/16/1993)*

**Valery Karapeti Khachatryan** (born in 08/28/1947, Gyumri) is a military figure of the RF Army. In 1964 he left the secondary school, in 1972 - Kharkov Military College with the qualification of engineer-tankman, in 1982 - Malinovsky Military Academy of Tank Troops, in 1991 - the USSR AF Military Academy of the General Staff. In 1966-1968 he served in the Soviet Army. Until 1990 he served in the Soviet



Army, 1997 - Army of the Russian Federation. He was a commander of tank platoon, company, battalion, brigade, chief of the staff of division. In 1997-2000 he was the Chief of the General Staff of NKR Army of Defense, in 1997-1999 - the First Deputy of NKR Minister of Defense - Chief of the Staff of NKR Army of Defense. In 2000 he left for Moscow.

### MARGARYAN ROBERT

*Major-General of the RF Army (the 20th Century)*

**Robert Vardani Margaryan** (born in 04/20/1949, NKR) is a major-general of the RF Security Service, diplomat, RF first degree ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, candidate of historical sciences. In 1978 he graduated from the Institute of the countries of Asia and Africa attached to Moscow State University. In 1978-1980 he was a senior adviser of the Soviet committee of Pacific defense, in 1980-1985 - junior then senior researcher of the Institute of Near Eastern Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in 1985-1989 - senior researcher of the International Economic Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in 1989-1990 - assistant to the President of the USSR Supreme Council, in 1991 - assistant to the member of the presidential council. In 1991-1996 he was in high offices in the RF State Security Committee. In 1996-1998 he was the Director of Secretariat of the RF Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in 1998 - 2006 - RD ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Syrian Arab Republic. Now on the special assignment of the RF he is an ambassador. He was awarded with the RF Order of Relationship.

### MELIKYAN MIKHAYIL

*Major-General of the RF Internal Service (the 20th Century)*

**Mikhayil Melikyan** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Internal Service of the Russian Federation. He was appointed as the commander of internal troops in the North Caucasian County.



### MKRTCHYAN ARKADI

*Major-General of the RF Army (1990s)*

**Arkadi Nikolayevich Mkrtychyan** (Mkrtychev) (born in 1954) is a military figure of the Army of the Russian Federation. He serves in Khabarovsk. He is the deputy on rear of the commander of the Far Eastern Military County, the greatest one in the RF.

## MURATKHANYAN SOS

*Major-General of the RF Army (the 20th Century)*

Sos Marki Muratkhanyan (Muratkhanov) (born in 06/01/1945, Northern Ossetia) is a military figure of the RF Army. In 1966 he graduated from Ulyanovsk University of Communication, in 1979 - Military Academy of Communication. He is a candidate of military sciences, docent. He was a commander of platoon, company, battalion, regiment, brigade, chief of the department of communication. In 1998 he was appointed as the chief of the branch of Ulyanovsk College of Communication. He was awarded with the titles of the USSR "Honorable Messenger" and "RF Honorable Employee of Communication."



## SAKANYAN ZAVEN

*Major-General of the RF Army (1996)*

Zaven Vasili Sakanyan (born in 1951, the region of Ijevan, v. Achajur) is a Soviet military figure. In 1968 he left Achajur Secondary School, in 1974 - Stavropol Air Force College, in 1986 - Moscow Military Academy after Yu. Gagarin. In 1970-1972 he served in the Airlanding Unit of the Soviet Army. In 1976-1983 he served in the units of the air defense. In 1986 he was appointed as a lecturer of Moscow Military Academy after Yu. Gagarin. He is a handy specialist of aviation, air defense.

## SHAHRIMANYAN MIKHAYIL

*Major-General of the RF Ministry of Emergency Situations (1997)*

Mikhail Andraniki Shahramanyan (born in 07/04/1952, Moscow) is a figure of the RF Service of Emergency Situations, Doctor of Technical Sciences (1993), professor (1997), academician, "Honorable Figure of the RF Science and Technique" (2002), double laureate of the award of the RF Government, RF honorable constructor. He comes from the family from Artsakh living in Moscow. He graduated from the Military Academy after F. Dzerzhinsky. He served in the army, was the head of the engineering group, then - researcher of the Institute of Scientific Research of the USSR Ministry of Defense. Later he began serving in the system of the RF Ministry of Emergency Situations and was appointed as the chief of the department of scientific technical programs. Later he was appointed as the Director of the Scientific Research Institute of Civil Defense and Emergency Situations of the RF Ministry of Emergency Situations, the manager of the first centre of the RF Science and High Technologies. At the same time he is the Head of the Chairs of Moscow Physical Technical Institute, Kuban State University, Moscow Modern Humanitarian University. During his scientific activities he published 252 scientific works, including 9 monographs,



53 inventions. The scientific works and inventions were on the extraordinary phenomena of nature, particularly on earthquake and its protection means. He was awarded with UNO "Certificate of Excellence" (International Award after Sasakava), silver medal after Kapitsa, three golden, two silver, one bronze medals of the International Shows of Brussels, Geneva and Seoul.

## THE 21ST CENTURY

### COLONEL-GENERALS

#### GRIGOROV SERGEY

*Colonel-General of the RF Army (2002)*



**Sergey Ivani Grigorov** (Grigoryan) (born in 06/04/1946, Tbilisi) is a military figure of the RF Army, secret service man, Hero of the Russian Federation, doctor of technical sciences, real member of the Academy of Rocket and Artillery Sciences, Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, International Academy of Informative Processes and Technologies, Russian Environmental Academy, laureate of the USSR State Award, RF AF honorable specialist. He began his service in the army in 1964. In 1967 he graduated from Voronezh Military Aviation-Technical College, in 1974 - Military Engineering Academy after A. Mozhaysky. In 1967-1970 he served in aviation units, in 1974-1979 - the 30th Central Scientific Research Institute of Aviation and Cosmic Technique of the Ministry of Defense, in 1979 - 1985 - in the staff of the general command of air forces, in 1985-1992 - in the central apparatus of the RF Ministry of Defense. In 1992-1999 he was the chief of the department of nature's defense and special protective means of the RF Ministry of Defense, in 1999 - the First Deputy of the President of the State Technical Committee attached to the RF President, in 1999-2004 - Director of the Federative Service of the RF Technical and Export Supervision. In 2004 he was appointed as the President of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the issues of the defense of the RF State Secret. In the cover of the operative group of the AF General Staff he participated in the work of eliminating the consequences of the accident of Chernobyl nuclear power station, in the cover of MF operative group he participated in the military acts taken place in the Republic of Afghanistan.

## OHANYAN IOSIF

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1989)*

*Colonel-General of the RF Army (2005)*

Iosif Bagrati Ohanyan (Ohanov) (born in 1941, the RA, the district of Syunik, v. Khndzoresk) is a military figure of the Soviet and RF Armies. He served in the Soviet military group located in Hungary. In mid-1990s he was the Deputy Commander of the Transcaucasian Military County. In 1997 he was honored with the degree of lieutenant-general of the RF Army. He is the father of ... Iosifi Ohanian, major-general of the RF customs service.

## POGHOSYAN MIKAYEL

*Colonel-General of the RF Army (2006)*

Mikayel Aslani Poghosyan (born in 1962, Moscow) is a military figure of the RF Army, avia-constructor, doctor of technical sciences, associate of the RF Academy of Sciences, double laureate of the RF State Award. In 1984 he graduated from Moscow Aviation Institute. In 1993 he was appointed as the General Director of the Holding Company of "Sukhoi" Air Force producing SU-32 aircrafts. On December 31, 2008, at the same time he was appointed as the General Director of the Airplane Construction Company of "MIG." In 2004 he was honored with the degree of lieutenant-general.



## MAJOR-GENERALS

### AVANESOV VLADIMIR

*Major-General of the RF Army (11/12/2001)*

Vladimir Avanesi Avanesov (born in 09/07/1936, Uzbekistan, c.Tashkent) is a military figure of the RF Army. In 1961 he graduated from Omsk All-Army Military Higher Command College, in 1971 - Military Academy after M. Frunze. In 1961 - 1968 he was a commander of motorized rifle platoon, company, in 1971-1985 - deputy commander of the motorized rifle regiment, chief of the staff of the motorized rifle division, deputy commander of the motorized rifle division, commander of division, in 1985-1986 - commander of tank personnel division, in 1986-1989 - military adviser of the commander of the Military County of the People's Republic of Angola, military adviser to the 2nd commander of the front, in 1989-1990 - adviser to the commander of the Military County of Belarus. In 1990 he retired and settled down in the capital city of Belarus, Minsk. He was awarded with 2 orders, Soviet 10, Belarusian 3, non-governmental organizations' 5 medals. He participates actively in the works of veterans' organizations of Belarus.

## BAZMATOV VIKTOR

*Major-General of the RF Army*

**Viktor Alexandri Bazmatov** (born in 04/08/1955, in the region of Shahumian of the Georgian SSR) is a military figure of the Army of the Russian Federation. He graduated from Ural Military Political Academy, Ural Law Academy, and RF Academy of the General Staff. In 1999-2006 he was a deputy on education of the commander of the Transvolgian-Uralian Military County, from 2006 - deputy on education of the commander-in-chief of the RF land Forces.



## ISAKHANYAN GEVORG

*Major-General of the RF Army (2004)*

**Gevorg Anushavani Isakhanyan** (born in 05/27/1960, Georgia, c.Tetri-Tskaro) is a military figure of the RF Army, Hero of the Russian Federation (06/28/2000). In 1981 he graduated from Ryazan Higher Airlanding Command College, in 1993 - Military Academy after M. Frunze. In 1981-1987 he served in different units, he was a commander of Platoon, then - company. In 1987-1988, with the position of the chief of the staff of airlanding attacking battalion, participated in Afghan War. In 1989-1996 he was a commander of battalion, chief of the staff of airlanding regiment. In 1994 he participated in the First Chechenya War, then in the battles ongoing in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1998 he was appointed as a commander of airlanding regiment. With his regiment he fulfilled peacekeeping service in Abkhazia, then participated in the elimination acts of the detachments of Basayev and Khatab invaded on Dagestan and the Second Chechnya War. During six-year battles the regiment lost ten soldiers. In 2000-2002 he was the chief of the staff of Pskov Airlanding Division, in 2002-2006 - chief of military preparedness of the RF Airlanding Troops. In 2006 he was appointed as the Head of the regional ROSTO Organization of Sverdlovsk.



## KHACHATUROV AZAT

*Major-General of the RF Army (1996)*

**Azat Alekseyi Khachaturov** (born in 05/09/1945, Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Army of the Russian Federation, Candidate of Historical Sciences (1991). He was the penultimate among the ten children of the family. In 1951 his family settled down in the city of Orjonikidze (Vladikavkaz). He completed the 8th form and began serving in the brigade of water technicians led by his elder brother. In 1962 he left Orjonikidze NO. 1 Evening School, in 1965 - Orenburg Military Higher College of Zenith Rocket Troops. For 35 years he served in the 28 units of 7 military counties of the Soviet Army and the Army of the Russian Federation, in the Soviet military group located in

Germany. From the political leader of company he reached the position of the chief of the political department of the military county. In 1969 he participated in the battles for the island of Damansk situated in the Soviet-Chinese border, in 1986, in the cover of the 40th army, in Afghan War, he was in Northern Ossetia, Chechnya, Abkhazia. In 1994 he was the commander of the peacekeeping unit of the Russian Federation located in Transdnestr. In 1998 he was released to reserve. Beginning from 1998 he was the Director of the Joint-Stock Company of "Red Star" of public food, then - General Director. In 1991 he defended the candidate thesis on "The Patriotism and Working Activity of the Youth of Uzbekistan in the Years of World War II." He was awarded with three orders, 14 medals of the USSR, RF, Afghanistan, GDR.

### MAYILYAN SAMVEL

*Major-General of the RF Police (02/22/2004)*

**Samvel Sureni Mayilyan** (born in 04/22/1949, Yerevan) is a figure of the RF Internal Service, Deputy of the RA Supreme Council (1990-1995), doctor of Legal Sciences, professor. In 1973 he graduated from Moscow Patris Lumumba University of Peoples' Friendship, in 1984 - the first year of the USSR MIA Academy. In 1973-1975 he fulfilled a lecturing job in the Republic of Algeria. In 1975-1976 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1976-1984 he served in the system of the ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs: he was in middle and high command positions. In 1984-1990 he worked in the ACP Central Committee: he was an inspector, deputy chief of department, chief of the department administrative organs. In 1995 he transferred to Moscow. In 1995-2000 he was a senior lecturer of the RF MIA Moscow Law University, Deputy Head of the Chair of Management and Informatics, head of the same chair, in 2000-2002 - Deputy Chief of the RF MIA Moscow Academy. In 2002 he was appointed as the deputy on scientific works of the Chief of the RF MIA Moscow Law University. In 1990, from the 174 election district he was elected as the RA Minister of Supreme Council, he was a member of the permanent committee of legal issues, from 1993 - deputy president of the committee. In 1993 he was appointed as a member of the permanent committee of legal issues of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of CIS Member-Countries (Saint Petersburg). He published more than 40 scientific and methodological works. From the 1980s he is engaged in artistic painting. His many works are in the collections of individual collectors of different countries.



## SPECIAL TITLES

### BAKSHETSYAN ERNEST

*Lieutenant-General of the RF Customs Service (?)*

Ernest Anzori Bakhshetsyan (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the RF Customs Service. In 2002-2006 he was the Chief of the RF Far Eastern Customs Department. In June of 2009 he was sentenced to 5-year imprisonment by the Court of First Instance of Vladivostok (the lawyers appealed against the judgment).

### OHANYAN ... (?)

*Lieutenant-General of the RF Customs Service (2005)*

... Iosifi Ohanyan (Ohanov) (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the RF Customs Service. He is the son of Iosif Bagrati Ohanyan, colonel-general of the RF Army.

## SYRIA

### LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

#### GARAMANUKYAN ARAM

*Lieutenant-General of the Syrian Army (1956)*

**Aram Hakobi Garamanukyan** (Karamanukyan) (born in 05/26/1910, Ayntap-12/23/1996, the USA, New Jersey, Fort Lee) is a military figure of the Army of the Syrian Arab Republic, member of the Syrian Parliament, Constituent Assembly (1961), Doctor of International Rights (1972). In 1923 he left Ayntap Athenian School, in 1926, with honors, Syrian Military College, in 1934 - Artillery Department of Damascus Military School preparing officers for the Syrian Regiments of the French Army. In 1945 he received an officer rank. He studied at the Higher Military Strategic War Colleges of Homs and Fontenblo. In 1964 he studied law courses at the universities of Saint Joseph in Beirut, Sorbonne in Paris. In the years of World War II he was a gunner. After the independence of Syria (1946) he participated in the formation of the Syrian Army. In 1948, in the war against Israel, he was a commander of artillery regiment, in 1949-1957 - general commander of artillery of the Syrian Army and a member of officers' staff. He participated in the Palestinian War. In 1953 he was honored with the degree of major-general. In 1957-1958 he was a military attaché of the Syrian Consul in Washington. In 1964 he retired. He was engaged in lawyer's activities. He published the book of "The Foreigners and the Military Service" (Paris, 1978, French). He was awarded with Syrian "Deserved", "War", "Loyalty" A level, Egyptian "Deserved" A level, French "Cross of War", "Legion of Honor" orders. He was honored with Armenian Apostolic Church "Nerses Shnorhali", Cilician Great House "Cilician Knight of the Great Cross" (1985), "Prince" orders. He was in Armenia for many times. He greeted the independence of Armenia and he presented his all orders received for his honest service to the Fatherland. In 2004, in the USA Hasmik Garamanukian published the thick book of "The Life and Work of General Aram Karamanoukian" (486 pages).



### MAJOR-GENERALS

#### KILECHYAN ALPER

*Brigadier General of the Syrian Army (1959)*

**Alper Kilechyan** (born in 1921, Hama) is a military figure of the Syrian Army. He received his primary education in his birthplace, graduated from the French Collège des Frères Maristes in Beirut, in 1940 - the Department of Infantry of Homs Military College, in 1957



- the course of higher officer staff of Cairo of the Egyptian AF General Staff. He participated in Palestinian fighting in the Syrian Front and was injured twice. He was the Chief of the College of Officers of the School of Officers and Reserve of the Syrian Armed forces. At the end of 1959 he retired.



### MAIOYAN HRAND

*Major-General of the Syrian Army (1950)*

**Hrand Y. Maloyan** (born in 11/29/1895, Constantinople-the date of death is unknown) is a military figure of the Syrian Police and Army. He comes from Taron. In 1907 he left the school of the island of Saint Lazarus in Venice, in 1912 - the French Collège des Frères Maristes in Beirut, in 1913 - Sultanie College of Constantinople, in 1914 - Law University of Constantinople. In 1914 he was called up and, on the title of officer, he was sent to Egypt, the Front of Suez and was captured by the English. In 1918 he was released from captivity and began serving in the French Army located in Cilicia. He was a deputy commander of commander, centurion, then - officer of the Armenian policemen-soldiers. He participated in the battles against Kemal Turks. In 1922, after the fall of Cilicia, he settled down in Syria. He served in the police system and had progress in the hierarchy of command. In 1945-1949 he was the general commander of the Syrian Troops of Police. In 1950, according to his application he was released to reserve. He was awarded with Syrian, Lebanese, Egyptian orders, he was honored with the French degree of the "Knight of the Legion of Honor."

## GEORGIA

### THE 17TH CENTURY

#### KHAN, PASHA

##### SAHAKIDZE GEORGI

*Khan of the Persian Army (General, 1612)*

*Pasha of the Osmanian Army (General, 1626)*

Georgi Siavushi Sahakadze (Mehmed Pasha) (born in 1582, Kartli, ancestral village of Noste - 10/03/1629, Akhaltsikhe) is an Armenian Georgia political and military figure by birth, general, Grand Mouravi. He comes from the Armenian family of Prince Sahak (Isahak). This family was brought to the level of the Georgian nobility in 1402, by the Georgian King George VII. His father Siavush was appointed as a vizier of Kartli in 1588, in 1590 - Grand Mouravi (Manager) of Tbilisi. In 1594, after the death of his father, he served with Simon I, later he accompanied George X and participated in his wars. In 1606, he became the first adviser and assistant of the young king of Kartli, Luarsab II. In 1608 he was appointed as Mouravi of Tbilisi, later - Mouravi of Tskhinvali and Dvalet. From this time he began acting in the all-Georgian political field. He struggled against tavads (prince-great feudals) for the concentration of the country. In 1612, because of palace intrigues he left for Iran, deserved the trust of Abbas I, received the honorable degrees of tavad (prince), lifelong tarkhan (the right to visit Shah at any moment) and the degree of khan. From here the inheritors of his family received the ne surname of Tarkhan-Mouravs, which, in its turn, entered the Russian Genealogy. In the cover of the Persian Army he participated in the Indian and Turkish invasions, excelled in the occupation battles of Kandagar and Baghdad. In 1620 Shah appointed him as a guardian to the young King Simon II of Kartli. In this position he received unlimited authority and became the actual manager of Kartli. Shah Abbas I, in order to subject Georgia to himself, brought a troop to Kartli and began killing people and resettling the areas with Muslims. Kartli and Kakheti united and rebelled against Shah. Georgi Sahakadze led the rebellion. On July 1, 1625, in the battle of Marabda, the Georgian forces lost, however they did not surrender and were engaged in partisan struggle. Shah, forced, recognized King Teymuraz A's authority in Kartli-Kakheti. After short time Tavads managed to embroil King Teymuraz A with General Georgi Sahakadze. The decisive battle between their troops took place in Bazalet, 1626. The general lost and for Turkey in the autumn of the same year. Sultan, liking him,



accepted him with love, he did not help but appointed him as a Manager of Konia Vilayet, honored him with the degree of pasha. In 1629, on the command of the Great Vizier Khusrev Pasha, Georgi Sahakadze, his son and more than forty supporters of him were beheaded. In Tbilisi, an equestrian statue was erected to honor the hero. In the 1940s the two-part feature film of "Georgi Sahakadze" was shot (according to the reliable information, Sahak Karapetian, the Secretary on Agitation and Propaganda of the ACP Central Committee advised the director Mikhayil Chiaureli, who was Armenian on his mother's side, to shoot a film).

## THE 20TH CENTURY THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

### GEDEVANOV HOVSEP

*Major-General of the Georgian Army (1918)*

Prince Hovsep Konstantini Gedevanov (born in 1873, the state of Tbilisi, the province of Telav, v.Kvareli - 1939, c. Mtskhet) is a figure of the Georgian Army, the younger son of Alexander Konstantini Gedevanov's, Major-General of the Russian Army. In 1905-1923 he was a member of the Party of Socialist-Federals, in 1905 he participated in the expropriation of Dushet bank and was sentenced to 4-year imprisonment. After 1917 February Revolution he entered the cover of the Georgian National Council. In 1918-1921 he served in the Georgian Army. He was a chief of staff, commander of Batumi Partisan Detachment, deputy on economics of the minister of defense. In 1921 he was appointed as the Commander of the North Eastern Front, however he was not able to stop the entrance of the Red Army into Georgia and the country lost its independence. In 1921-1926 he served in the Georgian Red Army, in 1923-1926 he was the President of the Military Publishing Board. In 1926 he resigned. In 1926-1928 he was the Director of Tbilisi Opera, in 1928-1929 - the responsible man of the radio-programs of the Transcaucasus, in 1929-1939 - Deputy Director of the Georgian Central State Archives. He is one of the founders of the Georgian social dramaturgy of the 20th century. In 1906-1910, in prison, he wrote the play of "The Victim", which in 1911-1931 did not quit the stage. "The President" (1912), "Light" (1914), "Family" dramas are famous, as well as many stories.

## THE REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

### GURGENIDZE... (?)

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1980s)*

*Lieutenant-General of the Army of the Republic of Georgia (1990s)*

... Gurgeniidze (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Soviet and the Georgian armies. He comes from the Armenian family of the settlement of Manglis not far from Tbilisi. In the 1990s, during the reign of the Minister of Defense of the Georgian Republic, Nardibadze, he was the Deputy Minister of Defense of the Georgian Republic.

### TATARASHVILI ... (?)

*Major-General of the Soviet Army (1980s)*

*Lieutenant-General of the Army of the Republic of Georgia (1990s)*

... Tatarashvili (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Soviet and Georgian armies. He comes from the Armenian family of the settlement of Manglis not far from Tbilisi. In the 1980s he served in the system of the Georgian SSR Military Commissariat. In the 1990s, during the reign of the Minister of Defense of the Georgian Republic, Nardibadze, he was the Chief of AF General Staff of the Georgian Republic.

### MAJOR-GENERALS

#### MAMULASHVILI ... (?)

*Major-General of the Georgian Republic (1990s)*

... Mamulashvili (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Army of the Georgian Republic. He comes from an Armenian family. He participated in the Georgian-Abkhazian War and was taken prisoner with his two sons by the Abkhaz.

#### MERABASHVILI VANO

*Major-General of Police of the Georgian Republic (2000s)*

Vano Merabishvili (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the police of the Republic of Georgia. He comes from the Armenian family of the settlement of Manglis not far from Tbilisi. In 2005 he was appointed as the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Georgia.

## UKRAINE

### THE 20TH CENTURY

#### MARTIROSYAN VILEN

*Major-General of the Troops of Communication of the Soviet Army (1990)*

*Lieutenant-General of the Ukrainian Army (1997)*



Vilen Harutiuni Martirosyan (born in 09/22/1940, c.Kirovabad) is a military figure of the Soviet and Ukrainian armies, People's Deputy of the USSR Supreme Council (1989-1991), Deputy of the Ukrainian Rada (2006-). In 1957 he left Kirovabad Russian Secondary School, in 1963 - Kiev Military College of Communication, in 1972 - Leningrad S. M. Budyonny Military Academy of Communications. In 1959-1991 he served in different units of the Soviet Army, in Armenia (5 years), Transbaikal (13 years), Ukraine (12 years): he was a commander of platoon, company, battalion, deputy commander of regiment, chief of the staff of brigade, commander of separate regiment. In 1991 he began serving in the Ukrainian Armed Forces. His regiment was the first to take an oath, to serve the people of Ukraine. In 1992-1996 he was the President of the Committee of Social Defense of servicemen and the members of their families attached to the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, in 1997-1999 - Adviser to the Ukrainian President. In 1999 he was appointed as the President of the Coordinating Council on social and legal defense of servicemen attached to the Ukrainian President. He is an active public figure. In 1966-1968 he was a Deputy of Regional Council of one of the regions of Yerevan, in 1986-1988 - Deputy of Political Council of the Ukrainian city of Rovno, in 1990-1994 - Deputy of Regional Council of Rovno. In 1989-1991 - Deputy President of the Ukrainian People's Rukh Union, in 1995 he was elected as the President of the all-Ukrainian "Vitchizna" union. During the liberation battle of Artsakh, along with the writer and publicist Zori Balaian, he was in the villages of Martunashen and Getashen of the subregion of Getashen, he helped the Armenians who were in misfortune. He was awarded with the orders of "For the Service to Fatherland" the 3rd, the 2nd degree, a dozen of medals, Certificate of the Ukrainian Supreme Council. In the Central Museum of the USSR Armed Forces and in the National Museum of the History of Ukraine, exhibitions took place dedicated to him.

## FRANCE

### GENERALS

#### D'AGHMENI

*Major-General of the French Army (1680s)*

**D'Aghmeni** (Haye) (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the French Army. His real name and surname are unknown. Hrachya Acharian wrote about him in the 711th page of the book of "The History of Armenian Refugees" published in 2002: "In the central part of Marcel there is still a street with the name of Rue d'Armeny (with old travelling notes). According to the local tradition, a man from Marcel with the name of d'Armeny, during the reign of Provence, fulfilled acts of bravery, reached the degree of general and in honor of those acts of bravery, the central and the most beautiful street of the city is called after him. It should be assumed that d'Armeny should be from one of the old generations of the French-turned Armenian refugees. "

### 18-19TH CENTURIES

#### ADJUTANT-GENERAL

##### RUSTAM MAMELUK

*Adjutant-General of Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte (18-19th Centuries)*

**Rustam Mameluk** (born in 1782, in the family from Shushi living in Tiflis -12/07/1845, Durdan) was Napoleon Bonaparte's bodyguard in 1799-1814. In 1802-1806 he served in the Mamluk squadron of the Imperial Guard, participated in all the wars of the empire. He was honored with the French higher order of "Legion of Honor." He wrote notes about Napoleon, which were published in 1866. Napoleonologist G. Fleishman wrote a special research about Rustam Mameluk.



### GENERALS

#### DI SHUSHI JAN

*General of the French Army (1809)*

**Jan di Shushi** (Hovhannes Petrosyan) (born in 1781, Shushi (NKR, the region of Hadrut, v. Taghaser)-1841) is a figure of the French Army. He is also known with the names of Pier, Uanis, Petro, Uannes Petrosov, Mamluk. In 1797 he was captured by Persians and was sold in Egypt, was made mamluk (soldier) by his new owners. In 1798 he

began serving with Napoleon Bonaparte and transferred to France. He participated in 1798-1813 all the wars of Napoleon. He was injured during the battle of Austerlitz. In 1816 he returned to Artsakh. He participated in 1826-1828 Russo-Persian War, he was a commander of cavalry detachment. In 1962 his great grandson Hovsep Hovhannesbekian handed his archives to Yerevan Matenadaran after St. Mesrop Mashtotz. He was honored with French "Legion of Honor" and Russian orders.



### MALAKHOVSKI KAZIMIR

*Brigadier General of the French Army (1812)*

**Kazimir Malakhovsky** (born in 02/24/1756 - 01/05/1845) is an Armenian military figure of the French Army, he comes from the family of Malkhasyans moved to Poland from the city of Ani, he is the grandson of the Lieutenant-General of the Prussian Army, Pavel Iosif Malakhovsky. He began serving in 1776. In 1794, after the division of Poland, he ran away to Italy. In 1797 he again began serving in the Polish Legion. He was captured by the French in the battle of Trebby and began serving in the French Army. In 1805 he received the rank of colonel. In 1812 he began serving in Warsaw Army of Herzogs. In 1815 he was appointed as the Governor of Novo-Georgievsk. During the third division of Poland, in 1830, he secured the defense of the state having a great role in it. After the capitulation of Warsaw he refused his position and moved to France.

## THE 20TH CENTURY

### GENERALS

#### MAMAZYAN STEPAN

*General of the French Army (1920s)*

**Stepan Mamazyan** (born in 05/09/1897, the state of Kharberd, v.Aregin-the date of death is unknown) is a figure of the French Army. In 1914 he injured the Turk oppressing his father and leaving for Egypt with his friends he took the pledge to fight against Turks. In 1916 he entered the French army and received the rank of sergeant. In 1918, in the French-German border he participated in the defense of Verdun. In the cover of the French expeditionary military army he participated in the War against Turkey, the occupation of Palestine, Syria, Lebanon and the liberation of the Armenian Cilicia.

## SHISHMANYAN KARAPET

*General of the French Army (1920s)*

**Karapet Shishmanyanyan** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the French army. In the cover of the French expeditionary military army he was the commander of the brigade consisting of 4017 Armenians. He participated in the war against Turkey, the occupation of Palestine, Syria, Lebanon and the liberation of the Armenian Cilicia.

## YEKAVYAN RAFFI-SARGIS

*General of the French Army (1975)*

**Raffi-Sargis Vardani Yekavyan** (born in 02/15/1935, Halep) is a figure of the French Army, the brother of the founder of the foundation of "Galust Gyulbenkyan", Zaven Yekavyan. He received military education. He graduated from French Command Special College, Higher Command College, Command School of Parachute Forces, Military Higher College. From 1953 he serves in the French Army. In 1954 he served in Tunis, in 1955 - Special Parachute Group. In 1955-1961 he participated in the War of Algeria, in 1956 - Air Intervention of Egypt. In 1963-1969 he was an expert of parachute high jumps, in 1969 - 1971, in Djibouti (Africa) responsible man of heavy artillery, responsible commander of intelligence of air and sea military forces (Red Sea, Indian Ocean). He was the director-commander of parachute school, commander of the Army of French Gviana-Central Amazonian Communication and Road Building, the Army of Foreign Legionnaires (France). In 1984-1990 he was the secret service man-commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Gabon. He was awarded with French Legion of Honor, Military Coat of Arms, Symbol of National Admirable People, Three-Star Military Cross, Cross of the Injured, 2 higher orders of the Republic of Gabon.



PART TWO

ADMIRALS

## THE USA

### THE 20TH CENTURY

#### ADMIRALS

##### IGNATIOS ROBERT

*Admiral of the Fleet of the USA (the 20th Century)*

Robert Ignatios (Paul Robert Ignatios, the real name - Poghos Ignatiosyan) (born in 11/11/1920, the USA, the suburb Glendale of Los Angeles) is a military figure of the USA. His parents were from the province Kharberd of the Western Armenia. In 1942 he graduated from the University of California and was called up for service to the fleet of the USA. He served in the base of "Manila-Bey" of the military-marine aviation of the USA. After World War II he entered the University of Harvard, and after graduating he worked at the same university. In 1955 he was appointed as an adviser to the Ministry of Defense of the USA, after a year - adviser to the USA President (from 1956). In 1961 President Kennedy appointed him as deputy secretary of the army of the USA (Chief of the General Staff of the USA Ministry of Defense). He was in this office until 1964, when President Johnson appointed him as deputy secretary of the USA Defense. President L. Johnson on August 4 of 1967 appointed Robert Ignatios as a secretary of fleet, Minister of Naval Forces of the USA. In 1969 he resigned. In 1969-1995 he was the President of "Washington Post" Newspaper Company. In 1995 he retired. He designed the plane of "F-111." R. Ignatios wrote in his recollections that his parents spoke only Armenian. Their family had close relationship with the eminent film director Ruben Mamulian. On December 7 of 1988 the Armenian sinister earthquake shook Ignatios, made his Armenian gene wake up, and filled his soul with Armeniaism. In 1992 he visited Armenia. Now his son David (Davit) is the deputy of the editor-in-chief in the USA.



## BURMA

### THE 19TH CENTURY

#### MANUKYAN GRIGOR

*Naval Minister of Burma (1850-1860s)*

*Naval Chief of the Army of Burma (Admiral, 1850)*

Prince **Grigor Sargsi Manukyan** (the date of birth is unknown-1867) is a figure of the naval fleet of Burma, naval chief, the elder son of the millionaire Prince Sargis Manukyan. In 1850 he followed his father. Before that he was a regal takarapet (minister), in 1850 - commander and superintendent of royal fleet (naval minister). He was honored with the title of Mahabuza and Saza-prince and knight, by the King of Burma.

#### MANUKYAN SARGIS

*Minister of Foreign Affairs of Burma (1820-1830)*

*Naval Minister of Burma (1830-1840s)*

*Naval Chief of the Army of Burma (Admiral, 1830)*

Prince **Sargis Manukyan** (the date of birth is unknown - 08/15/1850, Rangun) is a figure of the naval fleet of Burma and he is a diplomatic figure, Admiral Grigor Manukyan's father, millionaire. He was the gala-vuni (supervisor on foreigners or minister of foreign affairs) of the Kingdom of Burma, then - commander and superintendent of the royal fleet (naval minister). In 1824-1826, during the 1st Anglo Burmese War he negotiated with the English and mediated for the establishment of peace. He always helped the Armenian colony: he kept 15 students in Calcutta Humanitarian Seminary for many years. After his death, in 1850 his younger son Hovhannes took the position of gala-vuni, elder son Grigor - the position of commander-admiral.

# BYZANTIUM

## THE 9TH CENTURY

### ADMIRALS

#### MAMIKONYAN MARINOS

*Admiral of the Army of Byzantium (810)*

**Marinos Mamikonyan** (there is no biographical information) is a naval figure of Byzantium, the father of the Empress of Byzantium, Teodora. He was honored with the degrees of "drungar" and "turmarkh." In 810 he was ordained admiral by Emperor Nikeporos.

## THE 10TH CENTURY

#### KOSTANDIN DALASH

*Admiral of the Army of Byzantium (the 11th Century)*

**Kostandin Dalash** (there is no biographical information) is a naval figure of the Army of Byzantium, the relative of the Armenian Duke Damian Dalashi of Bulgaria. He acted in the last quarter of the 11th century. He was a commander of fleet. In April of 1081 he participated in the heroic battle against the Sultanate of Ikonia near the city of the small Asian Nikomedia. In 1089 he led the Byzantine 10000 army and beat the army of Seljukian Sultanate and occupied the island of Keos. On April 29 of 1091, in the settlement of Enos near Adrianapols, along with the Byzantine Emperor Aleksey A, with 60000 army (he led the acts of the left branch) they fought against Pechengs, who were twice their number and beat the enemy. In the months of March-May of 1092 he participated in the war against the Sultanate of Ikonia and the occupation of Milet.

#### MAMIKONYAN ALEK-MUSHEGH

*Admiral of the Army of Byzantium (the 10th Century)*

**Alek-Mushegh Mamikonyan** (the date of birth is unknown - 922) is a naval figure of the army of Byzantium. He was Romanos I Emperor's (920-944) admiral. In 922 he fought against the enemy. He drowned in the sea.

#### ROMANOS A LAKABENOS

*Admiral of the Army of Byzantium (916)*

*Armenian Emperor of Byzantium (920-944)*

**Romanos A Lakabenos** (the date of birth is unknown - 948) is a state and naval figure of Byzantium, Armenian General Vashtak Lakabenos's son. In 919 he was appointed as the trustee of the young Emperor Kostantin VII Tsiranatsin. Marrying his daughter Helen to the young emperor, he became an emperor's father, received the degrees of master, admiral and Caesar, he was declared as a regal one, then he was anointed emperor by Kostandin VII. In 921-924 he declared as regal ones his sons Christapor,

Stepanos and Kostandin, and appointed the 16-year Teopilos as patriarch. Romanos A defended the interests of the official councilor of the capital city, struggled against the dispossession of land of free villagers. In 922 he sent a big army against the Amira of Dvin, Spuq, however the latter, with the help of the Armenian king Ashot B evicted the Byzantine people. He fought against Bulgaria and Arabs. He managed the borders of the empire up to the upper Euphrates and Tigris. In 941 he beat the Prince Igor from Kievan Russia, in 944 he signed a peace treaty with him. Many plots were organized against Romanos A. In 944 he was dethroned by his regal sons and was exiled to the island of Prote as a cloistral. Armenian Commanders Hovhannes and Teopilos Kurkuass, Mleh the Great (Melias), Admiral Alexios Muselen (Mushegh) made Romanos A's numerous victories in battlefields.

## BRAZIL

### THE 20TH Century

#### ADMIRALS

##### KYOTENJYAN UBIARA

*Admiral of the Fleet of Brazil (1970s)*

Ubiara Kyotenjyan (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Brazilian naval fleet. In 1970-1980s he was a Brazilian Naval Minister.

##### POGHOSYAN NUBAR-ZAVEN

*Admiral of the Fleet of Brazil (1990s)*

Nubar-Zaven Poghosi Poghosyan (born in 06/09/1925, Brazil, Rio de Janeiro) is a figure of the Brazilian naval fleet. His parents were from Cilicia, which they left in 1925. He received his two-part name in honor of his uncles killed in 1915, Deir ez-Zor. In 1944 he graduated from the famous college of "Andreas", in 1947 - the naval college, with the title of midshipman, in 1957 - the Faculty of Civil Shipbuilding of the Technological Institute of Massachusetts of the USA, with the qualification of the master degree of shipbuilding engineer. On the command of the Brazilian Minister of Defense he was appointed as an inspector of the construction of the capsule of "Minas Gervans." In 1959-1962 he led the construction works of the aircraft carrier of "Tritao" and the aircraft carrier of "Alminante Frontinu" of new generation. In 1963 he offered a motor unit of new type for the aircraft carrier of "Alminante Vandelkok", for which he was appointed as the chief of the training center of engineer-captains of the Brazilian naval fleet. In 1964-1990 he was the chief-inspector of the Brazilian all ports, shipbuilding plants and a coordinator of the equipment of fleet. In 1990 he was appointed as chief-adviser of the Brazilian naval forces.



## EGIPT

### THE 12TH CENTURY

#### ADMIRALS

##### HUSAMADDIN LULU AL HAJIB

*Admiral of Egypt (1183-1200)*

**Husamaddin Lulu Al Hajib** (the date of birth is unknown - 1200) is a figure of the Egyptian naval forces, Armenian. He was the organizer and commander of the Egyptian fleet during the reign of Khalif Salahuddin. He gained great reputation for saving the grave of Prophet from the attack of Frank Knights. In 1183 Prince Reno de Shation invaded by the Red Sea with the aim to occupy the grave of Muhammad and to transfer his body to Europe. Under the command of Husamaddin Lulu, the Egyptian fleet pursued him on the distance of a day from Medina they met and beat. At the end of 1189, in front of Akka, a great collision occurred between Salahaddin and the troops of the English King Richard. The crusaders surrounded the city from the sea and the land and sentenced the Egyptians to a very hard situation. The Egyptian fleet came to help under the command of Husamaddin Lulu. The latter managed to occupy a ship from the Franks, enter Akka on it thus encouraging the surrounded ones with his presence. Husamaddin Lulu breaking the siege chain for a few times, entered Akka to victual and refresh the guard, but, in the end, the crusaders occupied the city. The siege lasted for about a year and ended on June 17 of 1191. Arab historians wrote about him with laudation.

### THE 18TH CENTURY

##### NIKULA AN-NASRANI AL-ARMANI

*Admiral of the Egyptian Army (1790s)*

**Nikula an-Nasrani al-Armani** (Muallem Nikoghayos) (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Egyptian naval forces. He comes from an Armenian family settled down in Constantinople. In 1798 he fought against Napoleon Bonaparte entered Egypt. During Napoleon Bonaparte's 1799 Egyptian invasion he led all the naval battles against the French. Arab historian Abd ar-Rahman al-Jabarti, in his book of "Egypt during the Period of Bonaparte's Invasions (1798-1801)", wrote: "Murabad Bey placed the soldiers and sailors on the constructed ships. A Christian, with the name of Nikula was appointed as their commander-in-chief by him... This Nikula had a retinue consisting of Greek soldiers, he wore gorgeous clothes, walked around the streets of Cairo on his horse, and, by the way, guardsmen went before and after him, who cleaned his way, like it was done when accompanying amirs." He was captured and blocked from one of the unsuccessful sea battles. After some time the French people set him free he lived the rest of his life in Bab al-Shaari.

## TURKEY

### THE 17TH CENTURY

#### ADMIRALS

##### KHALIL PASHA

*asha of the Osmanian Army  
(General/Admiral, 1600/1610s)  
Great Vizier (Generalissimus)*

**Khalil Pasha** (there is no biographical information) is a Turkish state, military, diplomatic figure. He is an Armenia from Kesaria. In his childhood he was made Turk and taken to Constantinople. He had progress in military scale of ranks and became an eminent commander of army, in the 1600s he was Ahmed A Sultan's sea pasha-admiral. In 1609 ship battle he beat the squadron of Melitians consisting of 10 ships and occupied 6 ships. "Gara Chchennem" was among the occupied ships, which had 90 cannons, 500 sailors, 2000 guns. Khalil Pasha entered Constantinople on this ship. For this victory he was honored with the degree of vizier and in 1610 married Sultan Ahmed's daughter and received the degree of great vizier, generalissimos. He beat the Khazars in the battle of Sinop. He persecuted and ousted Cizvits from the area of Turkey, and threw the Pope's devoted man into the water. He was in the office of vizier also during the reign of the sultans of Mustafa I (in 1619), Osman II (1619-1622), Murad IV (1622-1639). In 1619 he participated in the war against Persia, defeated Shah-Abas and made conclude a peace. In 1620 he was dethroned and was again elected admiral. In 1621 he fought against Poland. In the subsequent years he established diplomatic connections with Austria-Hungary and Poland. In 1626-1627 he was again a great vizier. In 1627 he was again dethroned because of being defeated by the rebel Apaza Pasha. He died in Constantinople at an old age.

### THE 18TH CENTURY

##### HASAN PASHA

*Sea Captain-Pasha of the Osmanian Army (Admiral, 1770s)*

**Hasan Pasha Ghazin** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Turkish naval fleet. By birth he was from the poor Armenian family of the town district of Saint Cross, Rodosto. In his childhood he settled down in Jezayir (Jenova), got skilled at the field of navigation, excelled with his bravery and administrative talent. From here he passed to Spain, then settled down in Constantinople. Here he constructed many buildings, including, in two years, he built a great ship barrack and established new regime of education of navigation. He participated in the siege of the island of Malta. In 1786 he invaded Egypt, Alexandra and other places because of the delayed taxes. On August 8 of the same year he entered Cairo and immediately confiscated the wealth of the population with the pretext of financing the caravans of the pilgrims.

## THE 20TH CENTURY

### DENIZ-PASHA (GENERAL-ADMIRAL, 1911)

#### KHANZATYAN ZATIK

*Deniz-Pasha of the Osmanian Army (General-Admiral, 1911)*

*Cartographer-Admiral of France*



**Zatik Hakobi Khanzatyan** (born in 04/03/1886, Turkey, v. Manasa-01/23/1980, Paris) is a military figure of Turkey, France, Germany, Associate of the ASSR Academy of Sciences (1967). At the age of 15 she entered the Department of Cartography of Izmir Naval College, where the education was in French, and after graduation she entered at once Paris Higher School of Seafaring and the school of the General Staff of the Naval Forces of France. She returned to Turkey and was appointed as the Chief of the new-create Department of Cartography of the Armed Forces. Until the beginning of World War I she reached the title of cartographer-admiral, "Deniz-Pasha." On the eve of the war, in 1914 she left for Bulgaria, then, after two years-France. In 1930-1950 he was the Director of Murad Rapayelian School of Paris. In the League of Nations he was in the office of geographer-cartographer. In the years of World War II she participated in the French movement of resistance. She helped the command of the allied countries, in the work of opening the second front against German. In post-war years she was the Head of the Chair of Cartography. She was a professor of the French Academy of Armed Forces. In 1920 she published a geographical atlas of historical Armenia consisting of 25 maps, in 1920-1932 maps and atlases of Turkish Economic Geography, Historical Geography of Algeria, Economic Geography of Palestine, in 1960 - Historical Geography of Armenia. She was the Honorable President of the French-Armenian Cultural Union. He was awarded with the French order of "Legion of Honor."

## IRAN

### THE 20TH CENTURY

#### ADMIRALS

##### EGHIAZARYAN SIRUS

*Admiral of the Naval Forces of Iran (1980s)*

**Sirus Eghiazaryan** (born in 1931, c.Tabriz) is a figure of the naval forces of Iran. She left the Military Higher School of Iran, Italian Academy of Naval Forces, and the Academy of Naval Forces of the USA. She was the Chief of the Center of Naval education of Bandar-Abbas, Executive Director of the Staff of the Naval Forces of Iran. He has retired.

#### VICE ADMIRALS

##### KIRAKOSYAN TOVMAS

*Vice Admiral of the Iranian Army (1980)*

**Tovmas Danieli Kiarkosyan** (born in 1936, Iran, the state of Isfahan, the province of Peria, v.Namakert) is a figure of naval forces of the Iranian Army. He was the tenth child of his parents. In his childhood he transferred to Tehran. In 1957 he completed the 12th form of the school of "Kushesh Davtean" in Tehran. In the same year he entered Iran College of Sea Forces. In 1958 he was sent on mission to England and studied at England Engineering College of Sea Forces for four years. He graduated from it successfully and received the title of sea centurion. In 1962 he returned to Iran and served as an engineer of different ships of sea forces. In 1968 he was sent on mission to German Engineering College of the Officers of Sea Forces to improve his professional skills. In 1970 he returned to Iran and served as an engineer of different ships and military institutions. He was honored successively with military titles and the degree of vice admiral. He served in the Iranian naval forces for 30 years. He was honored with five orders of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In 1990 he was released to reserve. After retiring he again continued his work in fleet and deserved praise. With the status of specialist and inspector-representative he was in shipyards of England, the USA, and Australia.



## HUNGARY

### THE 20TH CENTURY

#### ADMIRALS

##### KHORTI MIKLOSH

*Vice Admiral of Austria-Hungary (1918)*



**Miklosh Khorti** (born in 06/18/1868 - 02/09/1957, Portugal, Eshtokl, was buried in the English Military Cemetery of Portugal, in 1993 his body was reburied in his fatherland) is a state and military figure of Austria-Hungary, the Kingdom of Hungary, the last commander-in-chief of the Sea Fleet of Austria-Hungary (1918), leader of Hungary - the 4th regent (03/01/1920-10/15/1944). In 1919 he led the struggle ongoing against the Communist Revolution. In 1919, on a white horse he entered Budapest. During his reign Hungary was a kingdom. Under the conditions of vacant throne he was a regent and a vice admiral without sea, they called him as "His Majesty the Royal Regent of Hungary." During World War II he cooperated with Hitler, as a result of which in 1938 he received a part of Slovakia and the Carpathian Ukraine, in 1940 - a part of Romania - Transylvania. In parallel with this he was against the massacre of Jews and Germany's interference into the internal affairs of his country. On June 27 of 1941 he declared war on the USSR. In 1942 he began negotiations with the allied powers, however, Hitler, feeling the danger, brought troops into Hungary. On October 15, 1944, he offered peace to the USSR. After a few days, under the suppression of Hitler, a revolution was carried out in Hungary and another Armenian, General Ferents Salashi took the power.

## CHILE

### THE 20TH CENTURY

#### ADMIRALS

##### KOYUMJYAN-BERGAMALI HERNAN

*Vice Admiral of the Naval Forces of Chile (1991)*

**Hernan Lorisi Koyumjian-Bergamali** (Bergamali was from his mother's - Lola's father's, Argentinian Armenian Armen Bergamali's surname) (born in 1942, Santiago) is a figure of naval forces of Chile, naval engineer, master of sea and military sciences, professor of Chile Naval College. He is the brother of the secretary, historian of Chile Academy of History, Ricardo Kuyukjian-Bergamali. In 1957 he left the Greynj School (England), in 1961 - English Naval Academy of Armed Forces, the course of the group of the elimination of underwater objects and rocket artillery of the Naval Engineering Academy, the improvement course of parachute jumps mastery of the school of Special Forces of the Army of Chile, the course of leading sea wars of Spain Naval College. In 1962 he received the title of michman. He served on "Esmeralda" two-masted ship, "President Pinto" transport ship, "O" Higgins", "Pret" cruisers, "Admiral Reviros" squadron torpedo, "Admiral Linch" guard ship. He was an officer on the control of air space of the leading room of operations, artillery officer, officer on security, the first assistant of the commander of warship. In 1978-1985 he was the commander of the group of "Seals" of Chile Naval Fleet, chief of the staff of the special group of "Amfibia" and officer on operations, commander of the ship of "Yelcho", Deputy Director of Chile Naval College, chief of the first united courses of the military colleges of Chile. In 1985-2001 he was the commander of the training ship of "Esmeralda", Chief of the department of Rear Security of the Supreme Staff of the naval fleet, chief-adviser to the commander-in-chief, boss of the diplomatic corps on sea in the West, Military Attachn of the Embassy of Chile in Paris (in 1988-1990 he was also accredited in Bonn), commander of "Blanco Enkalada" helicopter-carrier destroyer, the First Director of Research and Development Program of the Naval Fleet, parallel, President of the 2nd organizational diagnosis of "Marina-2000" naval fleet, commander-in-chief of the First Naval Zone (1994-1995), General Manager on staff of the Naval Fleet (1997-1998), Chief of the General Staff of the Naval Fleet (in 1998), Chief of the Protective Staff of Chile Ministry of Defense (1998-2001). He served in the Naval Fleet for 44 years. On January 1, 2001, he retired. Just after retiring he was appointed as a member of the committee of the organ-



ization of celebrations of Chile's 200th anniversary of independence (2010). He was a member of the department of Valparaiso University for four years. Now he is an adviser on strategy, member of London International Institute of Strategic Researches, Council of the International Relations of Chile, Council of the Center of Scientific Researches of Valdivia. From 2001 he is the Chief-Director of the Strategic-Advisory Company of "CYCL." He favors the development of Armenians, lately he was elected as the President of the Armenian Community in Chile. He was awarded with Spanish "For Naval Courage" the 1st degree, French "For Courage", American "Legion of Merit" and other orders and medals.

# RUSSIA

## THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

### THE 18TH CENTURY

#### ADMIRALS

##### CHICHAGOV VASILY

*Admiral of the Russian Army (1782)*

*Member of the Russian Navy Department (1775)*

**Vasily Yakovlevich Chichagov** (Vasily Hakobi Chichagyan) (born in 02/28/1726-04/04/1809) is a figure of the Russian naval forces. He comes from an Armenian family transferred to Russia from Constantinople. He graduated from the Sea Cadet Corps, refined in England. In 1742 he began serving in the Russian Sea Fleet. In 1764 he was appointed as the Chief of the Expedition of the Research of the Way from Arkhangelsk to the Northern America over the Northern Arctic Ocean. In 1765 the expedition reached the division of 80° 26', but it returned because of the impassability of the ice. In 1766 the expedition reached the division of 80° 30'. During 1768-1774 Russo-Turkish War he led one of the detachments of the fleet of Don defending the lagoon of Kerch. In 1788-1790, during the Russo-Swedish War he was the commander of the Baltic Maritime and led the sea battles of Eland, Revel, Viborg. In 1797 he was released to reserve. The islands of the archipelagic of the New Country, the islands of the archipelagic of Alexander near the coasts of the Northern America, the cape and the lagoon of the island of Hauk-Khiva of the Southern Polynesia, the cape of the island of Kyusyu and the mountain of the island of Spitsbergen are called after him. He was the first among the Russian navigators who was awarded with Pabedanostsev the 1st degree order of Saint George.



### THE 19TH CENTURY

##### ASLANBEKOV ABRAHAM

*Admiral of the Russian Fleet (1885)*

**Abraham Bogdani Aslanbekov** (Aslanbekyan) (born in 1822, Baku - 12/07/1900) is a figure of the Russian naval forces. He served in the fleet for about 50 years. He studied at Sea corps. In 1838-1842 he served in the Baltic Fleet. In 1842 he transferred to the fleet of the Black Sea. In 1854 he was the commander of the ship of "Elbrus", in 1854-1856 - commander of landing navy, in 1856-1860 - commander



of the 36 ships of the Port of Nikolayev, in 1860-1861 - commander of the ship of "Sokol", in 1865 - commander of the ship of "Retvizan" of Kroonstad, in 1865-1874 - commander of the 8th sea staff, in 1874-1882 - commander of the Pacific navy, in 1882-1884 - junior commander of the Baltic Fleet, in 1885 - commander of Sea fleet. He participated in 1842-1853 invasions against the highlanders of the Northern Caucasus, in the eastern coastal area of the Black Sea, in 1854 - in the protective battles of Sevastopol, where he suffered from shell shock. In 1880 he received the degree of vice-admiral. He published articles on the Russian fleet, Russian eminent admirals. Especially interesting is his article of "Information about the Places visited by Vice Admiral Aslanbekov" published in 1881.

### **BUDAGOV GRIGORY**

*Admiral of the Russian Fleet (1860-1870s)*

**Grigory Ivani Budagov** (Budaghov-Budaghyan) (born in 1820-1882) is a figure of the Russian naval forces. He comes from an ancient Armenian family. In 1847-1849, on the status of lieutenant, he was the commander of the boat of "Pospeshn." In 1851 he received the title of captain-lieutenant. At the beginning of 1850s he perfected himself in the British fleet. During that period he received the degree of the first level captain, then - admiral. His brother, Michman Dmitri Ivani Budagov in 1848, alongside his comrade-in-arms and compatriot Feodor Vasilyi Petrosov, won in sports competitions with the boat of "Orianda" and won the first prize.

### **CHICHAGOV PAVEL**

*Admiral of the Russian Fleet (1807)*

*Minister of the Russian Sea Forces (1802-1811)*

*Member of the Russian State Council (1805-1809, 1811-1834)*



**Pavel Masilyi Chichagov** (Chichagyan) (born in 06/08/1767-09/01/1849, Paris) is a figure of the Russian naval forces, member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Russia (1814), the son of the Armenian Admiral Vasily Yakovlevich Chichagov. He began his service in the Russian fleet in 1782, he was his father's adjutant. He participated in 1788-1790 Russo-Swedish War, led a linear ship. In 1791-1792 he studied and perfected himself in England. In 1797-1799 he was in reserve. In 1799 he was appointed as the chief of the expedition of landing out in Holland. In 1801 he became a member of the retinue of Alexander I. In 1802-1811 he was the Minister of the Russian Sea Forces. He took many actions towards the rearmament of fleet. In 1812 he was appointed as the commander-in-chief of the army of Don, general chief of the fleet of the Black Sea, governor-general of Moldavia and Wallachia. At the beginning of 1812 Patriotic War, the army of Don united with the 3rd army and received the assignment to attack the rear of the army of Napoleon. According

to M. I. Kutuzov's plan, the 3rd army, along with the corps of P. Vitgenshteyn, must close the way of the French retreating troops near the river of Berezina. However the plan was not fulfilled because of the actions not having mutual agreement. Russian public opinion accused Pavel Chichagov of everything. In 1812-1813, with his army, he followed the retreating French. However his failure was not forgotten and in 1813 he was released to reserve. Being insulted of the fact that he was suspected of treachery, in 1814 he left for abroad, lived in Italy and France. He wrote recollections which were published in the magazines of "Russky Archive" (1869-1870) and "Russky Starina" (1883, 1886-1888).

### SEREBRYAKOV LAZAR

*Vice Admiral of the Russian Fleet (1848)*

*Admiral of the Russian Fleet (08/30/1856)*

*Member of the Russian Navy Department Council (1856-1862)*

**Lazar Markevich Serebryakov** (Ghazar Markosi Artsatagorcyan) (born in 03/03/1792, Gharasubazar, now - Belogorsk, Crimea - 02/28/1862, Gharasubazar, c. Sevastopol) is a military figure of the Russian Army, his belief - Roman Catholic. During his 50-year service he had progress, becoming from a sailor to admiral. He received his primary education in the Armenian school of his birthplace, then - in the Seminary of Odessa. In 1815, with the title of michman, he left Nikolayev Naval School. In 1825-1828 he was a commander of ship, in 1828-1833 - commandant of the Russian landing camp located in Constantinople, in 1833-1835 - commander of the ship of "Poltava", in 1835-1839 - chief of the 1st department of the coastal area of the Black Sea, in 1839-1847 - chief of the protective buildings and the port being under construction of Tsemess (Novorossiysk), in 1847-1853 - chief of the whole coastal area of the Black Sea, in 1853-1854 - commander of navy - chief of the north-eastern part of the fleet of Black Sea and the Caucasian ships, in 1856-1862 - member of the Russian Council of Navy Department. In 1838 he was honored with the degree of der admiral. In 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish War he excelled during the occupation of Anapa. Later he participated in a lot of battles. He built many defensive fortifications. In 1838 he founded the city of Novorossiysk and helped the Armenians immigrated from Cherkezia, Transkuban and Trabzon to settle down in the city. He had letter-writing relationship with the Armenian Catholicos Nerses V Ashtaraketsi and with the help of him he founded an Armenian Spiritual Center in Novorossiysk. In the Crimean War, alongside their father - Lazar Serebryakov, his two sons, Lieutenant-Captain Mark (he died in Sevastopol, on March 23, 1855) and Yegor Serebryakovs participated in the sea battles. After the Crimean War he transferred to Saint Petersburg. He was engaged in activities in favor of Armenians. He was awarded with Saint Alexander Nevsky (1852), White Eagle



(1850), Saint George the 4th (1837), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1828), the 3rd (1838), the 2nd (1848), Saint Ann the 4th (1829), the 3rd (1831), the 2nd (1831), the 1st (1842), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1835), the 1st (1840) degree orders, "For Courage" golden sword (1838), golden diamond-encrusted cigarette case (1855), golden weapon (1857), Turkish golden medal (1833). One of the central streets of Novorossiysk has the name of the founder of the city, Lazar Serebryakov.

## VICE ADMIRALS

### ABAZA ALEXANDER

*Vice Admiral of the Russian Fleet (1890s)*

**Alexander Mikhayili Abaza** (born in 1853 - the date of death is unknown) is a Russian naval figure. He was the commander of the cruiser of "Svetlanna." In 1902-1903 he was a commander of the sea cadet detachment, in 1903-1905 - Governor of the Affairs of the Special Committee of Far East. In this position he received the right to inform the emperor personally. He had great influence on the diplomatic negotiations with Japan and he forced the Ministry of Foreign Affairs out of the process. Being sure of the weakness of Japan, he conducted aggressive diplomatic policy towards Japan, which led to war.

### MAXUTOV DMITRY

*Vice Admiral of the Russian Fleet (1870s)*

*Governor of Alaska (1863-1867)*



**Dmitry Petrovich Maxutov** (born in 05/10/1832, Perm - 03/21/1889, Saint Petersburg) is a Russian figure of naval forces, the younger brother of Vice Admiral Pavel Maxutov. In 1840-1847 he studied at cadet corps. In 1851 he received an officer rank. In 1854 Crimean War he served in Petropavlovsk. In 1859 he participated in the Russian invasion of Alaska and was appointed as an assistant to the governor. He was the last Russian Governor of Alaska.

### MAXUTOV PAVEL

*Vice Admiral of the Russian Fleet (1860s)*

*Governor of Taganrog (1876-1882)*



**Prince Pavel Petrovich Maxutov** (born in 04/25/1825-05/02/1882, Taganrog) is a Russian figure of naval forces, the elder brother of Vice Admiral Dmitry Maxutov. In 1854 he participated in the Crimean War, then he served in Sevastopol. In the same year he received the title of lieutenant-captain. In 1876-1882 he was the Governor of Taganrog. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1854), Saint Ann the 3rd (1854), the 2nd degree orders.

## GENERAL OF NAVY DEPARTMENT

### BEKLEMISHEV MIKHAYIL

*Major-General of the Russian Navy Department (1903)*

Mikhail Nikolay Beklemishev (born in 1858-1936, Leningrad, is buried in the cemetery of Alexandro-Nevisky Monastery) is a figure of the Russian naval forces, the creator of the first Russian submarine. He comes from an ancient Armenian family. He graduated from the sea corps, served on the high-speed coastal defensive ships, he was a commander of ship. At the end of the 19th century, along with the graduate of Sea Academy, Bubnov, for the first time in Russia, they betook the construction of submarine. For that reason, the lecturer of the mine class of Kronshtadt, Beklemishev was in the USA, England, Germany, Italy, examined the technology of the construction of submarines, "obtained" some projects, in the USA he participated in the experimentation of the submarine of the constructor Holland. The experimentation of the Russian first submarine, "Dolphin", was fulfilled in 1903. It was not worse than its American type. Until the Russo-Japanese War, the general "Kasatka", "Skat", "Nalim", "Makrel" and other submarines of the Russian submarine fleet were constructed. He was the first teacher and maker of the Russian submarine human resources, in the staff of the submarine constructed by him, Port-Arthur navigated. In 1907-1917 he was the Chief of the Department of Under-Water Sailing of the General Sea Staff, member of the Sea Technical Committee. After the October Revolution, the general, released to reserve, was a junior adviser of military ship-building. In 1924 he was appointed as the commander of "Mikul" submarine, he was allowed to participate in the construction work of torpedo ships of special importance, navigable without staff.



## THE SOVIET UNION

## THE 20TH CENTURY

## ENGINEER VICE - ADMIRAL

### SARKISOV ASHOT

*Engineer Vice-Admiral of the Soviet Fleet (1978)*

Ashot Arakeli Sarkisov (Sargsyan) (born in 01/30/1924, c.Tashkent) is a Soviet military figure, vice-admiral (1972), one of the eminent figures of the realization of the nuclear project of the Soviet Naval Forces, Doctor of Technical Sciences (1968), professor (1969), associate of the USSR AS (1981), real member of the FR AS (1994), Academician of the Military Academy (1994). He comes from the city of Shushi of Artsakh. In 1941, he left the secondary school with



honors, in 1950, with a golden medal, Moscow Dzerzhinsky Higher Naval Engineering College (when studying in this college, he graduated from the Faculty of Mechanics and Mathematics of Saint Petersburg State University (extern)), in 1956 - the adjuncture. In 1956 he defended his candidate thesis. In 1950-1954 he was a mechanic of the brigade of torpedo barges of the Baltic fleet, in 1958-1968 - lecturer of the Chair of the Steam Generators of Nuclear Reactors and Submarines of Sevastopol Higher Naval Engineering College, then - Chief, in 1968-1982 - chief of the same college, in 1982-1985 - deputy on scientific branch of the Chief of the USSR Naval Academy, in 1985-1989 - President of the Scientific Technical Committee of the USSR Naval Forces. He resigned in 1989. In 1972 he was honored with the degree of Engineer-Der Admiral. After resigning he was the President of the Experimental Council of the RF attestation commission on fleet and shipbuilding, member of the RD AS Department of Physical Technical Problems of Energetics, member of the bureau of experimental-advisory council on national security of the RF State Duma. He was the Vice President of the RF AS Scientific Council. In 1999 he was appointed as the President on Experimental Council of the International Scientific Technical Program on the issues of radioactive leavings, from 2006 until 2015 - co-president of the commission on the issues of Russian-American Collaboration in the field of not spreading arms of RF AS and the USA AS. He is an author of 213 scientific works, including 11 monographs and 5 textbooks, 17 inventions. The works were on thermophysics, security of nuclear energetic installation and transition processes, scientific researches of the use of underwater nuclear ship. In 1941-1945 he participated in World War II. He was awarded with World War II the 1st degree two, the 2nd degree, Red Star three, Symbol of Honor, For the Service to Fatherland in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces the 3rd degree orders.

## VICE ADMIRALS GALUSTOV IVAN

*Vice Admiral of the Soviet Fleet (1976)*

**Ivan Khachaturi Galustov** (Hovhannes Khachaturi Galstyan) (born in 05/24/1926, Baku) is a Soviet military figure. In 1940 he left Baku newly opened Naval School, in 1948 - Leningrad Naval Higher College after M. Frunze, in 1952 - officer special course of the Naval Forces, in 1964 - Command Faculty of Naval academy. In 1948-1951 he served in the Caspian Fleet, in 1952-1961 - Fleet of the Black Sea, in 1964-1983 - Northern Fleet (Deputy Chief of Staff), from 1983 - Military Base of Saint Petersburg. In 1957 he was appointed as the commander of submarine. In 1966 he was honored with the degree of Der Admiral.



**GEVORGYAN ALEXANDER**  
*Vice Admiral of the Soviet Fleet (1977)*

**Alexander Mesropi Gevorgyan** (Alexander Gevorgov) (born in 10/08/1926, Baku) is a military figure of the Soviet Naval Fleet, one of the USSR famous shipbuilders. He was from Zangezour by birth, comes from the famous family of Khosunts in Goris. In 1915 his parents transferred to Ashkhabad, then - Baku. In 1945 he graduated from Vladivostok Higher Naval College, in 1949 - Saint Petersburg Higher Naval Engineering College after F. Dzerzhinsky. In 1949-1951 he served in the staff of the anti-submarine of "Great Hunter" of the Caspian Fleet. In 1951 he transferred to Vladivostok and continued his service in the factory of ship-repairing. In 1959-1964 he served in Polar factory of ship-repairing. In 1964-1968 he was the Director of Kroonstad Sea Factory. In 1968 he was appointed as the Chief-Engineer of the General Department of the USSR Naval Fleet, then - Deputy Chief of Department.



**SAHAKYAN VLADIMIR**

*Vice Admiral of the Soviet Fleet (10/28/1976)*

**Vladimir Christapori Sahakian** (born in 01/21/1926, Baku) is a figure of the Soviet Naval Fleet. In 1947 he graduated from Leningrad Naval College, in 1962 - Naval Academy. His name is engraved with gilded letters on the marble memorial of the academy. He was a commander of mine clearing ship, squadron torpedo, Chief of the Staff of the Fleet of the Black Sea. From 1974 he served in the General Staff of the USSR Naval Fleet.



**SARKISOV VYACHESLAV**

*Vice Admiral of the Soviet Fleet (1970s)*

**Vyacheslav Sarkisov** (there is no biographical information, was born in the city of Baku) is a military figure of the Soviet Naval Fleet. His father was a Minister of the Azerbaijanian SSR Textile Industry, his mother was Cossack. He graduated from Caspian Higher Naval College. He was a commander of the submarine of the Fleet of Black Sea, commander of the rocket-nuclear submarine of the Pacific Fleet, chief of the staff of Kamchatka Navy of the same fleet. At the age of 33 he was honored with the title of vice admiral. During the service he was radiated and left service for treatment. He lived in the city of Budyonnovsk of Stavropol Krai.

**SURABEKOV VALERIAN**

*Vice Admiral of the Soviet Fleet (04/27/1962)*

**Valerian Hovsepi Surabekov** (born in 02/25/1904, Astrakhan - 02/10/1986, Moscow) is a Soviet military figure. Candidate of Naval Sciences (1958). With the scholarship of bank he studied at Astrakhan 1st male College, in 1921 he left working second class school, in 1925 - the School of High Type of the Caspian Navy, in 1923-1925 he studied at Baku State Conservatoire, in 1930 he graduated from



Moscow Naval College after M. Frunze, in 1932 - the one-year special course of commanders, in 1933 - the educational course of the underwater sailing of Leningrad Naval Forces of the Red Army, in 1951 - Military Academy after K. Voroshilov of the USSR AF General Staff. In August of 1919 he became a musician of the 8th infantry - machine-gun course of Astrakhan, in 1921-1923 he was a musician of the orchestra of the 32nd separate division of the political general department. In 1930-1932 he served as a reserve officer of "Lenin" gunboat of the Caspian Fleet, in 1932 - navigator of "Marxist" submarine of the Military Fleet of the Black Sea, in 1933 - 1942 - commander of the "M-2" submarine of the 2nd brigade of the submarines of the Pacific Navies, then - chief of the staff of submarine brigade. In 1942-1945 - he was the commander of naval base. In 1945 he was appointed as the chief of the staff of the North Pacific Fleet and participated in the Soviet-Japanese War, excelled in the liberation battles of the islands of the Southern Sakhalin and the Kurilian islands. In post-war years he was the chief of the staff of the Pacific, then - Northern fleets, then - commander of the Fleet of White Sea of the Northern Fleet, in 1952 - 1960 - Chief of the Chair of Submarine Forces of the Military-Sea Faculty of the Military Academy of the General Staff, in 1960-1965 - Deputy Chief of the Chair of Operative Art. In May of 1949 he was honored with the degree of Der Admiral. He was honored with Lenin's, Red Flag three, Red Star two orders. He was demobilized on July 29, 1965. He prepared and published educational manuals and scientific works.

## DER ADMIRALS

### AGHAJANOV ...

*Der Admiral of the Soviet Army (the 20th Century)*

... **Aghajanov** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Soviet Naval Forces. He was the commander of "Admiral Isakov" cruiser, he was photographed with Fidel Kastro. According to the order of the USSR Minister of Defense he was awarded with a private dagger with a gilded hilt. At the end of 1980s he transferred to Yerevan and died here.

### ARVANOV ZARMAYR

*Der Admiral of the Soviet Fleet (05/07/1960)*

**Zarmayr Mamikoni Arvanov** (born in 04/15/1915, Tbilisi - 02/01/1999) is a Soviet military figure, Candidate of Naval Sciences. His father was from Akhalkalaki. In 1930 he completed the seventh form, in 1932 - Tbilisi Factory College, in 1938 - Moscow Naval Higher College after M. Frunze. In 1938-1941 he was the commander of the torpedo group of "S-1" submarine, then - chief of the cruiser of "K-2." In the years of II World War he served in the submarines of "K-2" and "K-21" of the Northern Fleet. In 1942 he was appointed as an assistant to the commander of "K-21" submarine, on December 27, 1943 - commander. The submarine penetrated the ene-



my's maritime areas for 13 times and destroyed the enemy's 16 warships and transport. In June of 1942 he torpedoed German famous "Admiral Tirpitz" battleship, and later - "Karl Galster" newest mine-thrower ship. After the military drive, when returning to the base, he was the first who used the appropriate burst of machine-gun fire to the destroyed ships, which later became a tradition for the others. After the war he was the Deputy Chief of the Staff of the Division of Submarines. In 1953 he was appointed as the Deputy Chief of the Staff of the Red Flag Baltic Fleet. In 1961 he was appointed as the 1st Deputy of the Chief of Leningrad Naval Higher Engineering College after F. E. Dzerzhinsky. In 1963 he was demobilized. He is an author of many textbooks about sailing. He was awarded with Red Flag two, Red Star two, World War II and Nakhimov the 2nd degree orders.

### PETROSYAN MIHRAN

*Der Admiral of the Soviet Fleet (05/25/1959)*

**Mihran Karapeti Petrosyants** (born in 09/30/1909, Western Armenia, the province of Shatakh, v.Kajet - 09/05/1960, Leningrad) is a Soviet naval figure. He received his primary education in the orphanage of Yerevan, in 1925 he left the 7-year school, in 1929, at the same time, Yerevan Pedagogical and Artistic Technical Colleges, in 1934 - Moscow Higher Naval College after M. Frunze, in 1937 - Leningrad Special Artillery Course, in 1946 - Military Academy of the USSR AF General Staff. In 1934 - 1936 he was the commander of the 1st artillery division of "Krasnyi Krym" armor-clad cruiser of the fleet of the Black Sea, then - "Chervona Ukraina." In 1937-1939 he was the commander of the artillery division of "Chervona Ukraina" armor-clad cruiser, then - commander of the military section of the same ship. In 1939-1944 he was the commander of the artillery 1st division of "Sevastopol" cruiser, then - commander of the military section of the cruiser. With the staff of this cruiser he participated in World War II: he participated in the defense and liberation of Sevastopol (1941-1944). In post-war years he served in the naval fleet. He was awarded with Red Flag, Red Star two orders.



### PIRUMOV VLADIMIR

*Der Admiral of the Soviet Fleet (04/25/1975)*

**Vladimir Semyoni Pirumov** (Pirumyan) (born in 02/01/1926, RA, the district of Lori, t.Vanadzor) is a Soviet military and scientific figure, Doctor of Military Sciences (1975), professor (1988), honorable figure of the RF Science (1991), real member and vice president of the RF Academy of Natural Sciences (1991), academician of the Armenian Engineering Academy (1997). His father, lieutenant-colonel Simeon Pirumian was from Artsakh. In 1935 they transferred to Baku with their family. He graduated from Baku Naval College, in 1948 - Caspian Higher Military College after S. Kirov, in 1963 - Leningrad Naval Academy, in 1974, the higher course of the AF General Staff attached to that academy. In 1948-1960 he served in the



Baltic Fleet, he was a commander of a squadron torpedo. In 1963-1974 he lectured at naval academy, was a head of chair. In 1974-1985 he was in responsible offices in the General Staff of the USSR Naval Fleet. In 1985-1990 he was the Head of the Chair of the Academy of the USSR General Staff of the Ministry of Defense, from 1990 - professor of chair. In 1993-1997 he was the head of the scientific council attached to the RF Security Council. His works were on the problems of management, coordinating technique. He was engaged in the development of investigation methods of the major problems on geo-politics and security. He was honored with P. Kapitsa silver (1995) and golden (1996), Peter I golden (1996) medals.

### SAGOYAN ARTAVAZD

*Der Admiral of the Soviet Fleet (01/27/1951)*

**Artavazd Arami Sagoyan** (born in 01/16/1904, Georgia, c.Akhhaltsikhe - 10/18/1971, Moscow) is a Soviet military figure, Candidate of Naval Sciences (1951), docent (1956). In 1922-1924 he studied at Batumi Naval College, in 1927 he graduated from Leningrad Naval Higher College, in 1931 - naval higher course (he received a diploma of "Artilleryman of Naval Forces"), in 1941 - naval academy. In 1927-1930 he served on the ships of "Martin", "Krasny Azerbaijan" of the Caspian Navy. In 1932-1936 he was the chief of the artillery service of the fleet of the Dnieper River. On the eve of World War II he was appointed in the Baltic Fleet: he led the artillery of one of the navies defending Leningrad, participated in the beating act of the enemy. In post-war years he was in different offices of the USSR General Staff of Naval Forces: in 1946-1951 he was an artilleryman of military education of the USSR General Staff of Naval Forces, then - Deputy Chief of the Naval 2nd Institute, senior lecturer at A. N. Krylov Naval Academy of Shipbuilding and Armament. He was awarded with Lenin's, Red Flag three, Nakhimov the 2nd, World War II the 1st degree orders. He was demobilized in 1961.



### SUMBULYAN VICTOR

*Der Admiral of the Soviet Fleet (?)*

**Victor Vardegesi Sumbulyan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. He was the Deputy Commander of Kola Fleet.

### VARDANYAN LEVON

*Der Admiral of the Soviet Fleet (10/30/1981)*

**Levon Paruyri Vardanyan** (born in 03/31/1929, Yerevan) is a Soviet military figure, secret service man, member of the union of journalists, union of writers composing on war and sea themes. He studied at Moscow Secondary School after V. Belinsky, at the school of the village of Karavayevo of the district of Kostroma, in 1947, with honors, he left the sea school of Liepayay of the Baltic Fleet, educational detachment of the fleet of the city of Mamontov of the district of Kaliningrad, the 10th form of Kronshtadt School of Working Class, in



1954 - the Faculty of Mine-Torpedo of Higher Naval College after M. Frunze in Leningrad, the Faculty of Philosophy of Moscow State University, in 1966 - Naval Academy of the Soviet Army, in 1981 - the academic course of commanders of the USSR AF General Staff. He served on the mine-hunting boat distributed in the city of Pilau of the Baltic Fleet, on the big torpedo-ship of "Leningrad." In 1954-1961 he was the commander of torpedo barge acting in the Baltic Fleet. In mid-1960s he was invited to serve in military intelligence service. With long and short missions he served in different foreign countries, he was sent on mission to Kabul and Tehran on special problems. He was awarded with Red Star two, "For 1941-1945 Working Courage during World War II." His name found its place in the book of "The Eminent Secret Service Men of the 20th Century." After being released to reserve, he lives in Moscow. He is a member of the Presidency of the Central Council of "Million Friends" Party.

## THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

### VICE ADMIRALS

#### AVAGYANTS SERGEY

*Der Admiral of the RF Army*

**Sergey Hovsepi Avagyants** (Sergey Iosifi Avakyants) (04/06/1958, Yerevan) is a figure of the RF naval Forces. He was appointed as the commander of Primorie Fleet of different forces of the pacific fleet. He graduated from Military-Sea Academy, RF GS Academy. He has been the commander of the RF Pacific Fleet.



#### GARAMOV YURI

*Vice Admiral of the RF Fleet (1990s)*

**Yuri Arshaki Garamov** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Soviet Army. In 1954 he graduated from Caspian Naval Higher College. In 1968, with the title of the 1st degree captain (=colonel) he was the commander of "Moscow" anti-ship cruiser and he took the cruiser, turned into a helicopter station, to the Mediterranean Sea for manoeuvres.?



### DER ADMIRALS

#### GARAMOV OLEG

*Der Admiral of the RF Fleet (1990s)*

**Oleg Yurii Garamov** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the RF Army, he is Vice Admiral Yuri Garamov's son. In 1986-1987 he was a commander of ship, then he was appointed as the commander of the division of the surface ships of the Fleet of Black Sea.

## PART THREE

### OFFICIALS WITH DEGREES (GENERALS) OF THE FIELD OF JUSTICE

Note (Annotation): The equality of degrees of ARM Justice Field with military ranks is the following:

ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice = Major General  
ARM 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice = Lieutenant General  
ARM 1st Degree State Adviser of Justice = Colonel General  
ARM State Adviser of Justice = General of the Army

This principle is also valid in the acting systems of other countries.

## THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

### THE 20TH CENTURY ARM STATE ADVISER OF JUSTICE

#### GEVORGYAN ARTAVAZD

*ARM State Adviser of Justice (1993)*

*ASSR Prosecutor (1959-1961)*

*ARM Chief Prosecutor (1990-1997)*

**Artavazd Ashoti Gevorgyan** (born in 1926, RA, the district of Lori, t.Vanadzor) is a figure of the Soviet and ARM System of Justice, Deputy of the Supreme Council of the ASSR 7-11th convocations. He graduated from the Law Faculty of Yerevan State University, with honors. He is a Candidate of Legal Sciences, docent. In 1959-1961 he was ASSR Prosecutor. In 1967 he was appointed as the President of ASSR Supreme Court. In 1970-1985 he was ASSR Minister of Justice. In 1985 he was appointed as the President of ASSR Supreme Court. In May of 1990 he was appointed as ASSR Prosecutor, in December - Chief Prosecutor. In 1997 A. Gevorgyan retired. In 1959 A. Gevorgian was honored with the degree of the 2nd degree state adviser, in 1989 - the 1st degree judge. He was awarded with USSR orders and medals.



#### HARUTYUNYAN DAVID

*ARM State Adviser of Justice (1999)*

*ARM Minister of Justice (1998-2007)*

**David Edonisi Harutiunyan** (born in 03/05/1963, Yerevan) is a figure of the ARM System of Justice. In 1980 he graduated from Yerevan State Engineering Institute, in 1988 - Rostov-on-Don State University with the qualification of an engineer, psychologist and lawyer. He is a Candidate of Technical Sciences. In 1995 he was elected as a Deputy of the ARM National Assembly. In November of 1997 he was appointed as the First Deputy of the ARM Minister of Justice. In 1998-2007 he was the ARM Minister of Justice. On May 12 of 2007, according to the proportional list of Republican Party he was elected as a deputy of the fourth convocation of the ARM National Assembly.



#### HOVSEPYAN AGHVAN

*ARM State Adviser of Justice (1998)*

*ARM Chief Prosecutor (1998-1999, 2004-)*

**Aghvan Garniki Hovsepyan** (born in 09/01/1953, c.Yerevan) is an ARM State Figure, Candidate of Legal Sciences (1999), Doctor (2005), ARM Deputy of Supreme Council (1990-1995), ARM Chief Prosecutor (1998-1999, he was appointed for the second time in 2004), ARM honored lawyer (07/01/2003), honorable citizen of the community of Vardenis of the region of Aparan (05/30/2003), honorable citizen of the town of Aparan (01/09/2004), Academician of the



International Academy of Sciences on Nature and Public (2004). In 1969 he left Yerevan NO. 116 Secondary School, in 1974 - Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1974-1978 he was the Senior Investigator of the Prosecution of Segeja Region of Karelian Autonomous Republic, in 1978-1986 - Senior Investigator of the Prosecution of Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Republic, then - Assistant to Prosecutor - Chief of the Department of Investigation, in 1986-1989 - Investigator of the Prosecution of the ASSR Region of Artik. From 1989 he works in the ASSR Prosecution (later - General Prosecution of the Republic of Armenia). In 1989-1998 he was an investigator of special important affairs attached to the ASSR, then ARM Chief Prosecutor, in the months of April-September of 1998 - Chief of the Department of Investigation of ARM General Prosecution. In 1998-1999 he was ARM Chief Prosecutor, in 1999-2004 - ARM Deputy of the Chief Prosecutor. On March 17, 2004, he was appointed as ARM Chief Prosecutor. He published a "Criminal Brief Dictionary" (Yerevan, 1999), "Procurator's Supervision in Armenia" (Yerevan, 2000, 218 pages), "The Reasons and Prevention of Hooliganism" (Yerevan, 2004), "Procurator's Activity and the Problems of the Struggle against Hooliganism" (Yerevan, 2005, 377 pages). He edited the collection of works of "Investigator's Guide" (he is the responsible editor and the author of the introduction, Yerevan, 2000, 172 pages), Sergey Harutiunian's "Merry Requiem" collection of poems (Yerevan, 2005, 116 pages). On May 20 of 1990 he was elected as ARM Deputy of Supreme Council from Yerevan NO. 50 election district. He undertook and in his native village of Chknakh he built Saint Stepanos Church, the priest's house and museum, "Narek" chapel. On November 9 of 2002 he was elected as the Honored President of "Nig-Aparan" patriotic charitable non-governmental organization. On May 28 of 2005 he organized and led the measure of "Dance of Unity" around Mount Aragats, within the same program, on the boundary of Aparan and Ashtarak he founded the "Park of Armenian Alphabet Monument." He was engaged in painting. The reproductions of "Mulberries", "Karmravor" were published in Sergey Harutiunian's "Merry Requiem" collection of poems. He was honored with a golden memorial-medal of the ARM Ministry of Culture (10/24/2005), a golden medal of the ARM Ministry of Nature Protection (2009), a golden medal of "Master" of Gyumri Town Hall (10/30/2005), "Frityof Nansen" golden memorial-medal by "Frityof Nansen" Foundation.



**KHACHATRYAN HENRIK**  
*ARM State Adviser of Justice (1997)*  
*ARM Chief Prosecutor (1997-1998)*

**Henrik Mkrtychi Khachatryan** (born in 05/22/1939, Gyumri-08/06/1998, was killed in his office) is a figure of ARM Justice. He graduated from the Law Faculty of Yerevan State University, with honors. In 1962-1977 he was an assistant of the Chair of Constitution and International Right of YSU, then - lecturer, senior lecturer,

docent. In 1977-1982 he was a lecturer of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of ACP Central Committee. In 1982-1990 he worked as a prosecutor in the region of Orjonikidze, in 1990 - 1991 - First Deputy of ARM Chief-Prosecutor. In 1991-1993 he worked as the Head of the Department of the Institute of Philosophy and Rights of ARM NAS. In 1993-1996 he was the head of Law Department of the ARM National Assembly. He is a Doctor of Legal Sciences, an author of 16 books and 80 scientific and popular articles. In 1995 he was elected as a member of the RF Academy of Economy, Finances and Rights. On February 6 of 1996 he was appointed as a member of the ARM Constitutional Court. In May of 1997 he was appointed as ARM Chief-Prosecutor. He was awarded with ARM medal of "Mkhitar Gosh" (posthumously).

## ARM 1ST DEGREE STATE ADVISER OF JUSTICE

### GRIGORYAN MIKAYEL

*ARM 1st Degree State Adviser of Justice (1996)*

**Mikayel Vakh tangi Grigoryan** (born in 09/19/1947, RA, the region of Tumanian, v.Shamlugh) is a figure of the Arm System of Justice and Police, colonel of police, Candidate of Legal Sciences (1982). In 1975 he graduated from Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1970-1991 he worked at Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. He was a lecturer, senior lecturer, in 1988-1989 - Vice Dean of the faculty, in 1989-1991 - Head of the Chair of Criminal Rights. In 1991-1996 he was the First Deputy of the ARM Chief Prosecutor, in 1996 - Chief of the Department of Investigation of the ARM Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 1997-1999 - Adviser to IA Minister. In 1999 he was appointed as the Head of Contractual and Legal Department of IA Ministry. He published a lot of monographs ("The Institute of Necessary Protection in the Soviet Criminal Law", "Democratization of the Soviet Criminal Law and the Problems of Improvement of Criminal Legislation", "The Necessary Protection in Criminal Law", 1997). He was the head of the special committee composing new projects of criminal and criminal executive codes, member of the commission of constitutional reforms attached to ARM President.

### JHANGIRYAN GAGIK

*ARM 1st Degree State Adviser of Justice (1998)*

**Gagik Vrezhi Jhangiryan** (born in 03/06/1955, t.Ararat) is a figure of ARM Justice System, Candidate of Legal Sciences (1983). In 1977 he graduated from Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1977-1983 he worked at the Institute of Philosophy and Law of ARM Academy of Sciences. In 1991 he was appointed as the Chief of the Department of Judicial Bodies of ARM Ministry of Justice, in August of 1995 - First Deputy of ARM Minister of Justice. In July of 1997 he was appointed as ARM Military Prosecutor - ARM Deputy of Chief



Prosecutor. In 2007-2008 he was RA Deputy of Chief Prosecutor. In 1994 he received the degree of ARM 3rd degree state adviser of justice. On March 5 of 2008, he was relieved of duty and was degraded according to the decree of ARM President.

### **KHARATYAN ZHIRAYR**

*ARM 1st Degree State Adviser of Justice (2000)*

**Zhirayr Harutiuni Kharatyan** is a figure of ARM Justice, ARM honored lawyer. He was appointed as ARM Deputy of Chief-Prosecutor. He was awarded with the badge of "Honorable Employee of ARM Justice" (2003).

### **STEPANYAN VAHE**

*ARM 1st Degree State Adviser of Justice*

**Vahe Vardani Stepanyan** (born in 04/06/1948, Nagorno-Karabakh, c.Stepanakert) is a figure of ARM Justice System. In 1972 he graduated from Law faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1972-1973 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1973-1976 he studied at aspirantura of Soviet All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Legislation of the USSR Ministry of Justice. In 1977 he worked as a junior, then senior and leading researcher at AS Institute of Philosophy and Law. In 1978 he defended Candidate, in 1988 - Doctoral Thesis. He is an author of more than 50 works. He was the Vice President of ARM Constitutional Commission of Supreme Council. In 1990-1996 he was ARM Minister of Justice. On February 6 of 1996 he was appointed as a member of ARM Constitutional Court, on February 7 - Deputy President of ARM Constitutional Court.

## **ARM 2ND DEGREE STATE ADVISER OF JUSTICE**

### **ASHRAFYAN ARMEN**

*ARM 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1993)*



**Armen Garegini Ashrafyan** is a figure of ARM Justice. He was appointed as the Chief of Department of Defense of Accusation on Criminal Affairs in ARM Courts of General Prosecution. He was awarded with the medal of ARM "Mkhitar Gosh."

### **GRIGORYAN ARMEN**

*ARM 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1993)*



**Mushegh Artemi Grigoryan** (born in 10/07/1951, RA, the district of Lori, t.Alaverdi) is a figure of ARM Justice System. In 1987 he graduated from Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1979-1999 he worked in ARM Supreme Court: he was a secretary of board, senior inspector, and senior adviser of department, chief of office. In January of 1999 he was appointed as the Head of the Staff of ARM Court of Appeal.

## GRIGORYAN MUSHEGH

*ARM 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1994)*

**Mushegh Artemi Grigoryan** (born in 04/13/1929, RA, the region of Goris, v.Karahunj - 05/21/2000, Yerevan) is a figure of ARM Justice System. In 1947 left Yerevan Secondary School after Khachatur Abovian, in 1954 - Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1957-1962 he was the People's Judge of the region of Shengavit, in 1962-1976 - President of the same court, in 1976-1991 - member of ASSR Supreme Court, in 1991-1995 - Senior Adviser of the Department of Supervision of ASSR Supreme Court, in 1995-1999 - Deputy Chief of Law Department of ARM Ministry of Agriculture. He was a Deputy of Shengavit regional and Yerevan city councils, member of a lot of law commissions. He was awarded with the Soviet Working Red Flag order (1976), medals. He was honored with the special letter of thanks of USSR Minister of Justice.



## HOVHANNISYAN VOLODYA

*ARM 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1995)*

**Volodya Hambardzumi Hovhannisyanyan** (born in 06/15/1948, Gyumri) is a figure of ASSR and ARM Justice System, Candidate of Legal Sciences (1986), docent (1988), judge of higher qualification (1998), President of the Council of Armenian Association of International Rights (2002). In 1965 he left Yerevan NO. 11 Secondary School, in 1976 - Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1967-1970 he served in the naval fleet of the Soviet Army. In 1976-1991 he worked at Yerevan State University. He was an assistant, lecturer, senior lecturer, docent of the Chair of State, Administrative and International Rights of Law Faculty. In 1986 he defended the candidate thesis on "Council of Economic Mutual Assistance, International Professional Organization." In 1991-1996 he was ARM Deputy of Chief Prosecutor. At the same time he was a member of Constitutional Commission of ARM Supreme Council. On February 5 of 1996 he was appointed as a member of ARM Constitutional Court. On February 20 of 1996 he was elected as Deputy President of ARM Constitutional Court. He is an author of more than 40 scientific works.



## HOVSEPYAN HOVHANNES

*ARM 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice (07/02/2003)*

**Hovhannes Hovsepyan** (born in 01/28/1973, t.Ijevan) is a figure of ARM Justice System, Candidate of Legal Sciences (2003). In 1990 he left Vanadzor NO. 2 Secondary School, with honors, in 1995 - Law Faculty of Yerevan State University, in 1998 - Correspondence Course of Russian Academy of State Service attached to the President of Russian Federation, in 2003 - correspondence course of aspirantura of the same academy. In 1996-2002 he was a first degree specialist of Law Department of the staff of ARM President, leading specialist, then - chief specialist of State Law Department, adviser, in

2002-2006 - Chief of Personnel Department of the Staff of ARM President, at the same time, in 2003-2004, lecturer of Public Administration Academy of the Republic of Armenia, in the months of January-December of 2007 - Adviser to the Minister of RA Regional Management, in 2007-2008 - Deputy Minister of RA Regional Management. On May 23 of 2008 he was appointed as the Chief of Supervision Service of ARM President.

### **MALKHASYAN GEVORG**

*ARM 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1999)*

**Gevorg Hayapeti Malkhasyan** (born in 06/07/1954, Yerevan) is a figure of ARM Justice System. In 1982 he graduated from Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1985-1991 he worked as an adviser, senior adviser, chief of department, deputy chief of department of the Department of Coordination of Legislation and Preparation of Bills of ARM Ministry of Justice. In 1991-1998 he was the Chief of the Department of Legislative Issues of ARM Ministry of Justice. In November of 1998 he was appointed as Deputy Minister of ARM Justice, in July of 2000 - First Deputy.



### **MANUKYAN HOVHANNES**

*ARM 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1997)*

**Hovhannes Gerasimi Manukyan** (born in 12/14/1971, Gyumri) is a figure of ARM Justice and Judicial System. In 1989 he left Gyumri NO. 29 Secondary School, in 1994 - Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1993-1995 he was an assistant to the Secretary of ARM Supreme Council, in 1995-1996 - leading specialist of standing committee of state legal issues of ARM National Assembly, at the same time, in 1995-1996, member of ARM Central Electoral Commission, in 1996-1998 - Chief of the Department of Personnel and Special Works of ARM Ministry of Justice, in 1998-1999 - Deputy Minister of ARM Justice, in 1999-2001 - President of Court of Appeal on ARM Economical Affairs, in 2001-2005 - President of RA Economical Court, in 2005-2007 - President of ARM Court of Appeal. In 2007 he was appointed as the President of ARM Court of Appeal - President of ARM Council of Justice. On September 16, 2008, he resigned. ARM Ambassador in Georgia.



### **MUKUCHYAN TIGRAN**

*ARM 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1999)*

**Tigran Toliki Mukuchyan** (born in 02/08/1969, Yerevan) is a figure of ARM System of Justice. In 1995 he graduated from Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1993-1995 he worked as a statistician of Law Department of ARM Supreme Council, in 1995-1997 - senior adviser, in 1997-1998 - Chief of Law Department of Yerevan City Hall, chief adviser to Mayor - chief of staff, in 1998-2000 - Chief of



State Register of enterprises. In July of 2000 he was appointed as the First Deputy of ARM Minister of Justice - Chief of State Register of ARM enterprises. President of ARM Central Electoral Commission.

### ARM 3RD DEGREE STATE ADVISER OF JUSTICE

#### ABOVYAN ASHOT

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1999)*

**Ashot Arami Abovyan** (born in 03/12/1953, RA, the region of Stepanavan, v.Hobardzi) is a figure of ARM Justice System. In 1975 he graduated from Yerevan State Engineering Institute, in 1982 - Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1978-1980 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1984-1996 he worked in the systems of ARM Ministry of Justice and ARM Internal Affairs. In 1996-1999 he was the Director of Experimental Center of ARM Ministry of Justice. In January of 1999 he was appointed as Deputy Minister of ARM Justice.



#### ALEXANYAN EVELINA

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1991)*

**Evelina Hayki Alexanyan** (born in 08/07/1940, c.Tbilisi) is a figure of RA Justice System, Candidate of Legal Sciences (1976), docent (1994). In 1957 he left Tbilisi Armenian Secondary School, in 1961 - Economical Technical College attached to Armenian State Bank, in 1971 - Law Faculty of Yerevan State University, in 1976 - aspirantura of the Institute of State and Rights of Moscow USSR Academy of Sciences. In 1976-1977 she was the Prosecutor of General Supervision of ASSR Prosecution, in 1977-1983 - Chief of Inspection Department of Supervision of ASSR Prosecution, in 1983-1984 - Prosecutor of Central Apparatus of the USSR Prosecution (Moscow), in 1984-1990 - Deputy Chief of the Department of General Supervision of ASSR Prosecution, in 1990 - 1994, at the same time, she was the Head of the Department of Supervision of the Fulfillment of Laws on Environmental Protection and Social Issues. In 1994, with invitation, she was appointed as a lecturer of the Chair of Civil Rights of Moscow State Social University. He participated in symposiums. She published many articles. She published the monographs of "The Defense of Right of Private Property in the USSR" (1978, Moscow, Russian), "Private Non-Property Equality" (1980, Moscow, Russian).



#### ARSHAKYAN IVAN

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (2000)*

**Ivan Vazgeni Arshakian** (born in 11/04/1940, RA, the district of Arnavir, v.Aragats) is a figure of ARM Justice System. He served in the Soviet Army. In 1967 he graduated from Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. He served in prosecution system. He was an investigator of regional prosecution, investigator on particularly important issues attached to the ASSR Prosecutor, in 1977-1984 - Interregional Prosecutor of Artashat, in 1984-1991 - Prosecutor of the Soviet Region of the city of Yerevan. In 1991-1998 he was in office in ARM Central Apparatus of Prosecution. In 1999-2000 he was the Prosecutor of Erebuni and Nubarashen Communities of Yerevan. In



May of 2000 he was appointed as a Prosecutor of the District of Armavir. In 2006 he was elected as the Head of the Chair of Rights of the Faculty of History of Armenian State Pedagogical University after Khacahtur Abovian. He was awarded with "Symbol of Honor" order (1981).

### **ASTVATSATRYAN EDUARD**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1990s)*

**Eduard Tsolaki Astvatsatryan** is a figure of the Soviet and ARM Justice System. In 1977, in ASSR Prosecution, he headed the investigation of theft case from ASSR Central Bank. In 2001 he was appointed as a senior assistant of ARM Chief Prosecutor.



### **GABOYAN MARIAM**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1994)*

**Mariam Seryozhayi Gaboyan** (born in 06/13/1953, Gyumri) is a figure of ARM Justice System. In 1981 she graduated from Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1979-1991 she worked in the system of ASSR and ARM Ministry of Defense. She was an adviser, senior adviser, chief adviser of Notaries and Legal Service. In 1991 she was appointed as the Chief of the Department of Notaries of ARM Ministry of Defense.



### **GHAZARYAN VAGHINAK**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1995)*

**Vaghinak Nersesi Ghazaryan** (born in 05/16/1939, RA, v. Ashnak) is a figure of ARM Justice System. In 1977 he graduated from the Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1991-1995 he was the Chief of the Department of Civil Registration Offices of ARM Ministry of Justice.



### **GYULAMBARYAN ARAMAYIS**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (03/23/1999)*

**Aramays Zakhari Gyulambaryan** (born in 04/21/1937, t.Goris) is a figure of ARM Justice System. In 1954 he left Goris NO. 1 Secondary School, in 1963 - Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1955-1958 he was a normalizer in Goris Mechanical Factory. In 1963 he began working in the system of ASSR Maintenance of Public Order (MIA). In 1963-1969 he was an investigator of Sisian IA Department, in 1969-1974 - investigator of Goris Interregional Prosecution, then - assistant to prosecutor, in 1974-1989 - investigator of special important affairs attached to ASSR Prosecutor, Chief of the Department of Personnel of Prosecution, in 1989-1992 - Interregional Prosecutor of Armavir. In 1993 he was appointed as Chief of Organizational-Supervision Department of ARM General Prosecution.

### **KHTRYAN KAREN**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1999)*

**Karen Hrayri Khtryan** (born in 09/13/1958, Yerevan) is a figure of ARM Justice System. In 1981 he graduated from Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1981-1983 he worked as a lawyer, in 1983-1999 - Adviser of Department of ASSR and RA Ministry of Justice, Chief of the Department of Legislation, Head of the Department of Licenses and Quotas, then - Department of Preparation of Projects of Contracts. In 1999 he was appointed as the Chief of the Department of Legislative Issues of ARM Ministry of Justice.



### **MANUKYAN SAMVEL**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (2000)*

**Samvel Hranti Manukyan** is a figure of ARM Justice System. He graduated from the Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. For many years he worked in ARM prosecutorial bodies. He was the Chief of the Department of Supervising towards the Legality of Preliminary Investigation and Investigation of ARM General Prosecution. He was appointed as the Deputy Prosecutor of the city of Yerevan.

### **MKRTCHYAN ASHOT**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (2000)*

**Ashot Hovhannesi Mkrtchyan** (born in 05/13/1950, t.Aparan) is a figure of ARM Justice System. In 1966, with a silver medal, he left Aparan NO. 1 Secondary School, in 1972 - Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1972-1974, with a title of officer lieutenant, he served in the Soviet Army. In 1966-1967 he worked in Aparan Factory of Radio-Technical Things: at first as a worker, then - technical supervisor, in 1974-1975 - Deputy on Instructional-Educational Branch of the Director of Aparan Professional Technical College. In 1975-1977 he was an investigator of Aparan Regional Prosecution, in 1977-1981 - Investigator of Aragats Regional Prosecution, in 1981-1985 - Investigator of the Prosecution of the region of Shahumian of the city of Yerevan, in 1985-1991 - Prosecutor of Department in ASSR, then - ARM Prosecution, in 1991-1994 - Supervising Prosecutor towards Preliminary Investigation and Investigation of the General Department of the Struggle against Organized Crimes of ARM Ministry of Internal Affairs and ARM Department of National Security, in 1994-1996 - ARM Prosecutor of the Department of Prosecution, in 1996-1999 - Regional Prosecutor of Chambarak. In 1999-2000 he was the Prosecutor of the District of Armavir, in 2000-2007 - Supervising Prosecutor towards the Legality of Preliminary Investigation and Investigation of ARM Prosecution. In 2007 he was appointed as the Prosecutor of the Garrison of the city of Yerevan of ARM Military Prosecution.



## NAVASARDYAN HMayak

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1999)*

**Hmayak Galusti Navasardyan** (born in 01/15/1968, Yerevan) is a figure of ARM Justice System. In 1990 he graduated from Law Faculty of the USSR MIA Higher School. In 1983-1999 he served in the system of ASSR and ARM Ministry of Internal Affairs and ARM Department of National Security. In 1999 he was appointed as the Chief of the Department of Providing the Forced Fulfillment of Judicial Acts of ARM Ministry of Justice.

## PALYAN HOVHANNES

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1999)*



**Hovhannes Sargisi Palyan** (born in 05/20/1956, Yerevan) is a figure of ARM Justice. In 1978 he graduated from Law Faculty of Yerevan State University and remained at the university as an assistant. In 1984 he began serving in the system of ARM Prosecution. He was an Assistant to the Prosecutor of the region of Ani, Prosecutor of the Department of Investigation of ARM Prosecution, Prosecutor of the region of Aragats. In 1992 he was appointed as the First Deputy of ARM Military Prosecutor. In 1996-1997 - he was the Head of Law Department of ARM Ministry of Defense. In 1997-2005 - he was the Deputy of ARM Military Prosecutor. In 2005 he was appointed as the Prosecutor of the district of Syunik.

## PETROSYAN AREVIK

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1999)*



**Arevik Hamleti Petrosyan** (born in 12/09/1972, Gyumri) is a figure of ARM Justice System, Deputy of the Fourth Convocation of ARM National Assembly (2007- ). In 1994 she graduated from Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1994-1997 she studied at YSU Aspirantura. She is a candidate Legal Sciences (1998). In 1994-1999 she worked in Law Department of the Staff of ARM President. In 1999-2002 she was the Deputy Minister of ARM Justice, in 2002-2007 - member of the Council of ARM Political Service. On May 12 of 2007, according to the proportional list of the Party of the Republic of Armenia she was elected as ARM Deputy of National Assembly. In September of 2007 she was elected as Deputy President of ARM National Assembly.

## SAHAKYAN ARTASHES

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1992)*



**Artashes Nshani Sahakyan** (born in 04/22/1935, Gyumri) is a figure of ARM Justice System, Professor of Yerevan Institute of Judicial Examination (1998). In 1952 he left Yerevan Dzerzhinsky NO. 20 Secondary School, in 1958 - Mechanical Faculty of Armenian

Agricultural Institute, in 1963 - Correspondence Section of Law Faculty of Yerevan State University, in 1960 - Moscow Experimental Higher Juridical Course of USSR General Prosecution. In 1953-1954 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1959-2000 he was the Head of the Department of Judicial Examination of Scientific Research Laboratory of Judicial Examination of ARM Ministry of Justice, then - chief of the same laboratory, in 2000-2003 - criminalist prosecutor of ARM General Prosecution. He lectured criminal law in at the Law Faculty of Yerevan State University for 28 years. In 1992 founded the Experimental Laboratory of NKR Prosecution.

### **TOROSYAN HOVHANNES**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1994)*

**Hovhannes Hamazaspi Torosyan** (born in 01/08/1949, RA, the region of Chambarak, v.Vahan) is a figure of ARM Justice System. In 1977 he graduated from Law faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1978-1989 he worked as a legal adviser, chief-adviser. In 1989 he was appointed as the Chief of the Department of International Legal Relations of ARM Ministry of Justice.



## **21ST CENTURY ARM STATE ADVISER OF JUSTICE**

### **TAMAZYAN ARAM**

*ARM State Adviser of Justice (2003)*

*ARM Chief Prosecutor (2001-2004)*

**Aram Artsvi Tamazyan** (born in 06/30/1952, t.Ashtarak) is a figure of ARM Justice, Candidate of Legal Sciences, real member of International Academy of Sciences on Nature and Society (2002), Academician of the Academy of Humanism (2006). In 1969 he left Ashtarak Secondary School after Grigor Ghapantsyants, in 1975 - Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1975-1984 he served in the system of ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. He was an investigator, senior investigator, investigator of especially important affairs. In 1984 he began working in the system of ASSR Prosecution, he was an investigator of especially important affairs attached to ASSR Prosecutor, then - ARM Chief Prosecutor. In 1992-1996 he was the Interregional Prosecutor of Armavir, in 1996-2001 - Prosecutor of the city of Yerevan, in 2001-2004 - ARM Chief Prosecutor. In 1999-2004 he was a member of the Council of ARM Justice. In 2006 he was appointed as ARM Deputy of Chief Prosecutor. In 1999-2004 he was a member of the ARM Council of Justice, Deputy President of the Council of Justice. He is an author of more than twenty scientific articles. He published the monographs of "Murders Taken Place in Conditions Becoming Worse" (Yerevan, 2003), "General



Characteristics, Types and Qualification Features of Murders" (Ye., 2005), "Major Problems of Qualification of the Murders in Conditions Becoming Worse" (Yerevan, 2009). He edited the collection of "Major Commands and Indications of the Chief Prosecutor of the Republic of Armenia." He was awarded with ARM "Mkhitar Gosh" (06/28/2008), ARM MD "Drastamat Kanaian", ARM Police "For Law and Order Strengthening", Arm National Security Service "For the Service in ARM Security Strengthening" medals, "Frityof Nansen" golden memorial-medal by "Frityof Nansen" Foundation. He was honored with the badge of "Honorable Employee of ARM Prosecution" (2003).

## ARM 1ST DEGREE STATE ADVISER OF JUSTICE

### DANIELYAN GEVORG

*ARM 1st Degree State Adviser of Justice (2007)*

*ARM Minister of Justice (2007-)*



**Gevorg Danielyan** (born in 05/05/1958, Yerevan) is a figure of ARM Justice System, Candidate of Legal Sciences, docent, ARM honored lawyer (2006). In 1983 he graduated from Law Faculty of Yerevan State University, with honors, in 1987 - Aspirantura of the Institute of State and Rights of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In 1977-1979 he served in the Soviet military group located in the area of Germany. In 1987 he defended a candidate thesis on the theme of "The Role of Local Government Bodies in the Field of Strengthening the Legality." In 1989-1992 he was the Chief of the Department Supervising the Fulfillment of Laws in the Internecine Relations of ARM Prosecution, in 1992-1996 - Interregional Prosecutor of Hrazdan, in 1996-1999 - Prosecutor in ARM General Prosecution, in 1999-2004 - Chief of the Department of the Defense of State Profits of ARM General Prosecution, in 2004-2007 - First Deputy of ARM General Prosecutor. In June of 2007 he was appointed as ARM Minister of Justice. He published four monographs (for example, "The Major Problems of Examination and Qualification of Delinquencies and Crimes against Economic Activity" etc.), about 50 scientific articles, he is a co-author of five scientific works.

### KHACHATURYAN ARMEN

*ARM 1st Degree State Adviser of Justice (2007)*



**Armen Movsesi Khachaturyan** (born in 01/01/1962, Yerevan) is a figure of ARM Justice System. In 1983, with honors, he graduated from Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1987-1990 he was a Senior Reader of Law Department of Presidency of ASSR Supreme Council, then - Senior Reader, in 1990-1991 - Head of the Department of Legal Service of Economic Reforms of State Committee on Economic Reforms and Privatization, in 1991-1996 -

Head of Legal Department of the staff of ARM President, in 1996-2006 - ARM Deputy of Chief Prosecutor. In 2007 he was appointed as ARM Military Prosecutor - ARM Deputy of Chief Prosecutor. In 2004 he was honored with the degree of ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice. He was honored with ARM "Mkhitar Gosh" medal (09/17/2008).

## ARM 2ND DEGREE STATE ADVISER OF JUSTICE

### AVAGYAN ANATOLI

*ARM 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice (2001)*

**Anatoli Vladimiri Avagyan** (born in 04/15/1947, Azerbaijan, the region of Shahumian) is a figure of ARM Justice System, Candidate of Legal Sciences (1981), colonel of internal service. In 1971 he graduated from the Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1969-1996 he was a legal counsel, assistant to prosecutor, head of department, Head of the Department of Investigation of Yerevan IA Department. In 1996-1998 he was the Head of the Department of Civil Acts Registration of ARM Ministry of Justice. In December of 1998 he was appointed as Deputy Minister of ARM Justice - General Compulsory Performer of Judicial Acts. In 1999 he was honored with the degree of ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice.



### BADALYAN HRACHYA

*ARM 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice (2005)*

**Hrachya Varazdati Badalyan** is a figure of ARM Justice System, Prosecutor of the city of Yerevan.

### MIRZOYAN ANDRANIK

*ARM 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice (2007)*

**Andranik G. Mirzoyan** is a figure of ARM Justice System. He was the Head of the Department of Investigation of ARM General Prosecution. In 2007 he was appointed as the Chief of Special Investigative Service of ARM General Prosecution.



### SARGSYAN MNATSAKAN

*ARM 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice (02/15/2008)*

**Mnatsakan Papiki Sargsyan** (born in 1956) is a figure of ARM Justice System, Candidate of Legal Sciences (10/29/1991), Academician of the International Academy of Sciences on Nature and Society (2002). In 1973 he left Yerevan Vladimir Mayakovski NO. 7 Secondary School, in 1980 - Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1973-1975 he was a turner of Yerevan Factory of Fork-Lift Truck, in 1980-1983 - Deputy Secretary of LCUY Committee of Yerevan State University, in 1983 - the 2nd Secretary of LCUY Myasnikian



Regional Committee of the city of Yerevan, in 1983-1989 - the 1st Secretary of LCUY Committee of Yerevan State University, in 1989-1992 - senior assistant to ASSR, then ARM Chief Prosecutor, in 1992-1996 - Deputy of the Interregional Prosecutor of Hrazdan, in 1996-1999 - Interregional Prosecutor of Hrazdan, in 1999-2004 - Prosecutor of the district of Kotayk. On July 16 of 2004, he was appointed as the Deputy of ARM Chief Prosecutor. On June 28 of 2004, he was honored with the degree of ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice. In 1983-1989 he was a member of Scientific Council of Yerevan State University. In 1991, at the Institute of State and Rights of the Academy of Sciences of the Russian Federation, he defended the candidate thesis on "Participation of the Youth in the Management Work of State and Society." He published 9 scientific articles. He was awarded with the Soviet "For Working Courage" (1987), ARM "Mkhitar Gosh" (05/26/2007) medals.

### ARM 3RD DEGREE STATE ADVISER OF JUSTICE

#### DANIELYAN ARMEN

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (06/28/2008)*

**Armen Danielyan** (born in 04/12/1975, Yerevan) is a figure of ARM Justice System, Deputy of the Third and Fourth Convocations of ARM National Assembly (2003-2008), Candidate of Legal Sciences. In 1998 he graduated from the Law Faculty of Yerevan State University, in 1999 - Training Course of the Hungarian Institute of Constitutional and Legislative Policy. In 1999-2003 he was a lecturer in Law faculty of Yerevan State University. In 2003 he was elected as a member of scientific council of YSU Law Faculty. In 2008 he was appointed as ARM Deputy of Chief Prosecutor. On May 25 of 2003, he was elected as a Deputy of ARM National Assembly according to majoritarian electoral system from NO.17 election district. He was a member of standing commission of NA State-Legal Issues, member of the Council of Protection of Citizens' Rights attached to NA President, member of "Republican Party of Armenia" Faction. On May 12 of 2007, according to RPA majoritarian electoral system he was elected as Deputy of ARM National Assembly. In 1998 he became a member of ARM Union of Lawyers, in 2000 - member of the non-governmental organization of "Councilors of Armenia." He is an author of one monograph and more than a dozen scientific articles.



#### BABAYAN HAKOB

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (04/03/2008)*

**Hakob Haykazi Babayan** is a figure of ARM Justice System. He was appointed as an investigator on especially important issues attached to ARM Chief Prosecutor.

## GRIGORYAN VLADIMIR

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (2004)*

Vladimir Torgomi Grigoryan is a figure of ARM Justice System.

## YEREMYAN GEVORG

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (04/03/2008)*

Gevorg Khachiki Yeremyan (born in 03/02/1951, the region of Aparan, the village of Dzoragyugh) is a figure of ARM Justice System. In 1968 he left Yerevan NO. 86 Secondary School, in 1974 - Law Faculty of Yerevan State University, in 1985 - Correspondence Course of Aspirantura of Yerevan State University. In 1968-1969 he was a delivery boy of the Regional People's Court of Myasnikian of the city of Yerevan, in 1974-1975 - Intern of the regional Prosecutions of the city of Yerevan and Armavir, in 1975-1977 - Investigator of the Regional Prosecution of Chambarak, in 1977 - 1981 - Investigator the Prosecution of the Region of Shengavit of Yerevan, in 1981-1983 - Senior Investigator of the Same Prosecution, in 1983 - 1988 - investigator on especially important issues, in 1988-1996 - Prosecutor of the Region of Aparan, in 1996-1999 - Deputy Prosecutor of the Community of Shengavit of the city of Yerevan, in 1999-2003 - Senior Investigator of the Prosecution of Malatia-Sebastia Community, in 2003-2007 - investigator on especially important affairs of ARM General Prosecution, in 2007-2008 - Deputy Chief of the Department of the Affairs of Crimes against the Property and Economic Activity of ARM General Prosecution. On August 21 of 2008, he was appointed as the Prosecutor of Shengavit Community. He was awarded with Soviet "For Working Excellence" medal (1982). He was honored with the title of "Honorable Worker" of ARM Prosecution (06/25/2009). In 1988-1990 he was a Deputy of Aparan Regional Council.



## TADEVOSYAN ZELIM

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (06/28/2004)*

Zelim Atomi Tadevosyan (born in 07/12/1944, Yerevan) is a figure of ARM Justice System, Candidate of Legal Sciences (12/24/1973), docent (2002), Doctor of Philosophy of UNESCO International Academy of Informatics (1996), Professor of Yerevan Institute of Foreign Economic Relations and Management (06/08/1996), professor of Yerevan University of Nature Protection and Law (06/08/1997), Academician of the International Academy of Nature Protection (04/02/1996). In 1961, with a golden medal, he left Yerevan NO. 46 Secondary School, in 1969 - Law Faculty of Yerevan State University, in 1973 - Aspirantura of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of USSR General Prosecution. In 1972-1973 he was a lecturer at the Law Faculty Moscow State University after



Lomonosov, in 1973-1974 - scientific worker of the Institute of Philosophy and Rights of ASSR Academy of Sciences, in 1974-1976 - Head of the Department of Expertise of the Scientific Laboratory of Judicial Examinations of ASSR Ministry of Justice, in 1976 - 1983 - Inspector of ACP Yerevan City Committee, in 1983 - 1991 - Prosecutor of the region of Shahumian of the city of Yerevan, in 1992-1996 - Deputy Prosecutor of ARM Nature Protection, in 1997-1999 - Senior Prosecutor of the Department of ARM General Prosecution, in 1999-2004 - Deputy Chief of the Department of the Protection from Charge on Criminal Affairs in the Courts of ARM General Prosecution, in 2004-2007 - Head of the Department of the Protection of State Interests of ARM General Prosecution - Member of the Board of ARM General Prosecution, in 2007-2009 - Senior Prosecutor of ARM General Prosecutor. In 2009 he retired. In 1973 he was appointed as a senior lecturer of Law Faculty of Yerevan State University, in 1996 - Senior Scientific Worker of the Institute of Philosophy and Rights of ARM National Academy of Sciences. In 1997-2002 he was a member of the experimental committee of ARM National Academy of Sciences and ARM Ministry of Science and Education, in 1997-2002 - President of the State Commission of Examination of Law faculty of Yerevan State University. In 2002 he was appointed as a member of the scientific investment commission of ARM National Academy of Sciences. The scientific researches were on the concept, nature of the punishments not connected with imprisonment, efficiency of the appointment of punishments, analysis of the grounds of criminal responsibility, comment of the major problem of exceptional sanction, criminal-legal, administrative-legal rights and the rights of the protection of nature of environment, punishability of crimes, criminal and criminal - judicial examinations, the use of punishment system of ARM Criminal New Code and separate types of punishment, major problems of individualization of punishment. He published more than 100 scientific and popular articles. He was honored with the medals of the all-union company of "Knowledge" for "Active Work" (11/01/1979), USSR AF 70th Anniversary (1987), "Frityof Nansen" golden memorial-medal by "Frityof Nansen" Foundation (2006), "For the Defense of Legality" (2008) medal of ARM Police.

### **HAMBARDZUMYAN GEVORG**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (04/03/2008)*

**Gevorg Yeremi Hambardzumyan** is a figure of ARM Justice System. He was the Prosecutor of Gyumri Garrison. He was appointed as the Military Prosecutor of Sevan Garrison.

### **HAKOBYAN EDUARD**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (2005- )*

**Eduard Zaveni Hakobyan** is a figure of ARM Justice System. He was appointed as the Deputy of ARM Military Prosecutor.

### **MATEVOSYAN MARSEL**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (2003)*

**Marsel Nshani Matevosyan** is a figure of ARM Justice System. He was the Deputy of ARM Military Prosecutor. He was appointed as an investigator on especially important affairs of the Department of Investigation of ARM General Prosecution.

### **MARGARYAN ALBERT**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (2003)*

**Albert Mkrtychi Margaryan** is a figure of ARM Justice System. He was the Prosecutor of the District of Gegharkunik. He was appointed as the Deputy of ARM Military Prosecutor.

### **MIKAYELYAN GRISHA**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (2006/7)*

**Grisha Mikayelyan** is a figure of ARM Justice System. In 2004 he was appointed as the Prosecutor of the District of Kotayk.

### **PARSAMYAN SURIK**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (2003)*

**Surik Parsamyan** is a figure of ARM Justice System, Prosecutor of the District of Ararat.

### **PETROSYAN ANUSH**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (2001)*

**Anush Hayki Petrosyan** (born in 01/28/1954, Yerevan) is a figure of ARM Justice System. In 1979 she graduated from the Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1978-1982 she was the Second Secretary of ALCUY Orjonikidze regional committee. In 1982-1996 she was elected as the Judge of Orjonikidze Regional People's Court. In 1997-1999 she was a member of the board of ARM lawyers. In 1999 she was appointed as the Head of the Department of Personnel of ARM Ministry of Justice.



### **POGHOSYAN HRANT**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (2004- )*

**Hrant Sirekani Poghosyan** is a figure of ARM Justice System. He was appointed as a Military Prosecutor of NO. 1 Garrison.

### **SARGSYAN DAVID**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (06/28/2008)*

**David Shavarshi Sargsyan** (born in 07/31/1959, Gyumri) is a figure of ARM Justice System. In 1976 he left the Secondary School of Gyumri after Hakob Hakobian, in 1984 - Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1984-1986 he was a Legal Adviser of the Department of Health of the political executive committee of Gyumri, in 1986-1987 - investigator-intern of the Prosecution of Moskovian Region of the town of Gyumri, in 1987-1991 - investigator of the same prosecution, then - assistant to prosecutor, in 1996-1999 - prosecutor of the area of Amasia, in 1999-2004 - Deputy Prosecutor of the District of Shirak. On July 17 of 2004 he was appointed as the Prosecutor of the District of Shirak. On September

24 of 2004 he was honored with the degree of the 1st level adviser of ARM Justice (colonel). He was awarded with ARM "Mkhitar Gosh" medal (05/27/2004).

### **STEPANYAN HOVHANNES**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (06/28/2008)*

**Hovhannes Stepanyan** is a figure of ARM justice System. He was the Head of the Department of Legal Security and European Integration of ARM General Prosecution.

### **TOROSYAN KARLEN**

*ARM 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (?)*

**Karlen Torosyan** is a figure of ARM Justice System. He works in the system of ARM Ministry of Justice.

# THE NAGORNO-KARABAKH REPUBLIC

## THE 20-21ST CENTURIES

### **GHUKASYAN MAVRIK**

*NKR 1st Degree State Adviser of Justice (09/07/1999)*

*NKR Chief Prosecutor (1995-2006)*

**Mavrik Ararati Ghukasyan** (born in 1956, Nagorno-Karabakh, the region of Martuni, v.Chartar) is a figure of NKR Justice System. In 1973 he left Chartar Secondary School, in 1980 - Yerevan State Engineering Institute with the qualification of engineer-mechanic, in 1992 - Law Faculty of Yerevan State University with the qualification of lawyer. In the years of 1980-1981 he was the senior engineer of "Gyughqimia" union of the region of Martuni. In 1981, on the mission of the union, he began serving in the Political Department of Stepanakert of NK Regional Department of Internal Affairs. In 1981-1990 he was an investigator of OBKhSS Department, in 1990-1992 - Head of IA Department of Askeran, in 1992-1993 - Deputy Minister of NKR Internal Affairs, in 1993-1994 - Head of the Department of Investigation of NKR IA Ministry, in 1994-1995 - Head of the Department of Property Protection of NKR IA Ministry, in 1995-2006 - NKR Chief Prosecutor. In 2006 he was appointed as NKR Adviser to President.



### **HAYRAPETYAN ROBERT**

*NKR 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice (2006)*

**Robert Christapori Hayrapetyan** is a figure of NKR Justice System. He was the NKR Minister of Justice. In 2006 he was appointed as the Prosecutor of the region of Kashatagh.

### **ZALINYAN ARMEN**

*NKR 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice (02/07/2006)*

*NKR Chief Prosecutor (2006-2007)*

**Armen Mikayeli Zalinyan** (born in 07/22/1971, Yerevan) is a figure of ARM Justice System, Candidate of Legal Sciences (1999), docent. In 1988 he left Yerevan NO. 20 Secondary School, in 1993 - Law Faculty of Yerevan State University, in 1996 - Aspirantura on the profession of "International Law." In 1996 he passed training in France with the theme of "European International Law", in 1997 in Germany, with the theme of "International Economic Law and its Application in Judicial Practice." In 1996-2003 he lectured at Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1996-1999 he was the Deputy Chief of Law Service of ARM Constitutional Court, in 1999-2003 - chief of



the same service, in 2002-2003 - Head of the Chair of Law and Legislative Process of ARM State Academy of Public Administration, in 2003-2004 - adviser on state-legal issues of NKR President, in 2004-2006 - Chief of the Staff of NKR President (he headed the working group of development of NKR Constitution), in 2006-2007 - NKR Chief Prosecutor, in 2007-2008 - NKR Adviser of President. In March of 2008 he was appointed as Senior Prosecutor of ARM General Prosecution. From January of 2008 he has been running the Center of Strategic and International-Legal Researches. He is an author of more than 30 scientific works.

### **AVAGYAN ARAMAYIS**

*NKR 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (2001)*

Aramayis Galusti Avagyan is a figure of NKR Justice System. He is the First Deputy of NKR Chief Prosecutor.



### **KHACHATRYAN HAMLET**

*NKR 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (2006)*

**Hamlet Khachatryan** (born in 1944, the region of Martuni, v.Chartar) is a figure of NKR Justice System. He graduated from YSU Law faculty. In 1995-2004 he was the Prosecutor of the region of Kashatagh. In 2004 he was appointed as the Head of Administrative Staff of the region of Kashatagh.

### **MESROPYAN VALERY**

*NKR 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (2003)*

**Valery Andreyi Mesropyan** is a figure of NKR Justice System. He is the deputy of NKR Chief Prosecutor.

## HUNGARY

### THE 19TH CENTURY

#### STATE ADVISER OF HUNGARY

##### LUKACH LASLO

*State Adviser of Hungary*

*(=General of Arm of the Service, 1880s)*

*Prime Minister of Hungary (1912-1913)*

**Laslo Lukach** (Lukachyan, Ghukasyan) (born in 1850, Hungary, c.Eghisabetapolis - 1932, Budapest, was buried in an Armenian Cemetery) is a Hungarian state figure, Deputy of the Parliament of Hungary (from 1878). He received his primary education in his birthplace, later he studied in Kluzh. He graduated from Law Faculty of Budapest University. In 1874-1876 he was a lecturer at Rabbi Law University, in 1881-1890 - Adviser of the Ministry of Finances of Hungary, in 1893-1895 - State Secretary of Hungary, in 1895-1905 - Minister of Finances of Hungary. In 1912-1913 he was the Prime Minister of Hungary. He wrote works on law, a part of which became a basis for the formation of the legislation of the country. He had cordial relations with the Hungarian-Armenian Community.

## ROMANIA

### THE 19TH CENTURY

#### STATE ADVISER OF ROMANIA

##### PUIKLIUI GREGOR-MIHRDAT

*State Adviser of Romania (=General of Arm of the Service, 1880s)*

**Grigor-Mihrdat Hakobi Puikliuin** (Peyeglyan) (born in 12/12/1812, Romania, Iasi - 1912) is a Romanian state figure, Deputy of the Parliament of Romania (from 1888), Member of the Senate of Romania (from 1889). He received his primary education at Iasi Haykazian College, in 1847 he graduated from Paris Muradyan College, then - Law Department of Iasi University. In 1869-1877 he was the City Prosecutor of Iasi, in 1877-1888 - General Prosecutor of the Advisory Board of Appeals. In 1894 he was appointed as a member of Romanian Higher Advisory Board of Appeals (he was a member until 1908). In 1908 he retired. He participated in literary-cultural life of the country, the life of the Romanian-Armenian Community. He examined issues on Armenian-Romanian friendly connections. Gh. Alishan, K. Patkanyan, A. Chopanyan were his penpals. Before his death, in his will of the date of August 2, 1912, he presented one million golden lei to the Academy of Romania, for opening a Department of Near Eastern Studies, for the encouragement of studying Armenian, Persian, Arabic languages, for awarding prizes. It is a pity that after a quarter-century, the executors forgot the testamentary commandment misspent the one million golden lei. "Grigor M. Puikliu, 1840-1912" extensive work was published about him (1914). He was honored with Romanian and Russian orders.

## RUSSIA

### IMPERIAL RUSSIA

#### THE 19TH CENTURY

#### REAL SECRET ADVISER OF RUSSIA

##### DELYANOV IVAN

*Real Secret Adviser of Russia (=General of Arm of the Service, 1880s)*

Count **Ivan Davidi Delyanov** (1818-1897) is a Russian statesman, Real State Adviser of Russia, Major-General David Artemi Delyanov's son. He was honored with Russian Higher Saint Andrew Protomartyr Order. He comes from the family of Dallakian from Nor Jugha. In 1838, with honors, he graduated from the Law Faculty of Moscow State University. He served in the office of the Emperor of Russia for twenty years. In 1858 he began serving at Russian Ministry of Education. From 1874 he was a member of Russian State Duma. In 1861-1882 he was the Director of Saint Petersburg Regal Public Library, in 1882-1897 - Russian Minister of Education. He was honored with the honorable degree of count (1888).



##### LAZARYAN KHACHATUR

*Real Secret Adviser of Russia (=General of Arm of the Service)*

*Trustee of Lazarian Seminary (1858-1871)*

**Khachatur Hovakimi Lazaryan** (born in 06/01/1789, Moscow - 12/09/1871, Moscow) is a Russian statesman, figure of Armenian liberation movement, culture, Real Secret Adviser of Russia. He had great role in the union of Western Armenia with Russia. He composed and presented to the court the program of "A Number of Offers about Georgia and Adjacent Regions", offering to form an Armenian Autonomous Kingdom in the area of Armenia subjected to the Russian Empire. On his assignment, in 1833-1838, the book of "Collection of Acts on the Theory of the History of the Armenian Nation" was composed and published in Russian (Moscow, 1838), which was an important source of the history of Armenian-Russian Relations. In 1816-1849 he was the Director of Lazarian Institute, in 1849-1858 - assistant to trustee, in 1858-1871 - trustee. In 1858-1871 he was a trustee of Moscow and Saint Petersburg Armenian Churches. He was awarded with Russian White Eagle (1865), Saint Ann the 1st (1848), Saint Ann the 1st regal crown (1853), Saint Vladimir the 2nd (1857), Persian Lion and Sun the 1st degree (1854) orders.





## YEZYAN KARAPET

*Real Secret Adviser of Russia (=General of Arm of the Service, 1880s)*

**Karapet Harutiuni Yezyan** (Yezov) (born in 09/05/1835, Moscow - 05/31/1905, Saint Petersburg, was buried in Moscow, near his parents) is a Russian state and Armenian public, cultural, scientific figure, Real Secret Adviser of Russia, philologist, historian, national-conservative. He graduated from Moscow Lazarian Institute, then - Department of Western Languages of Saint Petersburg University. For the thesis of "Internal Life of Old Armenia" he received the scientific degree of Master of Western Languages. He served in the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs, then - Ministry of Education. In 1886 he visited Sanasarian College of Karin, patronized this school and the secondary girl's schools of Gogoian in Nor Nakhichevan and Hovnanian in Tbilisi. He was engaged in the fulfillment of Sanasarian and Izmirian wills, materially assisted the publication of the books of Ghevond Alishan's "Ayrarat", "Sisakan." With introductions, footnotes, he published Ghevond's "History" (1887), Hovhan Dardel's "Armenian Chronology" (1891). His basic work is the research of "Peter the Great's Relations with the Armenian Nation" (Russian, 1898). Giving a certain place to the role of the Armenian nation in Russian-Armenian relations, he considered important the activities of individuals and religious factors. He was awarded with the orders of Russian and European countries. Multiple requiems were celebrated in Tbilisi, Paris, Constantinople, Sebastia and other places on the occasion of his death.

## RUSSIAN SECRET ADVISER

### GAMAZYAN MATEVOS

*Secret Adviser of Russia (=Lieutenant-General, 1864)*

**Matevos Abeli Gamazian** (Matthew Avelyevich Gamazov) (born in 1811, Saint Petersburg - 1893, Saint Petersburg) is a Russian state, diplomatic figure, orientalist, writer, he comes from the family of Saharunis. In 1830 he graduated from Saint Petersburg General Engineering College, then - Department of Western Languages of Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1839-1856 he did a diplomatic work in Turkey, Egypt, Persia. In 1848-1852 he was the Secretary of Arbitration Commission of the Separation of Borders of Turkey and Persia. He was appointed as Russia's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Italy and Greece. He was fluent in 15 languages. In 1839 he published his first volume of artistic works. He translated some of the works of Firdusi, Saadi, Hafez. He translated from the original Shakespeare's "The Tempest" tragedy (he criticized his friend Vissarion Belinsky). He composed and published the

Russian-French-Turkish-Persian military-technical dictionary (1887). He collaborated to the magazines of "Sovremennik", "Vestnik Yevropi", "Otechestvenniye Zapiski." In 1852 he was elected as a member of Russian Geographical Company, in 1865 - Council of Lazarian Seminary.

### HARUTYUNYAN SAMSON

*Secret Adviser of Russia (=Lieutenant-General, 1910s)*

**Samson Stepani Harutyunyan** (born in 1869, Ijevan, v.Gandzaqar - 1941, Tbilisi) is a Russian state and Armenian public figure. He left Ijevan Parochial School, Tbilisi Nersisian School, Moscow Lazarian Seminary, Law Faculty of Moscow University. He worked in Saint Petersburg. He returned to Transcaucasus and settled down in Tbilisi. He was engaged in advocacy activities. In 1905-1915 he was the Legal Counsel of the Caucasian Viceroy Varantsov-Dashkov. He was always connected with Armenian reality, he founded an agricultural college in his native village. After 1921 he was subjected to repressions.

### SUNDUKYAN GABRIEL

*Secret Adviser of Russia (=Lieutenant-General, 1889)*

**Gabriel Mkrtumi Sundukyan** (born in 06/29/1825, Tbilisi - 03/16/1912, Tbilisi, is buried in the Cemetery of Khojivank) is a figure of railway service of the Russian Army, playwright, public figure, member of Tbilisi State Advisory Board, royal adviser, honorable citizen of Tbilisi. In 1837 he left the school of Armenologist H. Shahan-Jrpetian, in 1840 - Boarding School of Arzanians, in 1846 - Tbilisi Russian Gymnasium, in 1852 - Western Department of Historical Philological Faculty of Saint Petersburg University. In 1850-1851 he was the junior assistant of the butler of the office of the Caucasian Viceroy, in 1851-1853 - translator, at the same, he was in office at Nersisian School of Tbilisi, in 1853-1858 - secretary of the office of Military Governor-General of Derbent, in 1858-1865 - secretary of the office of the Military Governor of Tbilisi, in 1865-1889 - Head of the Economic Department of the Department of the Communication Ways of Caucasus. In Derbent he also worked as an architect and engineer. He participated in the designing works of new districts and construction works of the city. He built the city clock of Derbent. He was one of the founders of realism in Armenian literature. He was the first who described the city life and living, the lower class of society, emphasized their honesty and humaneness, raised problems on family and marriage, female inequality, youth, relationship between fathers and their sons and other problems. He developed the concepts of democracy and realism and indicated the new ways of the further progress of Armenian dramaturgy. He wrote the works of "Sneezing



at Night's Good Luck" (1866), "Pepo" (1876), "Khatabala" (1881), "Destroyed Home" (1882), "One More Victim" (1884), "Spouses" (1888), "Oskan Petrovich in the Next World" (1899), "Bath Bag" (1889), "Et Cetera or the New Diogenes" (1907), "Love and Freedom" (1909), "Will" (1912). He wrote in the dialect of the Tbilisi Armenian. He was a benefactor, member of theatrical companies, trustee of Nersisian School. "Pepo" (1935), "Khatabala" (1971) movies were created on the basis of his works. State Academic Theatre of Yerevan was called after him (1937). Sundukyan's bust (1972, Sculptor A. Harutiunian) and Pepo's statue (1975, Sculptor G. Aharonyan) were erected in the yard of the theatre after G. Sundukyan.

## THE 20TH CENTURY

### ABAMELIK-LAZAREV SEMYON

*Secret Adviser of Russia (=Lieutenant-General, 1910s)*



Prince **Semyon Semyoni Abamelik-Lazarev** (born in 1857, Moscow - 09/19/1916, Kislovodsk, is buried in Saint Petersburg) is a Russian statesman, member of Russian Geographical Company, large landowner-industrialist, famous historian-orientalist. He graduated from Historical-Philological Faculty of Saint Petersburg University. He was a guardian and honorable trustee of Lazarian Institute. In Ural he had iron processing plants. His "Villa Abamelik" castle in Rome has been the property of the USSR, then - Russia. In 1882, in Palmyra, he excavated the two-language (Arameeren Greek) records called "Palmyrian Tariff." In 1895, in Palestine, he explored the ruins of Greek-Roman monuments of Jerash. He investigated sulfur mines in Caucasus and Sicily.

## THE USSR

### THE 20TH CENTURY

#### USSR 2nd DEGREE STATE ADVISER OF JUSTICE

### MUSAKHANYAN VARDGES

*USSR 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1961)*

*ASSR Prosecutor (1961-1971)*



**Vardges Musakhanyan** (born in 1914, c. Yerevan-1987) is a figure of the Soviet Justice System. He graduated from the Law Faculty of Yerevan State University and Moscow Military Law Academy. In 1941-1945 he served in the Soviet Army. He participated in World War II. In post-war years he was in high offices in the system of the USSR Military Prosecution. In 1961-1971 he was ASSR Prosecutor, in 1971-1984 - Head of Law Department of ASSR Supreme Council.

## OSIPYAN SUREN

*USSR 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1971)*

*ASSR Prosecutor (1971-1988)*

**Suren Artashesi Osipyanyan** (born in 08/28/1931, c. Nukhi) is a figure of the USSR Justice System, Deputy of Supreme Council of the 8th and 9th Convocations of the ASSR Supreme Council, Candidate of Legal Sciences (1958), ASSR honored lawyer (1982). In 1952 he graduated from Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1955-1965 he was a lecturer of the Law Faculty of Yerevan State University, in 1965-1971 - Head of the Department of State law and Soviet Construction, in 1969-1971 - dean of the same faculty. In 1971-1988 he was ASSR Prosecutor. In 1998 he was appointed as a senior assistant of ARM Chief Prosecutor, at the same time, ARM representative of the Coordinating Council of Chief Prosecutors of CIS countries. In 1971-1990 he was a member of ACP Central Committee. His scientific works were on the problems of state law. He published the monographs of "The Soviets are the Political Patterns of Nationwide State" (Yerevan, 1963), "The Organization of State Power in the USSR" (Ye., 1970). He was awarded with the orders of the Soviet Working Red Flag, Relationship of Nations.



## USSR 3RD DEGREE STATE ADVISER OF JUSTICE

### GNUNI KHACHIK

*USSR Brigvayenyur (=Major-General, 1935)*

**Khachik Gnuni** (the date of birth is unknown - 02/28/1938, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a figure of the Soviet Justice System. He received higher legal education. In 1920-1922, alongside the future deputy of ASSR Prosecutor Hrant Galikian he lived and acted in Constantinople. In 1922 they returned together to Yerevan. He was the Prosecutor of the region of Hrazdan. Later he was appointed as the Head of Department of the USSR Prosecution. At the beginning of 1938 he was arrested on false charges and was shot on February 28. He was justified in 1956.

### IOANNISYAN KADMOS

*USSR 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice (1954)*

*ASSR Prosecutor (1954-1959)*

**Kadmos Ioannisyan** (born in 1908, c. Shushi - 2007) is a figure of the USSR Justice System. He graduated from Moscow All-Union Law Institute. He worked in the system of the USSR Military Prosecution. In 1954-1959 he was ASSR Prosecutor. In the further years he worked at ASSR Council of Ministers and State Arbitration.



## THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

### RF 2ND DEGREE STATE ADVISER OF JUSTICE

#### ADELKHANYAN ROBERT

*RF 2nd Degree State Adviser of Justice*



**Robert Arthuri Adelhanyan** (born in 1959, c.Kungur, Primorye Krai) is a figure of RF Justice System, Doctor of Jurisprudence, RF honored lawyer. He was born in the family of colonel, participant of World War II. He graduated from Kaliningrad Suvorovsky College, Kiev Military University, received the profession of military interpreter and lawyer. He began his service from the commander of platoon. In 1981-1984 he was at Komsomol work. In 1984 he began serving in prosecutorial bodies. In 1984-2000 he was an investigator of Prosecution of the Transkubanian Region, assistant to the prosecutor of the city of Kislovodsk, then - prosecutor, in 2000-2001, at the same time, Deputy Prosecutor of Stavropolsky Krai, in January of 2001 he was appointed as the Prosecutor of Stavropolsky Krai. In 2002-2006 he was appointed as the Head of the International-Legal Department of RF General Prosecution. He published a few works.

### RF 3RD DEGREE STATE ADVISER OF JUSTICE

#### GHARIBYAN PETROS

*RF 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice (01/10/2008)*

**Petros Varazdati Gharibyan** (04/18/1947) is a figure of RF Justice System. In 1986-1996 he worked in the system of ASSR Prosecution, then - ARM General Prosecution. In 1996 he received citizenship of the Russian Federation and was appointed as an investigator on special cases of the Prosecution of the District of Moscow. In 2001-2008 he was an investigator on special cases of RF General of Prosecution. In 2008 he was appointed as the Senior Investigator of the Committee of Investigation of especially important affairs of RF General Prosecution. He examined the cases of Zhukovsky's Mayor Viktor Maslov (1997), Governor of the Affairs of the Austrian Oil Company, "Yukos's" (1998-1999), "Three Points" (three higher representatives of customs service (2001-2003), Russian Editor-in-Chief of "FOBS" magazine, Paul Klebnikov (2004). He was appointed as the head of the group examining the murder of Journalist A. Politkovsky.

## EMINOV V.

*RF 3rd Degree State Adviser of Justice*

V.Eminov (born in 1934) is a figure of RF Justice System, scientist-lawyer, Academician of the International Academy of Information, RF President of the Union of Legists, Head of Chair of RF Institute of Jurisprudence, Senior Adviser of RF Chief Prosecutor. He is a great specialist of the examination of the violation of transport traffic rules. He is one of the founders of Russian School of Jurisprudence. He participated in the creation of RF Criminal Code, Federal Laws. He published more than 190 scientific works, including 6 monographs.

## APPENDIX 1

### THE LISTS OF POWER MINISTERS OF THE REPUBLICS OF ARMENIA, NAGORNO-ARMENIA AND NAGORNO-KARABAKH

#### Armenian Ministers of Defense

**Hovhannes Barseghi Hakhverdyan\* (Ivan Vasilyi Hakhverdov)**

Minister of Defense of the First Republic of Armenia (June 15, 1918-March 27, 1919). Lieutenant-General (1919). He was born in 1873, in Saint Petersburg. A victim of 1921 Soviet usurpation.

**Christapor Gerasimi Araratyan**

Minister of Defense of the First Republic of Armenia (March, 1919-April, 1920). Major-General (1919). He was born in 1876, in Nalchik. He died in 1937, a victim of Soviet usurpation.

**Minas Karapeti Ter-Minasyan - Ruben**

Minister of Defense of the First Republic of Armenia (April 3, 1920-November 23, 1920). He was born in 1882, in Akhalkalaki. He died in 1951, in Paris.

**Drastamat Martirosi Kanayan - Dro**

Minister of Defense of the First Republic of Armenia (November 23, 1920-December 1, 1920). General of the Army of the First Republic of Armenia (Total General/Colonel-General), Major-General of German SS (1942). He was born in 1883, in Igdir. He died in 1956, in the city of Boston, the USA. In 2000 he was reburied in the town of Aparan.

**Avis Soghomoni Nurijanyan**

The First People's Commissary of the Soviet Armenia (December 8, 1920-May, 1921). He was born in 1896, in the village of Vachagan of the region of Kapan. 1937, a victim of Soviet usurpation.

**Alexander Astvatsaturi Myasnikyan (Alexander Feodori Myasnikov)**

President of the Government of the Soviet Armenia (1921-1925), Military People's Commissary (May, 1921-December, 1922). He was born in 1886, in Nor Nakhichevan. He died in 1925, in Tbilisi, because of an aircraft accident.

**Hayk Dmitrii Bzhshkyants - Gai**

Military People's Commissary of the Soviet Armenia (December 1, 1922-1925). He was born in 1887, in Tabriz. Komkor (Commander of Corps, Colonel-General, 1929). 1937, a victim of Soviet usurpation.

**Vazgen Zaveni Sargsyan**

The First Minister of Defense of the Second Republic of Armenia (January 28, 1992-October, 1992. July 26, 1995-May, 1999). He was born in 1959, in Ararat. He was killed in 10/27/1999, in RA NA Hall.

**Vazgen Mikayeli Manukyan**

Minister of Defense of the Second Republic of Armenia (October 20, 1992-August, 1993). He was born in 1946, in Yerevan.

**Serzh Azati Sargsyan**

Minister of Defense of the Second Republic of Armenia (August 21, 1993-July, 1995. May 20, 2000 - 2007). He was born in 1954, NKR City of Stepanakert.

**Vagharshak Varnazi Harutiunyan**

Minister of Defense of the Second Republic of Armenia (May, 1999-May, 2000). Lieutenant-General (1996). He was degraded in 2001. He was born in 1956, Akhalkalaki.

**Mikheyil Harutiuni Harutiunyan**

Minister of Defense of the Second Republic of Armenia (2007).

**Seyran Musheghi Ohanyan**

Minister of Defense of the Second Republic of Armenia (from April 14, 2008).

*\*The biographies of the people marked in italic are given in the book of "Armenian Generals."*

### **The Heads of Armenian National Security Bodies\***

**Nikolay Yemeliani Ayvazov (Ayvazian)** - President of Emergency Commission (December 6, 1920-January, 1921).

**Shavarsh Mehrabi Amirkhanyan (Amirkhanov)** - President of Emergency Commission (February 9, 1921-May, 1924).

**Sergey Dmitrii Melik-Osypov** - President of Emergency Commission (November, 1924-January, 1929).

**Sergey Nikolayi Margaryan (Sedrak Mikayeli)** - President of State Political Department of Armenia (March-November, 1929).

**Hayk Grigori Petrosyan** - President of State Political Department (November, 1929-May, 1930).

**Sedrak Gevorgi Otyan** - President of State Political Department of Armenia (May-October, 1930).

**Armenak Gerasimi Abulyan** - President of State Political Department of Armenia (October, 1930-July, 1934).

**Khachik (Khachatur) Khlghati Mughdusi (Astvatsatryan)** - Head of Department of People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (July 15, 1934-January 1, 1937), People's Commissary of Internal Affairs (January 10-September, 1937). Senior Major of SS (Lieutenant-general, 1936).

**Viktor Vasilyevich Khvorostyan** - People's Commissary of Internal Affairs (October 20, 1937-February 28, 1939). Russian.

**Alexey Vasilyevich Korotkov** - People's Commissary of Internal Affairs (February 28, 1939-February 26, 1941), People's Commissary of State Security (February 26, 1941-July 31, 1941). Russian. Commissary of SS (1943).

**George Iosifi (Hovsepi) Martirosov** - People's Commissary of Internal Affairs (1941-1943), People's Commissary of State Security (1943-1945), Minister of State Security (August, 1952-March, 1953), Minister of Internal Affairs (March, 1953-April, 1954).

Major-General (1945).

**Nikita Arkadii Krimyan** - Minister of State Security (May, 1945-September, 1947).

Colonel.

**Sergey Arkadii Korkhmazian** (Sahak Arshaki) - Minister of State Security (September 30, 1947-August 15, 1952). Colonel.

**George Artashesi Badamyants** - KGB President attached to ASSR Council of Ministers (May, 1954-November, 1972). Lieutenant-General (1970).

**Arkadi Pavlovich Ragozin** - KGB President attached to ASSR Council of Ministers (November, 1972-November, 1977). Jew. Lieutenant-General.

**Hrayr Avanesi Mikayelyan** - KGB President attached to ASSR Council of Ministers (1977-1978). Major-General (1975).

**Marius Arami Yuzbashyan** - ASSR KGB President (November, 1978-1988). Lieutenant-General (1985).

**Valeri Georgei Badamyants** - ASSR KGB President (1988-September, 1991). Major-General.

**Husik Sureni Harutiunyan** - Head of Department ARM National Security (1991-February, 1992). Major-General (1989).

**Valery Vagharshaki Poghosyan** - Head of Department ARM National Security (1992-1993). Major-General (1992).

**Eduard Grigori Simonyants** - Head of Department ARM National Security (1993-January, 1994). Major-General (1993).

**David Gurgeni Shahnazaryan** - Head of Department ARM National Security (January, 1994-May, 1995).

**Serzh Azati Sargsyan** - Minister of ARM National Security - Internal Affairs and National Security (May, 1995-November, 1999).

**Karlos Khachiki Petrosyan** - Minister of ARM National Security - Director of National Security Service attached to ARM Government (November, 1999-November 5, 2004). Lieutenant-General (2000).

**Gorik Gurgeni Hakobyan** - Director of National Security Service attached to ARM Government (from November 8, 2004). Colonel-General (2010).

### **The Heads of the Bodies of Internal Affairs of Armenia\***

**Aram Harutiuni Manukyan (Sargis Hovhannisyan)** - Aram - The First Minister of Internal Affairs of the First Republic of Armenia (July, 1918-January, 1919).

**Alexander Hovhannesi Khatisyan** - Minister of Internal Affairs (February-August, 1919).

**Abraham Isahaki Gyulkhandanyan** - Minister of Internal Affairs (August, 1919-May, 1920).

**Minas Karapeti Ter-Minasyan - Ruben** - Minister of Internal Affairs (May-September, 1920).

**Sargis Shahnazari Araratyan** - Minister of Internal Affairs (September-November, 1920).

**Simon Ghazari Vratsyan** - Minister of Internal Affairs (November-December, 1920).

**Isayi Ivani Dovlatov (Isahak Hovhannesi Dovlatyan)** - the First People's Commissary of Internal Affairs of the Soviet Armenia (December, 1920-April, 1921).

**Poghos Mkrtichi Makitsyan** - People's Commissary of Internal Affairs (April-September, 1921).

**Avis Soghmoni Nurijanyan** - the First Military People's Commissary of Armenia (December, 1920-May, 1921), Chief of the Units of Special Pre-Appointment (May-September, 1921), People's Commissary of Internal Affairs (November, 1921-February, 1923).

**Shavarsh Mehrabi Amirkhanyan** - People's Commissary of Internal Affairs (February, 1923-May, 1924).

**Hovhannes (Onik) Aristakesi Durgaryan** - People's Commissary of Internal Affairs (May, 1924-July, 1927). In this office he worked until the dissolution of PCIA.

**Sergey Dmitrii Melik-Osipov** - from July, 1927 until January, 1929, he headed the IA construction being the President of Emergency Committee (November, 1924-January, 1929).

**Sergey Nikolayi Margaryan (Sedrak Mikayeli)** - President of Armenian State Political Department (March-November, 1929).

**Hayk Grigori Petrosyan** - President of State Political Department (November, 1929-May, 1930).

**Sedrak Gevorgi Otyan** - President of State Political Department (May-October, 1930).

**Armenak Gerasimi Abulyan** - President of State Political Department (October, 1930-July, 1934).

**Khachik (Khachatur) Khlghati Mughdusi (Astvatsatryan)** - Head of Department of People's Commissary of Internal Affairs (July 15, 1934-January 1, 1937), People's Commissary of Internal Affairs (January 10-September, 1937), SS Senior Major (Lieutenant-General, 1936).

**Viktor Vasilyevich Khvorostyan** - People's Commissary of Internal Affairs (October 20, 1937-February 28, 1939). Russian.

**Alexey Vasilyevich Korotkov** - People's Commissary of Internal Affairs (February 28, 1939-February 26, 1941), People's Commissary of State Security (February 26, 1941-July 31, 1941). Russian. Commissary of SS (1943).

**George Iosifi (Hovsepi) Martirosov** - People's Commissary of Internal Affairs - Minister (1941-1943), People's Commissary of State Security (1943-1945), Minister of State Security (August, 1952-March, 1953), Minister of Internal Affairs (March, 1953-April, 1954). Major-General (1945).

**Ivan Ivani Matevosov** - People's Commissary of Internal Affairs - Minister (May, 1943-August, 1947). Major-General (1945).

**Khoren Hovhannesi (Ivani) Grigoryan** - Minister of Internal Affairs (August, 1947-March 1953). Major-General (1945). He was degraded in 1955.

**Pyotr Vasilyevich Piskunov** - Minister of Internal Affairs (September, 1954-August 9, 1957). Major-General.

**Hayk Ivani Melkonyan** - Minister of Internal Affairs (September 16, 1957-August 9, 1961). Colonel.

**Sergey Arkadii Arzumanyan** - Minister of the Maintenance of Public Order (IA) (August 9, 1961-December, 1968). Major-General of Internal Service (1962).

**Vladimir Sargisi Darbinyan** - Minister of the Maintenance of Public Order (IA) (January 15, 1969-September, 1974). Major-General of Internal Service (1972).

**Yevgeni Gurgeni Patalov (Fatalov)** - Minister of Internal Affairs (September, 1974-November 1983). Lieutenant-General (1976).

**Haykaz Srapioni Shahinyan** - Minister of Internal Affairs (November, 1983-June, 1988). Lieutenant-General (1987).

**Husik Sureni Harutiunyan** - Minister of Internal Affairs (June, 1988-June, 1990). Major-General (1989).

**Levon (Lyova) Hakobi Galstyan** - Minister of Internal Affairs (June 2-August, 1990). Colonel of Police.

**Karlos Bagrati Ghazaryan** - Minister of Internal Affairs (August, 1990-March, 1991). Major-General (1990).

**Ashot Garniki Manucharyan** - Acting Minister of Internal Affairs (March-November, 1991).

**Valeri Vagharshaki Poghosian** - Minister of Internal Affairs (December, 1991-February, 1992). Major-General (1992).

**Vanik Smbati Siradeghyan** - Minister of Internal Affairs (February, 1992-November, 1996).

**Serzh Azati Sargsyan** - Minister of Internal Affairs (November, 1996-July, 1999).

**Suren Jhangiri Abrahamyan** - Minister of Internal Affairs (July-November, 1999). Major-General of Internal Service (1993).

**Hayk Artemi Harutiunyan** - Minister of Internal Affairs - Chief of Police attached to ARM Government (from July 1999). Colonel-General of Police (2006).

**Alik Sargisi Sargsyan** - Chief of Police attached to ARM Government (from May, 2008). Major-General of Police (2008).

*The lists of the leaders of Armenian State Security and Internal Affairs are taken from A. Sargsian's book of "Intelligence and Counterespionage. Armenian Trace" (Yerevan, 2005, "Amaras" publishing house, pages 219-227).*

#### **Military Leaders of the Republics of Autonomous Syunik, Nagorno-Armenia, Armenia**

**Garegin Nzdeh (Garegin Yeghishei Ter-Harutiunyan)** - Military Minister of the Republic of Autonomous Syunik (December 25, 1920-April 26, 1921), Military Minister of the Republic of Nagorno-Armenia (April 26, 1921-June, 1921), Military Minister of the Republic of Armenia (June-July, 1921). General of the Army of Nagorno-Armenia (Complete General, 1921), Major-General of German SS (1942).

#### **Military Leaders of the Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh**

**Samvel Andraniki Babayan** - NKR Minister of Defense (January 9, 1995-August 2, 1999). Lieutenant-General (1996).

**Seyran Musheghi Ohanyan** - NKR Minister of Defense (August, 1999-May, 2007). Lieutenant-General (2000).

**Movses Hakobyan** - NKR Minister of Defense (May, 2007). Lieutenant-General (2007).

### **Leaders of National Security of the Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh**

**Ashot Khachatryan** - Head of State Department of NKR National Security (1991-1992), Lieutenant-Colonel.

**Kamo Abrahamyan** - Head of State Department of NKR National Security (1992-1994), Lieutenant-Colonel.

**Alexander Aghasaryan** - Head of State Department of NKR National Security (1994-1998), Colonel.

**David Ashoti Ohanyan** - Head of State Department of NKR National Security (1998-2001). Major-General (2000).

**Bako Sahaki Sahakyan** - Director of Security Service attached to NKR Government (2001). Minister of NKR Internal Affairs (1999-2001). Major-General (2003).

### **Leaders of Internal Affairs (Police) of the Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh**

**Armen Aramayisi Isagulov** - NKR Minister of Internal Affairs - Head of Police attached to NKR Government (1991-1995, August, 2001-2007). Lieutenant-General (2004).

**Karen Andraniki Babayan** - NKR IA Minister (1995-1998). Colonel.

**Robert Shaferyan** - NKR IA Minister (1998-1999). Major-General.

**Arthur Alexandri Aghabekyan** - NKR Minister of Internal Affairs (July, 1999). Lieutenant-General (2003).

**Bako Sahaki Sahakyan** - NKR Minister of Internal Affairs (1999-2001). Major-General (2003).

## APPENDIX 2

### TITLES AWARDED BY STATES

#### THE 19TH CENTURY

##### ADMIRALS

#### HOVHANNES AYVAZOVSKI

*Honorable Admiral of Russia (1880)*



**Hovhannes (Ivan) Kostandini Ayvazovsky** (Ayvazyan) (born in 07/17(29)/1817, Teodosia - 04/19 (05/02)/1900, Teodosia) is a world-wide marine artist, member of the Academies of Fine Arts of Petersburg, Rome, Florence, Stuttgart, Amsterdam. He studied at Teodosia Armenian Parochial School, in 1830-1833 - Simferopol Russian Gymnasium, in 1833-1837 - Petersburg Academy of Fine Arts. In spring of 1839 he participated in maneuvers ongoing near the Caucasian Coasts, met Admirals M. P. Lazarev, P. A. Nakhimov, V. A. Kornilov. In 1844 he received the title of Academician of Russian Academy of Fine Arts (in 1887 - honorable member) and was appointed as an artist of Marine General Staff. In 1853-1856 he participated in the Crimean War. He created about 6000 canvases. Russian Emperor awarded H. Ayvazovsky with the degree of "Russian Honorable Admiral." He was honored with French order of "Legion of Honor" (1857). Hovhannes Ayvazovsky was buried with military honors in the yard of Saint Sargis Armenian Church in Teodosia.

#### THE 19-20TH CENTURIES

##### KHAN (GENERAL)

#### SEVRUGIN ANTUAN

*Khan of the Iranian Army (the 19th Century)*



**Antuan Sevrugin** (born in 1851, Tehran, Russian Embassy - 1933, is buried in his family lot of the Russian Embassy) is a great figure of Iranian photography. His father is the First Secretary of Russian Embassy, Armenian Vasily Sevrugin, his mother - Tbilisian Armenian Achon. He received his primary education in Tehran. After the death of his father, his mother, alongside seven children, transferred to Tbilisi. He studied photography in Tbilisi with Tussian

Photographer Dmitri Ivanovich Yermakov. He was engaged in photographic activity in Iran. In 1883 he opened the first photographic house in Tabriz, after a year, the second one in Tehran. In order to improve his knowledge he traveled in Europe for several years. He returned to Tehran and was appointed immediately as the royal painter of Nassereddin Shah and was in this office until 1925, until the enthronement of Reza Shah. Nassereddin Shah honored him with the degree of khan (general) and awarded him with the diamond encrusted order of Lion and Sun ("Shirokhourshid"). He is one of the founders of Iranian photography. His photographs decorated Arthur Upham Pop's "Journey in Iran" and Fridrikh Zareh's "Iranische Felszeliefs" (Berlin, 1910) albums. In the photographic exhibitions of 1897 in Brussels and 1900 in Paris, as well as in Russia and Austria he won prizes. In 1916 he translated into Persian French famous photographer Libert's "Photographic Tecnique" book. During the reign of Reza Shah, his 2000 pieces sketches (negative) were confiscated (his daughter, Photographer Mary, later could take back only 696 pieces of them).

## THE 20TH CENTURY

### ADMIRALS

#### AVAGYAN GAGIK

*Honorable Admiral of Ukraine (10/14/2003)*

**Gagik Sargsi Avagyan** (born in 02/28/1961, c. Yerevan) is an eminent figure of folk medicine, benefactor, Doctor of Folk Medicine, Academician of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and National Progress (02/04/2002), Knight of Hovnanians' Knightly Order of Malta (03/11/2003). In 1978 he left Yerevan NO. 120 Secondary School, in 2000 - Medical Academy of Ukrainian Association of Folk Medicine (he received the diploma of "Doctor of Folk Medicine." In 1988, the White Earthquake and the people become invalid because of it, changed the path of his life. Beginning from that moment he discovered in himself the ability of helping, treating people. However, he did not manage to solve the problems faced by him in his fatherland. In 1991 he settled down in the city of Kharkov of Ukraine for living and acting. Here, in cooperation with municipal authorities, he founded his Clinic of Folk Medicine. Here professors, high quality doctors worked. He founded medical and scientific research clinics in the Ukrainian other cities, too. He has been engaged in folk medicine for about 20 years. He fulfills the treatment with the drugs received as a result of combination of herbs and modern medicine, which were patented in 42 countries of the world and through psychological impact. He was appointed as the Chief Specialist of International



Medical Service (03/11/2003), Deputy President of Medical Department of the international Committee of Human Rights (11/26/2004). For his great investment in the field of the development of medicine he was honored with the title of Ukrainian Honorable Admiral (the First Commander of Ukrainian Naval Forces honored). He was awarded with the orders of "Nikolay Wizard" (05/22/2002) of the Foundation of International Award after Nikolay Wizard of UNESCO, 2nd degree "Anton and Feodor Pechorsky Apostles" (10/03/2002) of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, "Saint Great Prince Vladimir" the 3rd degree (10/14/2002) of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Nestor Annalist of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 10th Anniversary of Kharkov Church, Knight Orden Cross Hovnanians' of Malta. He was honored with the higher award of "For the Increase of Goodness in the World" of the Foundation of International Award after Nikolay Wizard of UNESCO. His bust was erected in the yard of Yerevan NO. 120 Secondary School (06/24/2004). Gagik Avagian's bust was also erected in the yard of Yerevan Institute of Physiotherapy. He funded the construction of Kharkov Armenian Church (it was anointed on August 24, 2004). He published the book "Absent-Mindedness is Curable" (Kharkov, 2004, 600 samples, Russian).

## FIRST DEGREE OFFICER

### KARSH YUSUF

*First Degree Officer of the Canadian Army (General, 1967)*



**Yusuf Amish Karsh** (born in 1908, Turkey, Merdin) is one of the famous photographers of the world. When young he transferred to Canada, settled down in the capital of Ottawa. In 1932 he opened his photographic studio. He photographed many famous figures of the time (Neru, Maugham, Churchill, de Gaulle, Thomas Man, Martin Luther King, Picasso). He published albums, theoretical works on artistic photography. He participated in the international convocations of photographers organized in the USA, Germany, Finland. He exhibited his works in many countries (including in Armenia, twice). In New York he published "Yousuf Karsh: A 50-Year Retrospective Exhibition." In 1999 he was recognized as one of the best 100 photographers of the 20th century. The Government of Canada honored him with the higher degree of the First Degree Officer.

## APPENDIX 3

### GENERALS ON MOTHER'S SIDE

#### AFGHANISTAN

##### KHAN (GENERAL)

###### SERDAR ISHAI KHAN

*Serdar of the Army of Afghanistan (Marshal, 1870s)*

**Serdar Ishai Khan** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Army of Afghanistan. He is the son of Afghan Emir Ashim Khan and Armenian from Kabul. His mother was one of the leaders of 1860 rebellion of Kabul and was arrested in Ghoghni. In 1870-1871, during the mission of Peshavar he signed an important agreement. He suppressed the revolt of Kabul. English Hyuz wrote about Serdar Ishai Khan in the article "Armenians in Kabul" (1880) and Raffi in "Armenians in Kabul."

#### GENERAL

##### GYRSEL CEMAL

*Pasha of the Turkish Army (General, 1940s)  
Admiral of the Turkish Army (?)*

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Turkey*

**Cemal Grsel** (1895, Erzurum - 1966, Ankara) is a military, state figure, admiral, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Turkey, President of Turkey. His mother was an Armenian from Erzurum, who was allowed to communicate with Christian ritual with Catholicos Vazgen I arrived in Ankara. He publicly sympathized with the Armenians for their sufferings in Ottoman Turkey, he ordered Turk historian Sadik Kolash to write a book about Armenian-Turkish close connections in past. The book was written in Turkish (there is one in Armenian National Library).

#### LEBANON

##### GENERALS

###### LAHUD EMIL

*General of the Army of Lebanon  
President of Lebanon*

**Emil Jamili Lahud** (born in 12/12/1936, Beirut) is a state and military figure of Lebanon, General Jamil Lahud and Adrine Bajakyan's son. He was a winner of swimming and water-jumping, Honorable Citizen of Yerevan (2001). In 1956 he left the military school, in 1959 - British Royal Naval College (Dortmund). In 1959 he began serving in the Naval Forces of Lebanon. In October of 1966 he was appointed as the commander of the 2nd division of Lebanon Naval Forces, in



December of 1968 - commander of the 1st division. In 1970 he began serving in the 4th bureau of the staff of army. In 1973-1980 he led the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Lebanon. In 1980-1989 he was in office in the Ministry of Defense of Lebanon. In 1980-1983 he was the Director of the Department of Personnel of the Army of Lebanon, in 1983-1988 - Director of MD Military Department. On November 28, 1989, he was appointed as the commander of the Army of Lebanon. In October of 1990, with four brigades, he beat the troops of Aun and put an end to the Civil War of Lebanon. On October 15, 1998, he was elected as the President of Lebanon and was in office until 2007. He is married to Armenian Andrea Amadyan. In 2001 he was in Armenia within the framework of official visit.

## GREECE

### THE 19TH CENTURY

#### GENERALS

#### **VRAYILAS-ARMENIS PETROS**

*Ambassador of Greece in London (1860s)*

*General of the Army of Greece*

**Petros Vrayilas-Armenis** (born in 1812, Corfu - 1884, London) is a Greek state, diplomatic figure, historian, lawyer. He is the son of Greek father and Armenian mother (in honor of his mother, "armenis"-Armenian component was attached to his paternal surname). He graduated from Law Department of Paris University. He lectured at Ionian University of Corfu. He was the Ambassador of Greece in London, Paris, Saint Petersburg. He wrote philosophical and historical 22 works. In 1861 he participated in famous Berlin Conference by Greece.



## RUSSIA

### IMPERIAL ARMY

#### THE 18TH CENTURY

##### GENERALISSIMOS

###### SUVOROV ALEXANDER

*Generalissimo of the Russian Army*

Alexander Vasilyevich Suvorov (born in 1730-1800, Saint Petersburg) is an eminent military figure of the Russian Army. His mother, Hripsime Manukova (Roza Feodosevna Suvorova), comes from the family of Brigadier (Brigadier General) Feodosey Stepani Manukov (Manukyan), from Artsakh by birth, transferred to Moscow from Astrakhan. In 1780 Alexander Suvorov was appointed as the commander of military unit of Astrakhan, which was to fulfill the liberation of Armenia. In the same 1780, alongside Queen Catherine II and Prince Potemkin, he participated in the anointing ceremony of Saint Catherine Church constructed on Nevsky Avenue of Petersburg. In 1778, under his leadership, 12,600 Armenians transferred and immigrated to the Don steppe from Crimea. In 1786 he subscribed to the book of Shahamir Shahamirian, "New Book Which Is Called Butt for Derision." It is characteristic, that the son of glorious general on mother's side, Arkadi Alexandri Suvorov (1784-1811) and the grandson, Alexander Alexandri Suvorov (1804-1882) became adjutant-generals, and, in general, in the family originating from Suvorov, there were 10 generals (on the side of both male and female kins-folks).



##### WHITE GUARD ARMY

###### VICE-ADMIRALS

###### BERENS MIKHAYIL

*Vice-Admiral of Primorski Land Department (Vladivostok) (07/08/1919)*

Mikhail Andreyevich Berens (born in 01/16/1879-01/20/1943, Tunis, Megrin) is a naval figure of the Russian Army, he the younger brother of USSR Admiral Yevgeni Andreyevich Berens. His mother, Alikhanova, was Armenian. In 1898 he graduated from Sea Cadet Corps. He began his service on the ship of "Gilyak" of the Pacific Fleet. He participated in the Chinese invasion (1900-1901), in the occupation of the island of Taku, 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War. He defended Port Arthur (he served on the ships of "Sevastopol", "Smeli", "Boyki." Being the commander of "Boyki" torpedo, he



broke the blockade of the Japanese and left for China. From here he was returned to Russia. In 1908-1913 he served on the ships of "Ryurik", "Diana", then "Lyokhki" of Baltic Fleet. In 1913-1915 he was the commander of the warships of "Turkmenets Stavropolski", in 1915 - "Pabeditel", in 1915-1916 - "Novik", in 1916 "Petropavlovsk" with the title of 1st degree captain (colonel). He participated in World War I. In 1917-1918 he was the Chief of Marine General Staff. On January 12, 1918, he was demobilized. He ran away to Far East from Petrograd above Finland. From February 1919 to January, 1920, he was the Acting Commander of Naval Forces of Primorski Land Department (Vladivostok). He headed the transfer of navy and Marine College to China. On August 28, 1920, the navy reached Sevastopol. In October-November of 1920, he was the Head of the 2nd Navy in the Sea of Azov. He headed the evacuation of soldiers and ships to Turkey from Crimea. When sailing from Constantinople to Bizerte (Tunis) he was the commander of the 4th Navy of the Russian Squadron. In 1920-1924, in Bizerte, he was the commander of the Russian squadron. After October 30, 1924, when France recognized the USSR, he worked in the field of agriculture.

#### THE USSR

##### BERENS YEVGENI

*Admiral of the Soviet Army (1925)*



**Yevgeni Andreyevich Berens** (born in 1876-1928) is naval figure of the Soviet Army, elder brother of Admiral Mikhayil Andreyevich Berens of White Guard Army. His mother, Alikhanova, was Armenian. He was the head of Naval Forces of the Soviet Russia.

##### NARDIBAIKZE VARDIKO

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army (1980s)*

**Vardiko Nardibadze** (there is no biographical information) is a military figure of the Soviet Army and the Army of the Republic of Georgia. His mother was Armenian. During the reign of the President of independent Georgia, Edvard Sharnadze, he was the Minister of Defense of Georgia.

##### NIKOLAYEV ANDREY

*General of the Army of the Russian Federation (11/17/1995)*

*2nd Level Real State Adviser of Russia (2007)*

*Security Council's Member of the Russian Federation (1994-1997)*

**Andrey Ivanovich Nikolayev** (born in 04/21/1949, Moscow) is a military figure of the Russian Federation, state figure of Russia. His father is colonel-general Ivan Nikolayev, his mother is Armenian poetess Yelena Nikolayevna. In 1971 he graduated from the Military

High Command College after RSFSR Supreme Council, in 1976 the Military Academy after M. V. Frunze, in 1988 the Academy of General Staff of the USSR armed forces. In 1972-1977 he was a commander of platoon, company and battalion, in 1977-1980 he was the chief of the headquarters of the motorized regiment, in 1980-1982 commander of the motorized regiment, in 1982-1984 chief of the headquarters of the educational motorized division, in 1984-1988 commander of the educational motorized division, in 1988-1991 chief of the 6th army staff - deputy commander of the army, in 1991-1992 commander of the 11th Guards Army of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, in 1992 the first deputy of the chief of the general operational guidance of the general staff of RF armed forces, in 1992-1993 the first deputy of the chief of RF general staff, in 1993-1997 commander of RF border troops, 1993-1994 commander-in-chief of RF border troops, in 1994-1997 head of RF border service. In 1998 he was sent to reserve. He was a deputy of the second-third convocations of RF State Duma (1998-2003). In 2004-2007 he was the assistant of M. Fradkov, the President of RF Government. He is one of the organizers of the movement of "Democratic and Labor Union." He was rewarded in the USSR Armed Forces with the 3rd and the 4th degree orders for the Service for Fatherland.

### **VLADIMIROV BORIS**

*Lieutenant-General of the Soviet Army (1955)*

**Boris Alexandrovich Vladimirov** (born in 04/14/1905, Gyumri-05/01/1978, Moscow, he is buried in Vedenian Cemetery) is a military figure of the soviet army, hero of the Soviet Union (04/06/1945). His father was Russian, mother - Armenian. In the years of World War II he was honored with the degree of major-general. In 1945 he was the commander of the 311th division of the 61st army of the 1st Belarussian Front. On January 14-16 of 1945, the division crossed the River Wisla near the settlement of Kanari of Poland, broke the defensive line of Germans and he was one of the firsts who entered the area of the enemy, he participated in the military act of the blockade of the city of Pila and the elimination of the garrison, for which he was honored with the title of the hero of the Soviet Army. After the war, until 1960, he served in the ranks of armed forces. After resigning he settled down in the city of Moscow.

### **THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

#### **LIEUTENANT-GENERAL**

### **PIOTROVSKY VLADISLAV**

*Lieutenant-General of the RF Internal Service (11/07/2007)*

**Vladislav Yurii Piotrovsky** (born in 10/16/1963) is a figure of RF Internal Service, Candidate of Legal Sciences. His grandmother, Archeologist-Historian Hripsime Janpoladian, Historian Boris Piotrovsky's wife, was Armenian. In 1990 he graduated from Saint Petersburg Avia Construction Institute, in 1995 - Saint Petersburg Higher School of RF Ministry of Internal Affairs. He began his service in the system of internal affairs, in the separate battalion of Kuybishevsky Department of Internal Affairs. In

1999 he was appointed as the Head of the Department of Criminal Investigation of the General Department of Internal Affairs of the district of Leningrad, in 2003 - Chief of Criminal Police of the General Department of Internal Affairs of the city of Saint Petersburg and the district of Leningrad - the First Deputy of the Head of Department, on November 14, 2006, Head of General Department of Internal Affairs of the city of Saint Petersburg and the district of Leningrad - member of the Government of the city of Saint Petersburg. He was awarded with RF Order of Honor, For the Service to Fatherland the 2nd, the 1st degree, "For Courage", RF MIA Departmental "For Impeccable Service" the 3rd, the 2nd degree medals.

APPENDIX 4  
ARMENIAN GENERALS BY BIRTH  
GEORGIA

THE 17TH CENTURY  
KHANS (GENERALS)

BAGRATION IESEY

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1600s)*

**Iesey Bagration** (the date of birth is unknown-1615) is a state and military figure of Kakheti, the King of Kakheti. He adopted Islam with the name of Isakhan.

THE 18TH CENTURY

BAGRATION IESEY

*Khan of the Iranian Army (General, 1700s)*

**Iesey Bagration** (the date of birth is unknown-1727) is a state and military figure of Kakheti, the King of Kakheti. He adopted Islam with the name of Ali-Kuli. He was married to the Queen of Kakheti, Yelena.

GERMANY

THE 20TH CENTURY  
COLONEL-GENERALS

GUDERYAN HAYNTS

*Colonel-General of the German Army (July, 1940)*

**Haynts Fridrikh Guderyan** (born in 06/17/1888, Western Prussia (Poland), Legnica - 05/14/1954, Germany, Shvingau) is a military figure of the German Army, military theorist. According to famous sources he was born in the estranged Armenian Hovhannes (Fridrikh) Kuterian's family (Lesli Taylor "Russian Baghranian and German Guderian: Both are Armenians", "Ararat", Bucnos Aires, October-November, 1944, pages 146-147, copied from the Argentinian magazine of "Aguia Esta", 08/07/1944). The Director of Hamburg Institute of Near Eastern Studies affirmed Guderian's Armenian origin (Levon Keshishian, Armenians in Germany, "Armenia", Buenos Aires, 04/27/1979). His origin is mentioned also in Nubar Kyulpenkian's recollections ("Ararat", 1968, NO. 1, page 26). His father was an officer of the Prussian Army. He graduated from Berlin Cadet College. In 1907 he began his military service. In 1908 he received his first officer rank - the title of lieutenant. In 1931-1934 he was the Chief of the Staff of Supervision of Traffic Battalions, in 1934-1935 - Chief of



the Staff of the Commanders of the Units of Heavy Armor Technique, in 1935-1938 - commander of tank 2nd division, in 1938 - commander of progressive units of armor technique, in 1938 - 1939 - commander of the 19th motorized corps, in 1940-1942 - commander of the 2nd tank army. On December 27, 1942, he was called back to Berlin and was degraded for not obeying Hitler's command and giving the order of retreat. In mid-1943s he was again called back to service. On July 21, 1944, he was appointed as the Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Germany, however, because of his disagreements with Hitler, on March 22 of 1945 he was released from his position. In 1945-1948 Americans held him captive. In 1936 he was honored with the degree of major-general, in 1938 - lieutenant-general. In 1937 he published the book "Attention: Armored Car", where he summed up his strategic views and principles. In 1951 he published the book "Recollections of a soldier", which has an autobiographical basis. In 1941 he was honored with German higher award.

FRANCE  
THE 19TH CENTURY  
MARSHALS

MYURAT YOAKHIM

*Marshal of France (05/19/1804)*

*Chief Admiral and Prince of France (02/01/1805)*

*Great Hertsog of Klev and Bergen (03/15/1806)*

*King of Naples (1808-1815)*

*Commander-in-Chief of the Army of France (12/04/1812 - 01/05/1913)*



**Yohakhim Myurat** (Hovakim Muradyan) (born in 03/25/1867, Artsakh, village Krkzhan (with other information - Labastid-Fortyuner, now - Labasid-Myura, Gien)-10/13/1815, Pizzo Calabria, he was shot according to the military court) is a military figure of the French Army. He was honored with Russian Higher Saint Andrew Protomartyr Order (1807). He was the twelfth child of his paternal family. His father exported Artsakhian horses to Russia and his son left with him for Russia, then - Austria, and from there - France. He Europeanized his name and surname and studied at Tuluz Lazarian Seminary, studied theology. When the French Revolution started, it changed also Myurat's life. In 1787 he left the seminary and became a soldier of volunteer cavalry detachment, was honored with the title of sergeant. But soon he was removed from the army and returned back in 1791. In 1791 he met Corsican young General Napoleon Bonaparte, fulfilled his assignments and joined his army. Myurat, alongside Bonaparte, participated in 1796-1797 Italian, then - 1798-1799 Egyptian invasions, in 1799, with the battalion of grenadiers, he occupied the Great Hall of the Five Hundred. In February of 1800,

with mediation of Jozefina, he married Napoleon's sister Caroline. In the same year he was appointed as the commander of Reserve Cavalry Army, in 1801 - Commander of the Southern Army. In 1805, with his cavalry, in Vertingen, he defeated General Varnek and took him as a prisoner, in 1806, in Ien - Prussians, and in L'beck he capitulated Blyukher and he was among the first ones who entered Warsaw. On February 8, 1807, in the battle of Preussisch-Eylau, he led the whole French Cavalry. On May 2, 1808, he brutally suppressed the revolt of the Spanish. He participated in 1812-1813 invasion to Russia. He participated in the battle of Leipzig. Behind Napoleon's back he negotiated and signed a treaty with Austria, however, when Napoleon left the place of exile of Elba and restored his power, he came to Napoleon. The latter did not let him participate in the battle of Waterloo, for which he regretted later. In 1815 he tried to reach Naples and rebel against the new regime, however he was arrested near Pisa and was shot according to the military court. During the execution he behaved with dignity, even he ordered the soldiers not to shoot in the face but take aim in his heart. Napoleon wrote about him: "Myurat excelled everybody in courage, in the battlefield he was a real knight. ...In all over the world there is no cleverer cavalry leader than Myurat." He was awarded with French "Legion of Honor" higher officer order (06/14/1804), "Legion of Honor" Great Eagle Symbol (02/02/1805), Prussian order of Black Eagle (05/18/1805), Italian Higher order of Iron Crown (02/20/1806), Big Cross of Saint Joseph order of Wurzburg (1808). One of his grandchildren, Napoleon Achillesi Napoleon (the very Myurat, 1873-1950) in 1891 settled down with his parents transferred to Russia after Paris Commune. In 1901-1917 he served in the Russian Army and was honored with the title of colonel. In 1917, after Bolshevik Revolution he returned to France.

**RUSSIA  
IMPERIAL ARMY  
THE 17TH CENTURY  
GENERAL-FELDTSEYKHMEYSTERS**

**BAGRATION-IMERETINSKY ALEXANDER**

*General-Feldtseykhmeyster of the Russian Army (05/19/1700)*

Prince Alexander Archili Bagration-Imeretinsky (1674-02/20/1711) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from Bagratuni family become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family. The history of Russian Artillery is closely related to the name of Prince Alexander. Being the same age with the future emperor of Russia, Peter, in 1697-1699, in the cover of his retinue, he left for Haga to examine the artillery work. In 1699 he returned from abroad



and receiving the degree of general of field artillery, he was appointed as the leader of Pushkarsky Prikaz (General Service of Russian Artillery). In 1700 he was the first in Russia who was honored with the higher military degree of General-Feldtseykhmeyster (it is equal to General Field Marshal), which had 11 more people besides Prince Alexander in 1700-1909, including the representatives of Russian Regal Family. He undertook the reconstruction of the whole artillery service, however, on August 19 of the same 1700, Peter the Great declared war on Sweden. On November 19 of the same year, Russian 42 thousand army was beat by the Army of Karl XII. The artillery of the army - 145 cannons, 79 generals and officers, including Prince Alexander were captured. In 1700-1711 Prince Alexander was in Stockholm, in extremely severe prison conditions. Peter the Great tried repeatedly to ransom Prince Alexander, however the offered amount of money was so much that Russia, weakened because of wars, was not able to pay. During his eleven-year captivity, the Swedes permitted him to see his father and wife only once. Shortly before the death he was transferred from Stockholm to the island of Piteo near Riga, where he died. The Swedes, being angry because of their losses in the Northern War, did not give Alexander's body to his relatives and buried it in the local cemetery. During time, permission was given and the remains of Prince Alexnader were brought and buried in Moscow's Donskoy Monastery. In the house of Stockholm, where the prisoner was kept, a plaque was fastened on the wall. During captivity his position and salary were maintained.

## THE 18TH CENTURY GENERAL-ANSHEFS

### BAGRATION IRAKLY

*General-Anshef of the Russian Army (01/24/1784)*

Prince **Irakli Teymurazi Bagration** (King Herakl II 1762-1798) (born in 11/07/1720, Telav - 01/11/1798, Telav, is buried in Svetitskhoveli Cathedral of Mtskheta) is a military figure of the Russian Army, the son of the King of Kartli-Kakheti, Teymuraz II. He was honored with Russian Higher Saint Andrew Protomartyr Order (1769). He comes from Bagratuni family become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family. Beginning from the age of 15 he participated in wars. He united the whole Western Georgia under his authority, fulfilled the policy of centripetal state formation, he eliminated the Saeristavos of Aragva (1763) and Kask (1777) and united the lands to the royal authority. Alongside the King of Imereti, Solomon I, in Russian side, he participated in 1769-1774 Russo-Turkish war. He was a supporter of the idea of unification with Russia and he addressed this issue many times to Queen Catherine II. On July 24 of 1783, in the city of Georgievsk of Stavropol Krai, the Treaty of Georgievsk was concluded, according to which Georgia underwent the patronage of Russia and Russia received the right to bring troops into Georgia. According to the treaty, Georgia maintained its independence and Bagratons - their authority. Nevertheless, when in September of 1795, the troops of the Iranian Shah Agha-Mahmed Khan entered the country, Erekle II defended Georgia by himself, however, Persian overwhelming forces occupied the capital of the country, Tbilisi, and destroyed it. In summer of 1796, Catherine II began an attack in response in the coastal area of the Caspian Sea. However, at the end of the year, new-elected Emperor Pavel I called the troops back.

## BAGRATION-GRUZINSKY GEORGE

*General-Anshef of the Russian Army (1750s)*

Prince George Vakhtangi Bagration-Gruzinsky (08/02/1712, Tbilisi - 12/19/1786, Moscow, he is buried in Donskoy Monastery) is a military figure of the Russian Army, the son of Vakhtang V, the King of Kartli-Kakheti. He comes from Bagratuni family become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family. From 1724 he lived in Russia. During the Russo-Swedish War, in 1741-1743 he was a commander of squadron. He participated in 1756-1763 Seven Years War. After the death of his brother, General-Poruchik Bakar Bagration III Gruzinsky, in 1750-1786 he led in Moscow the colony of Georgian immigrants. In 1785 he presented 10.000 ruble gold to Moscow University. He was awarded with Russian Saint Alexander Nevsky (1758), Portuguese Saint Nina orders.

## LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

### BAGRATION-GRUZINSKY AFANASI

*Poruchik - General of the Russian Army (Lieutenant-General, 1778)*

Prince Afanasi Levani Bagration-Gruzinsky (11/15/1707, Moscow - 03/1786, Moscow, he is buried in Donskoy Monastery) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family). In the retinue of Georgian King Vakhtang V he left for Russia for permanent residence. In 1763-1764 he worked in the Department of Justice. Later he was the deputy commandant of Moscow.

### BAGRATION-GRUZINSKY BAKAR

*Poruchik - General of the Russian Army (Lieutenant-General, 11/30/1727)*

Prince Bakar Vakhtangi Bagration-Gruzinsky (04/07/1700, Tiflis - 02/01/1750, Moscow, he is buried in Donskoy Monastery) is a military figure of the Russian Army, the son of Vakhtang V, the King of Kartli-Kakheti, the founder of Bagratuni-Gruzinsky family in Russia. He was honored with Russian Higher Saint Andrew Protomartyr Order (1734). He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family). In 1717-1719 his father left for Persia and Bakar replaced his father on the Throne, united Ksani Saeristavo with Kartli. After his father's return he was engaged in the reorganization of the army. In 1723 he reigned again, however, in 1724 he finally transferred to Russia with his father for residence. On November 30, 1727, he was honored with the degree of general-poruchik and was appointed as the commander-in-chief of artillery of the district of Moscow. He was engaged in social-public active activities. In 1725, in Saint Petersburg, he composed a textbook of arithmetic and Russian-Georgian dictionary, in Moscow he founded a printing-house and printed books in Georgian. From 1735 he worked on the Georgian translation of Bible (it was published in 1743 and now it is known by the name of "Bakar Bible"). In 1745 he applied with the request of returning to Georgia and in 1748 he received the agreement. In 1749 he was demobilized. However, on the eve of his departure he got ill and died in Moscow. He was awarded with Saint Alexander Nevsky order (1734).



## BAGRATION-GRUZINSKY DAVID

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1800)*

Prince David George Bagration-Gruzinsky (07/01/1767, Moscow - 05/10/1819, Saint Petersburg, is buried in Blagoveshchensky Cemetery of Alexander Nevsky Monastery) is a military figure of the Russian Army, the son of the last King of Kartli Kakheti, George XII. He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family). In 1787 he was sent to Russia for receiving military education. On November 15, 1795, on the title of colonel, he was registered in Preobrazhensky Regiment. 16 days later, on December 1, he was honored with the degree of major-general. In 1796 he returned to Georgia, a year later he left for Russia again. After the death of his father he was declared as the King of Kartli Kakheti and reigned until 1801, when, under the Russian suppression he handed the authority to the commander of Russian troops in the area, Major-General P. Lazarev. From 1803, he lived permanently in Saint Petersburg, he was the President of the Committee of Translation of Georgian Documents of Senate. He participated in the Russian translation work of Georgian Legislative Acts. He was engaged in literary activities. He translated into Russian works of "volterian" period of the European Literature. He wrote historical works: he worded the history of Georgia beginning from ancient times until the 19th century. He married Armenian millionaire Semyon Abamelik's daughter Yelena (1770-1836), they did not have children. He was awarded with Saint Alexander Nevsky and Saint Ann the 1st degree orders.

## BAGRATION-GRUZINSKY IVAN

*General-Poruchik of the Russian Army (Lieutenant-General, 1778)*

Prince Ivan Vakhushti Bagration-Gruzinsky (1726, Moscow - 12/25/1781, Moscow, he is buried in Donskoy Monastery) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family), he is the son of Historian, Cartographer Vakhushti Bagration (1696-1758). He began serving in the army in 1749. He participated in 1756-1763 Seven Years, 1768-1774 Russo-Turkish Wars. In 1774-1781 he was the commander of the Siberian corps.

## MAJOR-GENERALS

### BAGRATION KIRIL

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1797)*

Prince Kiril Alexandri Bagration (born in 1749-04/19/1828, Moscow, is buried in Donskoy Monastery) is a military figure of the Russian Army, he is the uncle of General of Cavalry Peter Ivani Bagration. He was honored with Russian Higher Saint Andrew Protomartyr Order. He began his service in the regiment of riflemen of Pernovsk of Russia in 1767. He participated in 1768-1774 Russo-Turkish War (he excelled during the attacks of the Fortresses of Kars and Bazarjik), in

1776-1777 suppression of the revolt of Tatars in Crimea. In 1778-1786 he served in the royal court. He participated in 1787-1791 Russo-Turkish War (during the attack of Bendersk Castle he personally led the vanguard of the Russian Army and was honored with the title of colonel for his courage) and in 1794 Polish invasion. In 1795-1797 he served in Chuguyevsk Cossack non-regular regiment and participated in 1796 Persian invasion. In 1797-1800, on the degree of major-general, he was the commander of Mariupolsk Infantry Regiment. He was demobilized in 1800. In 1800-1828, on the degree of secret adviser and the title of senator, he worked in different Civil Institutions. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th degree order.

## BAGRATION-DAVIDOV SEMYON

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1784)*

Prince Semyon Mikhayili Bagration-Davidov (the date of birth is unknown 0 06/1792, Saint Petersburg, he is buried in Alexander Nevsky Monastery) is a military figure of the Russian Army, General of cavalry Peter Ivani Bagration's uncle. He comes from Bagratuni family become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family. He has been in the Russian Army since 1749. He served in artillery corps, in 1780-1784 - Commissary Office of Military Department, in 1784-1792 - Preobrazhensky Regiment of Leyb Guard.

## THE 19TH CENTURY

### GENERALS OF CAVALRY

## BAGRATION PYOTR

*General of cavalry of the Russian Army (1809)*

Prince Pyotr Ivani Bagration (born in 1765, Dagestan, Kizlyar-09/12/1812, the District of Vladimir, Simi, in 1839, according to the order of Emperor Nikolay I, the remains of his body were reburied in the base of the monument erected in the field of Borodino) is a military figure of the Russian Army, hero of 1812 Patriotic War. He was honored with Russian Higher Saint Andrew Protomartyr Order (1809). He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family). In 1782 he began serving in the Caucasian Rifle regiment of the Russian Army. In 1783 he left the School of the children of Kizlyar Officers. He participated in 1783-1784, 1786, 1790, 1791 invasions against the Caucasian highlanders, in 1787-1792 Russo-Turkish War, in 1788 - the attack of the castle of Ochakov. In 1793 he was honored with the title of Premier Major. In 1794 he transferred to the rifle regiment of Sofia and participated in 1792 and 1794 invasions against Poland. During the attack of Prague he deserved Suvorov's attention and became his dear person. He participated in the Italian invasion of Suvorov being the commander of



his vanguard troops. He participated in 1808-1809 Swedish War: he was the Commander-in-Chief of Troops. With his commander's talent he especially excelled on August 12, 1812 battle of Borodino. Bagration had three artillery batteries on the hill given to him, which should be protected by 2 infantry and 1 cavalry corps of his army. Napoleon, under the command of Marshal Ney, threw against Bagration 5 divisions from the front, 2 more divisions from flanks with the defense of 3 reserve cavalry corps. At 7 of the morning Ney began the attack and in bloody battles, two times, at 8 and 10 he occupied Bagration's flashes, and Bagration, by the means of counteroffensive, at 9 and at 11 took back the flashes. During the counteroffensive of 11 he was injured seriously, taken out of the battlefield, was transferred first to Moscow, then - the estate of his friend Prince Golitsin Simy, where he passed away because of foot gangrene. According to the command of Emperor Alexander III, the 104th Ustyug Infantry Regiment was called after him. One of the heroic military acts of the Soviet World War II of 1941-1945 was given the name of the Great General. In 1946, the city of Tilzit of the district of Kaliningrad was renamed Bagrationovsk in honor of him, in 1984, in the city of Tbilisi, a monument was built in memory of him. Irrespective of distant Armenian origin, his grandmother and mother were Armenians.

### **BAGRATION-IMERETINSKY ALEXANDER**

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (12/06/1877)*

*Adjutant-General of the Russian Army (04/16/1878)*

*General of Cavalry of the Russian Army (1896)*

*Member of the State Council of Russia (1892-1897)*

*Governor-General of Warsaw (1897-1900)*

Prince **Alexander Konstantini Bagration-Imeretinsky** (born in 12/24/1837-11/17/1900, Warsaw, he is buried in the Cemetery of Alexander Nevsky Monastery of Saint Petersburg) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family). In 1856 he graduated from noble corps, in 1863, with the first level diploma, Nikolayevsky Academy of the General Staff. He continued his service in the General Staff. In 1863-1867 he was the Chief of the Staff of Warsaw Guard Detachment (on this status he participated in the suppression of 1863-1864 Polish revolt), in 1867 - Fligel-Adjutant, in 1867-1869 - Chief of the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the troops of Warsaw, in 1869 - Major-General of the Retinue of the Russian Emperor, in 1869-1873 - assistant to the chief of the staff, in 1873-1875 - Chief of the Staff of Warsaw Military County. He left the position he had because of non-official disputation with Count P. Ye. Kotsebu, Governor-General of Warsaw. In 1876-1877 he was the assistant of Hertzog G. Mecklenburg-Severinsky, on the status of the inspector of rifle battaliosn. At the beginning of 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War he was sent on mission to Belgrade in order to look after the preparations of the war. Receiving the 2nd infantry division he excelled during the occupation of Lovch. During the attack of Plevna Castle he headed the reserve of the left front. In 1878-1879 he was the Chief of the Staff of the Armies left in Turkey, in 1879-1881 - Chief of the Staff of Saint Petersburg Military County and Guard Troops, in 1881-1892 - Head of the General Military-Magisterial Department, Chief Military Prosecutor, in 1892-1897 - Member of the State Council of Russia, in 1897-1900 - Governor-General of Russia. He was awarded with Saint Alexander

Nevsky (1885, 1888 - diamond symbol), White Eagle (1882), Saint George the 4th (1877), the 3rd (1877), Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1871), the 2nd (1879), the 1st (1896), Saint Ann the 1st (1875), Saint Stanislav the 1st (1873) degree orders. He was also rewarded with French "Legion of Honor", Prussian, Austro-Hungarian, Romanian, Siamese, Turkish, Danish, Greek, Serbian orders and medals.

### **DOLGORUKOV-ARGHUTINSKY VASILY**

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1849)*

*Adjutant-General of the Russian Army (1845)*

*General of Cavalry of the Russian Army (1856)*

*Military Minister of Russia (1852-1856)*

*Member of the State Council of Russia (1856-1866)*



Prince Vasily Andreyi Dolgorukov-Arghutinsky (born in 1803-01/06/1868, Saint Petersburg) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He was honored with Russian Higher Saint Andrew Protomartyr Order (1854). He received family education and in 1821 he became a junker of cavalry regiment. On February 23, 1823, he became a cornet. He participated in the suppression of Polish revolt. In 1838-1841 he accompanied Prince Alexander Nikolayevich abroad and in Russia. On September 22, 1842, he was honored with the degree of major-general and was included in the emperor's retinue. In 1848 he was appointed as the friend of military minister. In 1851-1852, during Military Minister Chernishev's foreign visits, he ruled the ministry for months. On August 26, 1852, he was appointed as the Military Minister of Russia. During his reign, Western or Crimean War took place, which required much energy from him, and in spite of the loss of Russia, the minister was not to blame. The army needed radical changes. Not filling this power in himself, he handed in an application of resignation. On April 17, 1856, the Emperor admitted his application, honored him with the degree of general of cavalry and appointed as a member of the State Council of Russia. After three months he appointed him as the Chief of Police of Russia and the Head of the 3rd Department of Regal Office. He was in this office for 10 years. On April 10, 1866, he was appointed as ober-kamergar. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 4th (1831), the 2nd (1854), Saint Ann the 2nd (1831) degree orders. There are versions on the Armenian origin of Russian Dolgorukovs' Magistral Family (according to one of these, they came from the Armenian Royal Family of Yerkeynabazuk Zakarians). This family gave about thirty generals and diplomats. However, for the present only Vasil and Vladimir brothers are represented, as next to their family names, there were also the family names of Arghutinsky-Arghutian, proving their being Armenian (see "The Intelligence and Counterespionage with Faces", Russian, Moscow, 2002, page 160).



## DOLGORUKOV-ARGHUTINSKY VLADIMIR

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1856)*

*Adjutant-General of the Russian Army (1855)*

*General of cavalry of the Russian Army (1867)*

*Governor-General of Moscow (1856-1891)*

*Member of the State Council of Russia (1881-1891)*

Prince Vladimir Andreyi Dolgorukov-Arghutinsky (born in 1810-1891, Moscow) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He was educated at the school of noncommissioned officers and junker cavalry. In 1828 he began his military service, in 1831 he became a cornet. He participated in the suppression of the Polish revolt, fought near Zholtke, Ostrolenk, participated in the attack of Warsaw. In 1833 he was appointed as military minister, adjutant to Prince Chernishev. The minister gave him important assignments, especially on the supervision of rear service. In 1836 he was sent on mission to the Caucasus, participated in the expedition of Kuban. For the courage displayed against the highlanders he received the title of staff rotmistr. He returned from the Caucasus and in 1838 he was sent on mission to Munich in order to introduce the weapons of the Russian Army to the King of Bavaria and to get acquainted with some rear issues. In 1841 he was sent on mission to the States of Tambov, Penza, Kazan, Nizhegorod in order to get acquainted with harvest work. In 1844 he received the title of colonel. In 1847, the experienced serviceman positioned in the rear was appointed as the Vice Director of Rear Department. In 1848 he was honored with the degree of major-general and was appointed as a serviceman positioned in the rear - general. In 1856 he was appointed as a member of military council. On August 30, 1856, he was appointed as Governor-General of Moscow and was in this office for 35 years, until 1891.

## EMANUEL

*General of Cavalry of the Russian Army (1831)*

*Chief of the Caucasian District (1826)*

**George Arseni Emanuel** (Gevorg Arseni Manuelyan) (born in 1775, Hungary, the province of Banat, c. Vershits-1837) is a military figure of the Russian Army, hero of 1812 Patriotic War, honorable member of Russian Regal Academy of Sciences. He comes from the family of a Vice Prince of the city of Viskerugrad transferred to the city of Vershitsa of Hungarian Banat from Serbia. His father, Arseni Manuelovich, was the Vice Prince of Vershitsa, then he received the title of Hungarian ancestral nobleman. In 1715-1718 his grandfather fought against Turks, and with the people subjected to him, he participated in construction works of Temeshvara Fortress. In 1793, in the cover of the Austrian Army, he fought against the French, excelled with his courage, and was injured seriously in one of the battles. For his courage displayed during the invasion he was honored with a



golden medal. In 1795-1796 he was a non-commissioned officer of Royal Hungarian Guard of Austria. In March of 1797 he came to Russia and the rest of his life he dedicated to Russia and Russian Army. In 1812 he participated in Patriotic War, European Invasion, and Caucasian conquest. In 1826 he was appointed as commander-in-chief of the Army of the Caucasian and Black Sea line. He excelled also in the field of civic management. He was the first who sent a scientific expedition for the examination of Elbrus. After being assigned as the Chief of the Caucasian District he organized active assistance for the Armenians living in the city of Stavropol in order to finish the construction of the Armenian Church in 1836 begun still in 1808. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th, the 3rd degree orders (1813).

## ADJUTANT-GENERALS

### BAGRATION HOVHAN

*Adjutant-General of the Russian Army (1803)*

Prince Hovhan Georgei Bagration (born in 1766-1830) is a military figure of the Russian Army, the son of the last King of Kartli-Kakheti, George XII. He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family).

### BAGRATION MARIAN

*Adjutant-General of the Russian Army (1803)*

Prince Marian Iraklii Bagration (born in 08/18/1767-10/15/1834, Saint Petersburg, is buried in the Cemetery of Alexander Nevsky Monastery) is a military figure of the Russian Army, the son of General-Anshef Irakli Bagration (Irakli II King). He was honored with Russian Higher Saint Andrew Protomartyr Order. He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family). In 1783-1798 he served in the light cavalry regiment of Izyumsk (on August 18, 1783, he received the title of colonel), then - Kabardinsky Regiment (in 1793 he was honored with the degree of major-general). In 1798 he was demobilized. From 1803 he lived permanently in Saint Petersburg, in the same year he received the degree of adjutant-general. He did translations from Russian into Georgian. The manuscript of "Davitiani", by the famous Georgian poet David Guramishvili (1705-1792), was retained with the help of him. He was awarded with Saint Hovhan from Jerusalem order.

### BAGRATION-GRUZINSKY VAKHTANG

*Adjutant-General of the Russian Army (1803 ?)*

Prince Vakhtang Iraklii Bagration-Gruzinsky (1761-1814, Saint Petersburg, he is buried in Blagoveshchensky Cemetery of Alexander Nevsky Monastery) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family).

## BAGRATION-IMERETINSKY ALEXANDER

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (12/06/1844)*

*Adjutant-General of the Russian Army (09/17/1852)*

Prince Alexander Bagration-Imeretinsky (1796-02/05/1862, Saint Petersburg, he is buried in the Cemetery of Alexander Nevsky Monastery) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family). He graduated from noble corps. In 1816 he began serving in the Ulanian Regiment of Leib Guard. He participated in 1826-1828 Russo-Persian and 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish Wars. In 1827 he was honored with the title of colonel, on September 10, 1835 - major-general. He was awarded with Saint Ann the 1st degree order.

## LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

### BAGRATION ROMAN

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1829)*

Prince Roman Ivani Bagration (born in 1778, Kizlyar-03/02/1834, Tbilisi, he is buried in Saint David Church) is a military figure of the Russian Army, brother of the hero of 1812 Patriotic War, Pyotr Bagration. He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family). He participated in the military actions ongoing in the Caucasus in 1796-1803, in 1807 military campaign, in 1809 military acts near the River Danube. In 1812, with the title of the colonel of Hussar Leib Guard, he served in the Army of Tormasov. On May 21, 1813, he was honored with the degree of major-general. He participated in 1826-1828 Russo-Persian and 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish Wars. In 1829-1834 he was the Governor-General of Tbilisi. He was awarded with Saint George the 4th, Saint Vladimir the 3rd, Saint Ann the 3rd, the 2nd, the 1st orders. Irrespective of distant Armenian origin, his grandmother and mother were Armenians and he was married to Armenian Anna Semyoni Ivanovna.



### BAGRATION-IMERETINSKY NIKOLAY

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (08/30/1881)*

Prince Nikolay Konstantini Bagration-Imeretinsky (12/30/1830, Saint Petersburg - 10/20/1894, Saint-Petersburg, he is buried in the Cemetery of Alexander Nevsky Monastery) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family). In 1848 he graduated from noble corps, in 1862 - Academy of the General Staff. In 1848-1858 he was an officer of Preobrazhensky Regiment of Leib Guard, in 1863-1864 - Governor of Volinsk, in 1864-1866 - officer of the General Staff, in 1866-1869 - leader of the noblemen of the state of Volinsk, in 1870-1874 - assistant to the hetman of the troops of Don

(from August 14, 1872 - major-general of the retinue of the Russian Emperor). In 1875-1881 he was a member of the Russian mission in Bern (Switzerland). He was engaged in literature, historical genealogy. The works of "Bagrations in Russia", "Aristocracy, Different Officials, the Peasantry and Modern Russian Landowning" belong to his pen. He was awarded with White Eagle, Saint Ann the 1st degree orders.

### **BAGRATION-IMERETINSKY PYOTR**

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1865)*

Prince **Pyotr Romani Bagration-Imeretinsky** (09/12/1818, Dagestan, c.Kizlyar - 01/17/1876, Saint Petersburg, he is buried in the Cemetery of Alexander Nevsky Monastery) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Lieutenant-General Roman-Bagrations son. He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family). In 1835 he graduated from Tbilisi Classic Gymnasium and began serving in the Ulanian Regiment of Leib Guard, then he transferred to Cavalry Regiment of Leib Guard. In 1840-1844 he was the adjutant of the commander of the guard engineering corps. In 1844-1845, in order to study engineering job, he was sent abroad. In 1845-1852 he was the Chief of the Protection of Winter Palace (at the same time - adjutant of the commander of Cavalry Regiment of Leib Guard), in 1852-1858 - fligel-adjutant, in 1858-1861 - major-general of the retinue of the Russian Emperor Alexander II, in 1861-1862 - assistant to the Governor of Perm, in 1862-1868 - Governor-General of Tver, in 1868-1870 - assistant on political branch of the governor-General of Vilen, Patapov, in 1870-1876 - Governor-General of Transbaltic (Ostzeyski Krai). Alongside his work he was engaged in scientific work, especially in machine science, physics, chemistry, he published works in Russia and abroad. He discovered "Bagrationit" ore. In 1843 he discovered the method of gold and silver extortion out of cyanic liquid with the help of electric current. It was invested in the Southern Africa, Australia, America, Russia (1897). He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 3rd (1861), the 2nd, Saint Ann the 1st (1865, crown), Saint Stanislav the 3rd (1843), the 2nd (1856), the 1st (1862) degree orders. He was also awarded with Swedish, Portuguese, Neapolitan, Bavarian, Hessian orders.

### **BAGRATION-MUKHRANSKY IVAN**

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (07/18/1853)*

Prince **Ivan Konstantini Bagration-Mukhransky** (born in 12/07/1812, Tbilisi, Avchala - 03/11/1895, Tbilisi, he is buried in Saint Svetitskhoveli Castle of Mtskheta) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Lieutenant-General Kostantin Ivani Bagration-Mukhranovsky's son. He comes from Bagratuni family become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family. He graduated from noble corps. In 1830 he was appointed as a non-commissioned



officer of Nizhegorodsky Cavalry Regiment. In 1848 he was appointed as the Commander of Yerevansky Regiment. In 1850, with the units at hand, he closed the way of the five-thousand military unit of Daniel Bek, close comrade-in-arms of Shamil attacked towards Lezgian line. In the autumn of the same year, with his regiment he fought against Haji Murad's troops. On July 18, 1853, he was appointed as the commander of the Caucasian reserve cavalry brigade. He participated in the Crimean War. He excelled in the battle of Bashkadiklar of November 18, 1854. The soldiers charged with the bayonet, destroyed the artillery battery of the Turks and provided the opportunity of attack and the victory of the infantry. In 1881 he was released to reserve. When being in reserve he was engaged in agriculture, he was especially a good wine-maker, in 1882, the wine made by him, deserved the supreme award. He was elected as the leader of noblemen of the state of Tbilisi, but he resigned. In 1842-1895 he was the elder of the family of Mukhransk. He was awarded with White Eagle (1875), Saint George the 3rd, the 4th (1854), Saint Vladimir the 2nd, Saint Ann the 2nd, Saint Stanislav the 2nd degree orders.

### **BAGRATION-MUKHRANSKY KONSTANTIN**

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (1829)*

Prince **Konstantin Ivani Bagration-Mukhransky** (born in 1782-09/07/1842, Tbilisi, he is buried in Saint Svetitskhoveli Castle of Mtskheta) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Lieutenant-General Ivan Konstantini Bagration-Mukhransky's father. He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family). In 1800-1801 he was the elder of Mukhransky family and the commander of the troops of Kartli. He participated in 1826-1828 Russo-Persian, 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish Wars. He was the first leader of the noblemen of the state of Tbilisi. He was awarded with Saint Vladimir the 2nd, Saint Ann the 1st degree orders.

### **MAJOR-GENERALS**

#### **BAGRATION-IMERETINSKY DMITRY**

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1836)*

Prince **Dmitry Georgei Bagration-Imeretinsky** (1799, Tbilisi-1845, Moscow, he is buried in Donskoy Monastery) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family). From 1811 he lived in Russia. In 1816 he graduated from noble corps. In 1816-1833 he was an officer of Lithuanian Cavalry Regiment, in 1833-1836 commander of the Kurlandian cavalry regiment, in 1836-1837 - inspector of cavalry artillery, in 1837-1838 - commander of the 2nd Ukrainian brigade, in 1838-1839 - commander of Grodnensk Hussar Regiment of Leib Guard, in 1839-1845 - commander of the 2nd brigade of the 2nd guard light cavalry division. He participated in 1826-1828 Russo-Persian, 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish Wars. He was awarded with Russian Saint George the 4th (1841), Saint Vladimir the 2nd (1843), the 1st (1844), Saint Ann the 1st (1839), Saint Stanislav the 1st (1837), Prussian Red Eagle the 2nd (1842) degree orders.

## BAGRATION-IMERETINSKY KONSTANTIN

*Major-General of the Russian Army (12/12/1817)*

Prince Konstantin Davidi Bagration-Imeretinsky (1789-05/03/1844) is a military figure of the Russian Army, the son of the King of Imereti, David II, Cavalry General Alexander and Lieutenant-General Nikolay Bagration-Imeretinskies' father. He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family). His Prince title was recognized officially in Russia in 1804. He began his military service in 1812. He served in Cossack Regiment of Leib Guard. On March 28, 1812, he received the title of captain and was appointed as fligel-adjutant. He participated in 1812 Patriotic War, excelled in the battle of Borodino. In 1813-1817 he was an officer of Hussar regiment of Leib Guard, in 1817-1838 - commander of the 1st brigade of the 1st Hussar Division. He participated in 1826-1828 Russo-Persian, 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish wars. In 1838 he was released to reserve. He was awarded with Russian Saint George the 4th (1837), Saint Vladimir the 4th (1813), Saint Ann the 1st (1837), Austrian Leopold the 3rd degree and Prussian "For Services" orders. He was engaged in literature, wrote poems.

## BAGRATION-MUKHRANSKY GRIGORI

*Major-General of the Russian Army (1870s)*

Prince George Ivani Bagration-Mukhransky (1787-02/25/1861) is a military figure of the Russian Army, Lieutenant-General Kostantin Bagration-Mukhransky's younger brother. He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family). He participated in 1826-1828 Russo-Persian, 1828-1829 Russo-Turkish wars.

## THE 20TH CENTURY

### Count VITTE SERGEY

*Russian Real Confidential Counselor*

*Minister of Russian Communication Ways (in 1892)*

*Russian Minister of Finances (1892-1903)*

*President of Russian Ministers Committee (1903-1904)*

*President of Russian Ministers Council (1905-1906)*

*Member of Russian State Council (1903-1915)*

Count Sergey Yulyevich Vitte (born in 06/17 or 29/1849, Tbilisi - 02/28 (03/13)/1915, Saint Petersburg) is a state figure of Russia. He was born in the family of a high place-man. In 1870 he graduated from the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics of Novorossiysk University. In 1870 he was appointed as a communication chief of Odessa Railway Station. Then, until 1889 he worked in private railway companies. In 1889-1892 he was the chief of Railway Communication Department of Russian Ministry of Finance /he received the title of general/, in 1892 he was a Minister of Russian Communication ways, in 1892-1903 Minister of Finance of Russia, in 1904-1905 President of Ministers Committee of Russia, in 1905-1906 he was the President (Chief of Government) of Ministers Council of Russia. He supported actively the development of Russian capitalism and aspired to combine it with the strengthening of

tsarist monarchy. During his reign great economic events took place, in 1894 he introduced wine monopoly, in 1890s he made the railway building faster, in 1897 he implemented monetary reform, involved foreign capitals for economy development. In 1902 he offered reforms in agricultural sphere, too. He was against the enlargement of local self-government. In foreign policy issues he took sides of Russian-French pact. In Far East he tried to postpone the military conflict with Japan. In 1905 he headed the delegation of peace treaty and signed Portsmouth peace treaty /for which he received the title of count/. He suppressed the revolution begun in 1905. According to his offer, on October 17, 1905, Manifest was published. He supported autocracy bringing forward the bourgeois monarchy. Because of these and other issues, variances with Nikolay the 2nd and ruling elite, he resigned on April 16, 1906. After retirement he lived in Saint Petersburg and abroad. After retirement he also remained as a member of State Council and headed the work of many committees. In 1907-1912 he wrote the book of "Recollections" /it was published in three volumes in Moscow, 1960/. Doctor of Historical Sciences Grigor Grigoryan put forward the hypothesis of his being of Armenian origin. He wrote that Sergey Vitte comes from the kin of lieutenant-general of Polish Army Yan de Vitte /see G. M. Grigoryan "The Historical Value of Armenian Lapidary Inscriptions" article, RA National Academy of Sciences "Messenger of Social Sciences" magazine, 2012, NO. 2-3, page 81/.

### **BAGRATION-IMERETINSKY DMITRY**

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (02/20/1916)*

Prince **Dmitry Petrovi Bagration** (born in 01/13/1863-10/21/1919, Petrograd, he is buried in Nikolayevsky Cemetery of Alexander Nevsky Monastery) is a military figure of the Russian Army, the great grandson of Pyotr Bagration, the hero of 1812 Patriotic War. He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family). He graduated from Polotski Military College, in 1882 - Nikolayevsky Cavalry College. In the same year he was registered as a cornet of Vladimir 38th cavalry regiment. In 1897 he was included in the cover of cavalry officer school. On December 6, 1909, he was honored with the degree of major-general and was appointed as an assistant to the chief of cavalry officer school. He was a famous, experienced, eminent cavalryman-instructor. He translated into Russian the book "Fundamentals of Cavalry March" by John Fillis, published the work "The Historical Literary Monument of Vladimir Cavalry Regiment" (1901). In 1906, under his project and leadership, "Informer of Russian Cavalry" magazine of cavalry officer school was published. In 1914-1916 he was the commander of the 1st brigade of the Caucasian local cavalry division, in 1916-1917 - commander of the same division. In September of 1917 he was released to reserve. In 1918 he entered the ranks of the Red Army: he was the chief of the higher cavalry school, President of the Special Committee of providing the army with horses.

## BAGRATION-MUKHRANSKY ALEXANDER

*Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army (04/06/1917)*

Prince **Alexander Iraklii (Herakli) Bagration-Mukhransky** (born in 07/20/1853-10/20/1918, Pyatigorsk, he was reburied in the old cemetery of Vera Block of the city of Tbilisi) is a military figure of the Russian Army. He comes from Bagratuni family (become Georgian kings from the Armenian Bagratuni family). In 1875 he graduated from Nikolayevsky Cavalry College, in 1880 - Academy of the General Staff. In 1875 he began serving in Cavalry Regiment of Leib Guard. He participated in 1878-1879 Russo-Turkish War. In 1880-1895, remaining in the lists of his regiment he served in Military Ministry. In 1895-1902 he served in the Caucasian Military County. In 1902-1904 he was the commander of the 44th Cavalry Nizhegorodsky Regiment. On July 10, 1904, he was honored with the degree of major-general, was included in the cover of the retinue of the Russian Emperor and was appointed as the commander of Cavalry Regiment of Leib Guard. He participated in 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War. In 1906-1917 he was the commander of Cavalry Regiment of Leib Guard. In 1903-1918 he was the elder of Mukhransky Family. On April 6, 1917, the Russian Provisional Government honored him with the degree of lieutenant-general and he was appointed as the commander of the 3rd cavalry corps. On October 20, 1918, near Pyatigorsk, he was killed alongside other prisoners by Bolsheviks. He was awarded with Russian Saint Vladimir the 4th (1878), the 3rd (1901), the 1st (1901), Saint Ann the 4th (1878), the 2nd (1892), the 1st (1911), Saint Stanislav the 2nd (1888), the 1st (12/06/1907), Austrian "For Services" (02/06/1874), Italian Saint Marcos and Lazarus (06/05/1893) orders.

## THE SOVIET ARMY

### MARSHALS

#### ROKOSOVSKY KONSTANTIN

*Marshal of the Soviet Union (06/29/1944)*

*Marshal of the Polish Army (1951)*

*Minister of National Defense of People's Republic of Poland (November, 1949-  
November 1956)*

**Kostantin Kostantini Rokosovsky** (born in 12/08/1896, Warsaw-08/03/1968) is a military figure of the Russian and Polish Armies, Double Hero of the Soviet Union, Armenian by distant origin. He began his military service in the 5th Kargapolsky Cavalry Regiment in August, 1914. He participated in 1914-1917 World War I. In 1917 he entered Red Army and fought against the Soviet regime. In 1936-1940 he was a commander of cavalry corps, in 1940-1941 - commander of automatic corps. He participated in 1941-1945 World War II. He was a commander of army group, front army. In 1945-1949 he



was the commander of the group of the Soviet troops distributed in Poland, in 1949-1956 - Minister of National Defense of Poland - Deputy President of the Council of Ministers, in 1957-1968 - Deputy Minister of the USSR Defense, chief inspector of the USSR Ministry of Defense. In 1968, Yerevan, during a private conversation, he told about his Armenian origin, that his ancestors transferred to Poland from the capital of Ani.

## TURKEY

### GENERAL

#### PERINCHEK DOGHU

##### *General of the Turkish Army (?)*

Doghu Perinçek (there is no biographical information) is a retired general, President of Turkish Workers' Party. He is Armenian by birth, from the village of Apchagha of the Province of Akn (Eghin) of Yerznka. The habitants of this village were Christian and apostate Armenians. His grandfather's father, Mehmet Sadek Perinçoghlu was born in the village of Apchagha in 1850. His son Mehmet Jemal Perinçek was born in this village, too. In the records of the Ottoman Court, it is recorded that Mehmet Sadek Perinçoghlu is "muhtedi"- apostate. Probably, Mehmet Sadek Perinçoghlu adopted Islam in the first half of the 19th century. His great grandson, Doghu Perinçek, because of his Armenian origin, reached the point of self-abnegation and chose the path of Turk nationalism, became the most ardent anti-Armenian of Turkey, one of the most active strugglers against the international recognition of Armenian Genocide. He was condemned in Switzerland for denying the genocide. In 2008 he was arrested on terrorism organization case of "Ergenekon."

## APPENDIX 5

### TITLES GIVEN BY ORGANIZATIONS

#### TITLES OF COSSACK TROOPS

#### THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

#### LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

#### ARAKELYAN EDUARD

*Lieutenant-General of Cossack Troops (07/20/2005)*

Eduard Drastamati Arakelyan (born in 06/16/1945, Yerevan) is an economic figure. In 1961 he left Yerevan NO. 46 Secondary School, in 1975 - Moscow State Cooperative Institute. In 1964-1966 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1962-1964, 1966-1968 he was a worker in different organizations. In 1968 he began working at Yerevan Knitted-Goods Factory. Now he is the President of the Council of Shareholders of Knitted-Goods Plant founded on the base of the factory. In 1988-1994 he participated in Artsakhian movement. In 2003 he was elected as the Founder-President of "Igdir" patriotic non-governmental organization. He was honored with the degree of general by All-Russian "Organization Places of the Non-traditional Residency of the Cossacks" non-governmental organization. He was awarded with Cossack order For the Service to Fatherland. According to the decision of the council of "Union of Russian Noblemen" non-governmental organization, in 2004 he was honored with the title of "Prince."



#### KARAPETYAN LEVON

*Lieutenant-General of the Cossack Troops (03/20/2005)*

Levon Sargisi Karapetyan (born in 07/20/1926, Javakheti, the region of Titghitsgharoy, v. Durnuk) is a figure of the Cossack troops. He lives in the city of Tbilisi. He is the father of the Lieutenant-General of the Cossack Troops, Karlen Levoni Karapetian. In February, 1944-March, 1946, he served in the Soviet Army. He participated in World War II. He was honored with the degree of major-general by All-Russian "Organization Places of the Non-traditional Residency of the Cossacks" non-governmental organization on February 19, 2004. He was awarded with the Soviet Glory the 3rd, the 2nd degree orders, "For Courage" medal, Cossack "For the Service to Fatherland", For Love and Loyalty towards Fatherland (06/12/2004), Saint George jubilee cross, the 350th anniversary of Pereyaslavskaya Rada orders, medal of "For Peaceful Caucasus."





## KARAPETYAN KARLEN

*Lieutenant-General of the Cossack Troops (05/05/2004)*

**Karlen Levoni Karapetyan** (born in 06/15/1953, Tbilisi) is a figure of the Cossack Troops. In 1970 he left Tbilisi NO. 86 Secondary School. He is the son of the Lieutenant-General of the Cossack Troops, Levon Karapetian. He was honored with the degree of general by "Organization Places of the Non-traditional Residency of the Cossacks" non-governmental organization. He was honored with Cossack "For the Service to Fatherland", For Love and Loyalty towards Fatherland (06/12/2004), Saint George jubilee cross, the 350th anniversary of Pereyaslavskaya Rada orders, "For the Sake of Peaceful Caucasus" (2004) medal by the Georgian Supreme Chieftain. According to the decision of the council of "Union of Russian Noblemen" non-governmental organization, in 2004 he was honored with the title of "Prince."

## MAJOR-GENERALS

### ABRAHAMYAN SAMVEL

*Major- General of the Cossack Troops of Don*



**Samvel Abrahamyan** (born in 1966) is a figure of the Cossack troops, a businessman. He graduated from Tbilisi State Engineering Institute. He deserved the degree of general by the Russian Organization of the "Union of Non-Traditional Cossack Settlements." He was appointed as a representative of the Armenian structure in the same organization.

### BERBERYAN AVETIS

*Major- General of the Cossack Troops of Don (03/05/2013)*



**Avetis Andraniki Berberyan** (born in 1966, Yerevan) is a figure of the Cossack troops, composer. He left Tchaikovsky Special Music School of Yerevan, the cello department, Yerevan Komitas State Conservatory, the department of composers. In 1985-1988 he was the musical head of Yerevan "Metro" theatre, in 1988-1989 musician of Moscow studio, in 1989-1993 head of the orchestra of Yerevan Art Center and Children's Jazz Choir, in 1993-2000 head of the Concert-Tour Department of Yerevan State Philharmonic Orchestra. He deserved the degree of general by the Russian Organization of the "Union of Non-Traditional Cossack Settlements." He created the music for the performances of "The master and the Slave", "The Spellbound Prince", the movie of "God, Save Them", the hymns of Shushi and Artashat towns. The song of "The Hymn of Armenian Children" won the first prize in the competition of "Young Composers" (Czechoslovakia, 1985). The orchestra led by him won the first prize in the contest after Glinka (Lipetsk, Ukraine, 1990),

Children's Jazz Choir won the first prize in the contest of "The Best Children's Choir of the Caucasus" (Tbilisi, Georgia, 1991). Some of his works were performed by the symphonic orchestra and choir of the USA "Auckland East Bay" (Auckland, California). He founded a gallery.

### GHAZARYAN ARARAT

*Major- General of the Cossack Troops of Don*

**Ararat Khurshudi Ghazaryan** (born in 04/07/1934) is a figure of the Cossack Troops, businessman. In 1950-1962 he worked at the first machine-tool factory of Yerevan, in 1976-1993 at the Knitting Factory of Nubarashen. In 1993 he moved. He deserved the degree of general by the Russian Organization of the "Union of Non-Traditional Cossack Settlements."



### HAKOBYAN YURI

*Major- General of the Cossack Troops (11/10/2010)*

**Yuri Sargsi Hakobyan** (Ter-Gulanyan) (born in 05/01/1958, Javakheti, Akhalkalaki region, v. Goman) is a figure of the Cossack Troops. In 1975 he left Goman Secondary School, in 1986 the Astrakhan Police Secondary School of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 1998 RA Police Academy. In 1977-1979 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1980-2001 he served in the Akhalkalaki region Internal Affairs Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia, he was in office of precinct inspector, senior inspector, operative deputy on criminal division, he received the title of major of internal service (1998). In 2001 he retired and started to live in Moscow. In 2005 he became a member of the Russian Organization of the "Union of Non-Traditional Cossack Settlements" and assumed many responsible positions. In 2010 he was appointed as an adviser of legal issues of the chieftain of Cossack troops. He deserved the degree of general by the Russian Organization of the "Union of Non-Traditional Cossack Settlements." He was rewarded with a Cossack order and medals.



### HOVHANNISYAN SARGIS

*Major- General of the Cossack Troops of Don (04/09/2010)*

**Sargis Beniki Hovhannisyanyan** (born in 10/12/1958, Yerevan) is a figure of Cossack Troops, businessman. In 1976 he left Yerevan Secondary School after Simak Sahakyan, in 1986 the correspondence section of Engineering Institute of Transport in Tashkent. In 1977-1979 he served in the Soviet Army. In 2007-2011 he was the head of Shengavit municipal district. At the moment he is engaged in business. He deserved the degree of general by the Russian Organization of the "Union of Non-Traditional Cossack Settlements." In 2010 he



was appointed as the chieftain of the Armenian structure of the Russian Organization of the "Union of Non-Traditional Cossack Settlements."



### KARAPETYAN HARUTIUN

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops (2004)*

Harutiun Levoni Karapetyan (born in 11/30/1959, Tbilisi - 06/13/2005, Moscow) is a figure of the Cossack troops. He is the son of Levon Karapetyan, the lieutenant-general of the Cossack troops. In 1976 he left NO. 86 Secondary School of Tbilisi. In 1985 he moved to Moscow and was engaged in business. He was awarded with the degree of general by the Russian Organization of the "Union of Non-Traditional Cossack Settlements."

### KHOJAYAN PETROS

*Colonel of RA Armed Forces (2007)*

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops of Don (03/05/2013)*

Petros Khachaturi Khojayan (born in 1961, Azerbaijan, c.Dashkesan) is a figure of Cossack troops. In 1978 he left Yerevan NO. 56 Secondary School, in 1985 Armenian Agricultural Institute, in 1990 the full time post-graduate studentship of the same university. In 1994 he started his service in RA Armed Forces. He was an investigator of military motor vehicle inspectorate, then deputy chief of military motor vehicle inspectorate. In 2003 he was appointed as the chief of RA military motor vehicle inspectorate. He deserved the degree of general by the Russian Organization of the "Union of Non-Traditional Cossack Settlements." He was rewarded with departmental medals, diplomas.

### MILITONYAN SARGIS

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops (09/20/2005)*

Sargis Hovhannesi Militonyan (born in 1964, Yerevan) is a figure of the Cossack Troops, an economist-lawyer. In 1981 he left NO. 138 Yerevan Secondary School after William Saroyan, in 1986 Yerevan Institute of National Economy. In 1989 he moved to live in the USA. He was engaged in business. In 1991 he founded a medical clinic and has been working in that field since then. He was in active social activities in the US Armenian colony, he provided financial assistance to different youth organizations, sport schools, kindergartens, private schools. More than 30 times he visited Armenia and promoted also Armenian different organizations. He deserved the degree of general by the Russian Organization of the "Union of Non-Traditional Cossack Settlements." Since 2005 he has been the representative-chieftain of the Armenian branch of the Russian "Union of Non-Traditional Cossack Settlements" of Don in the USA. He deserved Cossack awards.

## PETROSYAN DAVIT

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops (08/02/2004)*

**David Rafiki Petrosyan** (born in 09/21/1966, Yerevan - 2009, Yerevan) is a public-political figure. In 1983 he left Yerevan NO. 96 Secondary School, in 1987 - Faculty of Finance and Accounting of Yerevan People's Economy Institute, in 1996 - Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1987-1997 he was the senior economist of the Department of Finance of the region of Erebuni, in 1997-2001 - lawyer of the regional tax inspection of Nor Nork, then - Chief of the Department of Individual Income Tax, in 2001-2002 - Deputy Chief of the Supervising Inspectorate of ARM Ministry of Transport and Communication. In 2002, 2005 and 2008 he was elected as the district governor of the community of Nor Nork. He was a member of the council of the community of Nor Nork (1996-1999). He was honored with the degree of general by All-Russian "Organization Places of the Non-traditional Residency of the Cossacks" non-governmental organization. He was honored with Cossack order "For the Service to Fatherland."



## PETROSYANTS TIGRAN

*Lieutenant Colonel of RA Armed Forces (07/24/2000)*

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops of Don (03/05/2013)*

**Tigran Mnatsakani Petrosyants** (Tigran Hayazn) (born in 03/26/1951, Aragatsothn province, region of Aparan, v.Vardenis) is a figure of the Cossack Troops, social and political figure, participant of Karabakh war, culturist, bibliographer, historian, lieutenant colonel of RA Army (07/27/2000), Honorary Professor of Yerevan "YERA" Institute of Business and Politics (03/26/2006), academician of the International Academy of Sciences of Nature and Society (08/15/2006), member of Journalists Union of Armenia (1982), member of Armenian Writers' Union (12/03/2004), honorary citizen of the region of Aparan, v. Vardenis (05/30/2003), "Honorable Member" of "Nig-Aparan" Patriotic and Charity Public Organization (10/13/2007). In 1966 he left the 8th form of Vardenis Secondary School with honor, in 1968, with a silver medal, he left the Secondary School of Shahumyan Village of Ejmiatsin Region, in 1982 the Faculty of Culture of Yerevan State Pedagogical University after Khachatur Abovyan, in 2000 the post-graduate studentship of the Chair of Armenian People History of the same institute. In 1970-1972 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1973-1983 he was a literary employee of "Tsaghkunk" newspaper's editorial of Aparan region, then from 1978 he was an executive secretary, in 1983-1985 he was the headmaster of the Secondary School of Vardenut Village, in 1985-1987 curator of culture department of Aparan regional council, in 1987-1989 scientist-secretary of ASSR History and Culture Monuments Protection



Company, in 1987-1995 inspector of Aparan and Aragats regions of the Department of Conservation and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments, in 1987-1991 lecturer of Yerevan State Pedagogical University after Khachatur Abovyan, in 1989-1995 president of "Anberd" National - Cultural Benevolent Fund. In 1993-1994 he participated in the fighting actions for Artsakh, he was a commander of company. In 1995-2002 he served in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia. He was a deputy commander of a regiment, brigade, corps, he was the division, then department head of the Board of the Work Carried out with the Staff of RA Ministry of Defense, deputy chief of the board of educational work, head of the administrative structure of RA Deputy Minister of Defense. In 2002 he has been getting military pension. He has done considerable work in creating symbols of RA Armed Forces. He is among the authors of the project of creating RA "Tigran Mets", "Vardan Mamikonyan" orders, RA Ministry of Defense Departmental "Andranik Ozanyan", "Drastamat Kanayan", "Garegin Nzhdeh", "For Impeccable Service" four degree medals. In 1987 he founded "Anberd" National - Cultural Benevolent Fund, in 1988 Armenian Royal Party (it was registered in 1992-2006). In 1985-1986 he was a deputy of the village council of Vardenut Village of Aparan region, in 1991-1996 deputy of the council of Aparan region. In 1990-1991 he was a candidate of deputy of RA Supreme Council in Yerevan NO. 85 district. On May 12, 2007, in Ajapnyak NO. 6 district, with majoritarian system he participated in the elections of RA National Assembly. He deserved the degree of general by the Russian Organization of the "Union of Non-Traditional Cossack Settlements." He printed 37 books (with co-authors "1000 Armenian Generals, Admirals", "200 Armenian Zoravars", "Haykazunq" etc.). He was rewarded with RA "Military Service" (1996), RA MD "Marshal Baghramyan" (2000), "Garegin Nzhdeh" (2009), NKR "For Courage" (2000), NKR "Maternal Gratitude" (2000), Soviet USSR EANE bronze (1983), gold (1984), Armenian-Cossack International Union "10th Anniversary of Armenian-Cossack International Union" (2013) and other structures' a dozen and more medals.

## USHAKYAN HAMBARDZUM

*General of the Cossack Troops of Don (01/21/2010)*

**Hambardzum Daviti Ushakyan** (01/21/1959, Yerevan) is a figure of the Cossack troops, businessman. In 1976 he left Yerevan Secondary School after Nadezhda Krupskaya, in 1989 Yerevan Institute of Economics. He was engaged in boxing. He became a champion of the Soviet "Burevstik" all-Union company. He deserved the degree of general by the Russian Organization of the "Union of Non-



Traditional Cossack Settlements." On January 21, 2010, according to the decision of the Council of the NGO "Russian Nobility Association" he deserved the title of "Prince" (in Armenian "Ishkhan").

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## ZADOYAN KARAPET

*Lieutenant-General of the Cossack Troops (2012)*

*Colonel-General of the Military Patriotic International Peacekeeping Army (2005)*  
Karapet Mkrtichi Zadoyan (born in 06/28/1949, Javakheti, c.Akhhaltsikhe) is a figure of the Cossack troops, participant of the Artsakhian liberation battle, Academician of the International Academy of Spiritual Unity of the Peoples of the World (2002). In 1966 he left Akhhaltsikhe NO. 3 Secondary School, in 1973 - correspondence course of Economic Faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1968-1970 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1972-1988 he was a master of section of Communal Department of Mashtots Regional Council of Communal Economy and Industrial Department of Yerevan City Council, then - Acting Chief of the Department, in 1988-1992 - Editor of the General Editorial Staff of Propaganda of the State Committee of Radio and Television of Armenia. In 1992-1998 he served in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, he was an officer of ARM MD Rear Department. In 1995-1998 he was in the North Caucasus, entered the ranks of the Cossack troops and formed a multinational Cossack Detachment, received the title of colonel of Cossack troops. In 1998 he was demobilized from the ranks of ARM Armed Forces. In 1998, ARM Ministry of Justice registered the non-governmental organization of "International Armenian-Cossack Union of Friendship and Cooperation" founded by him. In 2004, in Moscow he founded the non-governmental organization of "Military Patriotic International Peacekeeping Army", one of the founder-members of which was "International Armenian-Cossack Union of Friendship and Cooperation" non-governmental organization. He was elected as the Vice President of Moscow Organization and the Director of the Armenian branch of that organization. In 1991, in the cover of the militarized detachment of "Sausuntsi Davit" he founded the youth organization of "Ashot Erkat", the members of which became defenders of the land later. In 1990-1994 he participated in the self-defense and liberation battles of the settlements of Artsakh. In 1995 he was honored with the degree of major-general of the Cossack troops. He was awarded with ARM MD "Marshal Baghramian" medal, with the orders of Cossack "George Pobedanosets" the 5th degree, "George Pobedanosets" the 3rd degree of the RF International Academy of the Problems of National Security, an honorable cross of the Cossack Troops of Zaporozhe.





## TOROSYAN NEVER

*Lieutenant-General of the Cossack Troops (2008)*  
*Major-General of RF International Academy of the Problems*  
*of National Security (1999)*

**Nver Sureni Torosyan** (born in 01/01/1962, the region of Aparan, the village of Aragats) is a businessman, Candidate of Technical Sciences (01/15/2008), Academician of the International Academy of Spiritual Unity of the Peoples of the World (2001). In 1979 he left Aragats Secondary School after Derenik Demirchian, in 1984 - the Faculty of Finance and Accounting of Yerevan People's Economy Institute, in 1999 - the Faculty of International Diplomacy of Moscow Lazarian Institute of Near Eastern Studies. In 1985-1986 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1979-1980 he was a worker of Ashtarak NO. 2 Mobile Mechanized Column. In 1984-1985 and 1986-1997 he worked in the Regional Consumer Company of Aparan. In 1984-1988 he was an economist, in 1988-1989 - Head of Department of Economic Planning, in 1989-1997 - Deputy President of Department. In 1999, in Yerevan, he founded the Charitable Union of "Eurasia." In 2000 he was elected as a member of the Organizational Committee of the Council of Trustees of the International Charitable Committee of "Nobel Lectures - 100." In 2002 he was elected as the Head of the General Staff of the International Armenian Cossack Union, in 2008 - Director of the Center of Armenian National Representation of the International Non-Governmental Center of the CSTO Information Support. He was awarded with "Marshal Baghramian" medal (1997) of ARM Ministry of Defense, For Impeccable Service the 1st, the 2nd, the 3rd degree departmental medals of the International Academy of National Security Problems of the Russian Federation, "Nikolai II" departmental medal of the Presidency of the Cossack Unions of Russia. According to the order of NKR Minister of Internal Affairs he was awarded with a private weapon (07/03/2003).



## JAGARYAN SHMAVON

*Lieutenant-General of the Cossack Troops (the 20th Century)*

**Shmavon Haykazi Jagaryan** (Chagharyan) (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Cossack Troops. He lives and acts in Krasnodar. He is the Deputy Chieftain of the reserve Cossack troops of Kuban, commander of the corps after Marshal G. K. Zhukov, complete knight of all degrees of "Yermak Order."

## VARDANYAN YURI

*Lieutenant-General of the Cossack Troops (the 20th Century)*

**Yuri Norayri Vardanyan** (born in 06/13/1956, Gyumri) is a figure of the Cossack Troops, weightlifter. In 1980 he graduated from Gyumri Pedagogical Institute. In 1990-1992 he was the President of Volunteer Sports Company of ARM Trade Unions. In 1991-2009 he lived in the USA. In 2009 he was appointed as the Adviser of ARM President. He is an Olympic (1980), World (1977-1981, 1983, 1985), USSR (1977, 1979, 1981) champion, USSR cup-holder (1976). He set 43 world records as a middle heavyweight, in 1980, he became the world's first weightlifter to achieve a 400 kilogram total in the 82.5 kg weight category. In Moscow Olympiad he was honored with the award of "Golden Kilograms" (for overcoming weight more than his personal weight). He conquered 113 golden medals. He was awarded with ARM Mesrop Mashtots order (2008).



## MAJOR-GENERALS

### AGHEKYAN YURI

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops (the 20th Century)*

**Yuri Aghekyan** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Cossack Troops. He is an Academician of the All-Armenian Academy of ARM National Security Problems, Vice President of the same academy.

### AVAGYAN SIMON

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops (02/21/2002)*

**Simon Movsesi Avagyan** (born in 1948, Javakheti, the region of Akhaltsikhe, Vale) is a figure of automotive industry. In 1966, with a golden medal, he left Vale Secondary School, in 1973 - Moscow Higher Technical College. In 1973 he began working at the USSR Scientific Research Institute of Automotive Industry Technologies. He has worthy contribution in the fulfillment of the programs of automobile construction, including the technological rearmament of automotive factories, industry of modern devices with the cooperation of foreign companies, fulfillment of scientific research and technological works. He was honored with the degree of general by "Organization Places of the Non-traditional Residency of the Cossacks" non-governmental organization. He is the senior advisor on transport of the chief chieftain of the Great Brotherhood of Cossack Troops.



## AVETISYAN KHACHATUR

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops (06/27/2003)*

**Khachatur Yenoki Avetisyan** (born in 08/08/1945, c. Gyumri) is a military musician, lieutenant-colonel of the Soviet Army. In 1956 he left Tavush 7-year school, in 1960 - Yerevan Military Musical School, in 1964 - Department of Trombone of Gyumri Kara-Murza Musical College (he played in the orchestra of one of the units of Gyumri), in 1969 - Yerevan Komitas State Conservatory. In 1970-1973 he was the Chief of the Orchestra of one of the units of Gyumri, in 1973-1976 - Chief of the orchestra of one of the units of Gyumri, in 1976-1980 - Chief of the Orchestra of one of the units located in Czechoslovakia, in 1981-1988 - Chief of the Orchestra of Moscow Military political Academy. In 1988 he was released to reserve. In 1999 he was invited as the artistic director, chief-conductor of the brass band of the Cossack Troops of Russia and Near Abroad. In 2000 he was honored with the title of colonel of the Cossack troops. He was honored with the degree of general by "Organization Places of the Non-traditional Residency of the Cossacks" non-governmental organization, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the formation of the Cossack Troops. He was awarded with Cossack "For the Service to Fatherland" order.

## BADALYAN VLADIMIR

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops (2003)*

**Vladimir Badalian** (Badalov) is a figure of the Cossack Troops. He has the title of colonel of the Soviet Internal Service. He was a chief worker of state motor vehicle inspectorate of the bodies of internal affairs.

## CHAKHOYAN SEYRAN

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops*

**Sayran Harutiuni Chakhoyan** (born in 1952, Akhalkalaki) is a figure of the Cossack Troops. In 1999 he was appointed as the Deputy on Economic Branch of the Chief Chieftain of the International Armenian-Cossack Union.

## GALSTYAN BORIS

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops (1999)*

**Boris Levoni Galstian** (Galustov) is a figure of the Cossack Troops. He has the title of colonel of the Soviet Internal Service. He was the Head of the Department of Internal Affairs of the region of Akhalkalaki.

## GYULBENKYAN RUBEN

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops (2002)*

Ruben Andraniki Gyulbenkyan (born in the town of Ejmiatsin) is a figure of the Cossack Troops.

## GHAZARYAN MERUZHAN

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops (08/05/2005)*

Meruzhan Alexandri Ghazaryan is a figure of the Cossack Troops. He was honored with the degree of general by "Organization Places of the Non-traditional Residency of the Cossacks" non-governmental organization. He was awarded with Cossack order "For the Service to Fatherland."



## KARAPETYAN TIGRAN

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops (2002)*

Tigran Karapeti Karapetian (born in 05/16/1945, Yerevan) is a public-political, cultural figure, Candidate of Political Sciences. He is a member of the Union of Journalists of Armenia and International Federation of Journalists. He graduated from Television Journalism Department of Yerevan State Pedagogical Institute after Kh. Abovian. In 1965-1970 he was a literary employee of the magazine of "Komsomolets." In 1997-2001, in the city of Volgograd, he founded the structure of "Alternative Communications Network." In 2001 he settled down in Yerevan and founded the Limited Liability Company of "ALM Holding." He is engaged in party construction: he leads People's Party of Armenia. He speaks Russian, English, Georgian. He was honored with the degree of general by "Organization Places of the Non-traditional Residency of the Cossacks" non-governmental organization. He was honored with ARM MD "Marshal Baghramian" medal, "Nerses Shnorhali" (12/21/2005) order of Armenian Apostolic Church.



## KOCHKANYAN HAKOB

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops (2000)*

Hakob Jivani Kochkanyan is a figure of the Cossack Troops. He lives and acts in Krasnodar Krai.

## MADATYAN SAMUEL

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops (2004)*

Samuel Madatyan is a figure of the Cossack troops, chieftain of the branch of the United States of America of the non-governmental organization of "International Armenian-Cossack Union." He comes from the family of Prince, Licutenant-General of the Russian Army Valerian Grigori Madatov.

## MADATYAN SERGEY

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops (2004)*

**Sergey Andreyi Madatyan** is a figure of the Cossack Troops, chieftain of the non-governmental organization of "International Armenian-Cossack Union." He comes from the family of Prince, Lieutenant-General of the Russian Army Valerian Grigori Madatov. On March 2, 2004, in the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation, he registered the non-governmental organization of "Armenian-Cossack Union." On the base of the above mentioned organization, on October 18, 2004, the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation registered the non-governmental organization of "International Armenian-Cossack Union."

## MAXSAPETYAN ARTHUR

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops*

**Arthur manveli Maxsapetyan** (born in 1953, Yerevan) is a figure of the Cossack Troops. He graduated from the Higher College of the USSR KGB Border Troops. He received the title of colonel of the border troops of the Russian Federation. In 1999 he was appointed as the Deputy of the Chief Chieftain of the International Armenian-Cossack Union.

## MINASYAN ASHOT

*Colonel of RA Armed Forces (2010)*

*Major-General of Cossack Troops (2013)*

**Ashot Hranti Minasyan** (born in 10/02/1960, Syunik province, Sisian region, v.Ltsen) is a figure of the Cossack troops, employee of RA Customs Service, participant of Artsakh War, writer, colonel of RA Army (2010), 1st level adviser of RA Customs Service (1997). In 1977 he left Sisian Secondary School, in 1985 St. Petersburg Institute of Culture. In 1978-1980 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1988 he became a member of the initiative group and council of Sisian's "Karabakh" committee. In 1989, in Sisian, he formed a voluntary detachment /in 1993 he was included in "Sisakan" military union /. In 1992-1993 he was a deputy commander of the 226th separate motorized battalion, in 1993-1994 commander of a unit, then deputy commander of a brigade, in 1994-1997 chief of Syunik custom house of RA Customs Department (later committee), in 1997-1998 Yerevan Railway Station, in 2003-2007 Custom House of Shirak region. In 1989-1994 he participated in RA Sisian, Vayq, Kapan, Goris (Khoznavar, Tegh, Kornidzor), Artsakh Kashatagh (northern and southern borders), Martakert (Drmbon, Kusapat, Horatagh, Mokhratagh, Kichan, Haterq, trenches of Sarsang well), Karvachar, Varanda (Fizuli), Zangelan self-defense and liberation battles, Jijimli, Ghazanchi, "Ughtasahj" hill, pressure acts of other military trenches.



In 1989-1990 he delivered humanitarian aid to Artsakh, in 1992 he guided the car-columns delivering to Stepanakert. He has been writing since his teenage years. His stories and small short stories were printed in "Garun", "Andin" (2012-2013) magazines. He was rewarded with Armenian-Cossack International Union Loris-Melikov 3rd degree (2013) order, "Armenian-Cossack International Union 10th Anniversary" (2013) medal.

### SARGSYAN ASHOT

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops (2003)*

Ashot Razmiki Sargsyan is a figure of the Cossack Troops.

### YAYLOYAN ASHOT

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops (1999)*

Ashot Lyudvigi Yayloyan (born in 04/18/1950, RA, the district of Armavir, v. Shahumian-10/14/2000, Yerevan) is a figure of the Cossack Troops.

## 2

### MIRZOYAN MAYIS

*Colonel of RA Army (1997)*

*Lieutenant - General of the Cossack Troops (2010)*

Mayis Daviti Mirzoyan (born in 08/31/1953, Yerevan) is a figure of the Cossack troops. In 1970 he left yerevan NO. 82 Secondary School, in 1997 the Law Faculty of Yerevan "Vardanank" University. In 1971-1973 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1973-1989 he was an engineer of the garage of the ASSR Ministry of Enlightenment. From 1989 he participated in Artsakh War. In 1989-1992 he was a Deputy Commander of RA and Artsakh self-defense and liberation battles. In 2007 he got the degree of major-general of the Cossack Troops. He was rewarded with RA "Military Service", RA Ministry of Defense "Marshal Baghramyan", "Garegin Nzhdeh", "Vazgen Sargsyan", "Hovhannes Isakov", NKR "For Courage" medals.

### NAZARYAN NORAYR

*Major-General of Cossack Troops (2010)*

Norayr Hazkerti Nazaryan (born in 03/01/1954, Masis, v. Geghanist) is a figure of the Cossack troops. In 1971 he left Geghanist Secondary School, in 1977 the Technical College of Nor Gegh Village Machinery, in 1984 Machinery Department of Armenian Agricultural Institute. In 1972-1974 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1977-1990 he was an engineer of Geghanist garage. From 1990 he participated in Artsakh war. In 1990-1992 he was a soldier of Armenian National Army /ANA/. In 1992-1994 he served in RA Armed Forces. He participated in RA and Artsakh self-defense and liberation battles. He was rewarded with RA "For Courage", RA Ministry of Defense "Vazgen Sargsyan", "Hovhannes Isakov", "RA AF 20th Anniversary", NKR "Maternal Gratitude" medals.

## UKRAINE

### ZAPOROZHSKAYA SECH

#### COLONEL-GENERAL

#### GABRIELYAN SAMVEL

*Colonel-General of the Cossack Troops (the 20th Century)*

**Samvel Aharoni Gabrielyan** (there is no biographical information, he was born in the region of Shamkhor of Azerbaijan) is a figure of the Cossack Troops.

#### MKHITARYAN NVER

*Colonel General of the Cossack Troops (2001)*

*Honorary Consul of Colombia in Ukraine*



**Nver Mnatsakani Mkhitarian** (born in 06/16/1960, Yerevan) is a constructor, figure of the Cossack Troops, Deputy of Supreme Rada of Ukraine (2002-2006), Candidate of Technical Sciences (Kiev, 1989), Doctor of Technical Sciences (Yerevan, 1996), Doctor of Technical Sciences (Odessa, 1997), Honorable Doctor of ARM National Academy of Sciences (2003), Professor (Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, 2001), Honorable Constructor of Ukraine (1999), Member of Construction Academy of Ukraine (1997), Member of Ukrainian Academy of Engineering (1999), Corresponding Member of the International Technical Academy (1999), Honorable Engineer of Russia (Presidium of the Russian Engineering Academy, 2000), Corresponding Member of ARM National Academy of Sciences (2003), Laureate of the State Prize of Ukraine (2003), Foreign Member of ARM National Academy of Sciences (2004). In 1982 he graduated from Yerevan State Engineering Institute, in 1989 - Corresponding Course of Aspirantura of Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Melioration, in 1996 - Doctorate of Kiev Engineering and Construction Institute. In 1982-1990 he was a master, work superintendant, senior work superintendant, chief engineer of the Plant of Reinforced Concrete Items of "Hayjrshin" Conglomerate of the USSR Ministry of Water Economy, in 1988-1990 - Senior Lecturer of Yerevan State Engineering Institute, in 1996-1999 - President of the Council of Directors of "Poznyakibnakishin" Company of the State Enterprise of "Ukr-Building Materials" of Kiev, in 1999-2002 - President of the Corporation of "Poznyakibnakishin." In 2002 he was elected as the Honorable President of the Corporation of "Poznyakibnakishin." In 2003 he founded Renewable Energy Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (director). In 2002-2006 he was a member of standing committee on the issues

of human rights, national minorities, international issues of Supreme Rada of Ukraine, permanent member of Ukraine in Parliamentary Assembly of Black Sea Economic Cooperation, Head of Parliamentary Friendship Group with Armenia. He was awarded with the orders of St. Gregory the Illuminator of Armenian Apostolic Church (2003), Ukrainian "For the Service to Fatherland" the 3rd (2000), the 2nd (2002), the 1st (2004), Ukrainian Metropolitan Saint Prince Vladimir the 1st degree, etc. On behalf of the Queen of Great Britain, Elizabeth II, he received the title of nobleman, title of baron, right to the coat of arms (11/08/2004), by Pope Benedict XIV - the honorable degree of Knight Komandor of the higher degree (Vatican, 09/01/2005). In the Ukrainian and other periodicals he published more than 150 scientific works (including 9 monographs, 10 patents). The scientific works were on the theory of the development of solar heating of concretes, thermal kinetic patterns of the structure formation of concretes, technologies of the development of solar heating of thin wall wares in packages. Under his supervision, five candidate and one doctorate dissertations were defended. He is the Vice President of the non-governmental organization of "Parliamentary Assembly of Armenia", member of the presidency of non-governmental organization of "Armenian World Congress."

## MAJOR-GENERALS

### ALEXANYAN SLAVA

*Major General of the Cossack Troops (?)*

**Slava Alexanyan** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Cossack Troops. He lives in Ukraine.

### ASATRYAN SUREN

*Major General of the Cossack Troops (?)*

**Suren Asatryan** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Cossack Troops. He lives in Ukraine.

### GALSTYAN SERYOZHA

*Major General of the Cossack Troops (2008)*

**Seryozha Haykazi Galstyan** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Cossack Troops. He is a colonel of ARM Customs Service.

### DANIELYAN YERVAND

*Major General of the Cossack Troops (2004)*

*Honorary Chairman of the Armenian Community of Kiev (2003)*

**Yervand Zhoresi Danielyan** (born in 09/21/1962, Yerevan) is a constructor, figure of the Cossack Troops, Honorary President of the Armenian Community of Kiev (2003). In 1982 he graduated from Yerevan State Engineering Institute. After graduating he worked as a master, from 1985 Chief Engineer at Ararat Interdistrict Repair and Construction Management of the Housing of the Republic of Armenia. From 1986 he was the Chief Engineer of the Armenian Republican Office of USSR "Stroibank" and

Chief of the Bureau of Technical Inventory of Myasnikyan district of Yerevan. In 1993 Yervand Danielian transferred to Ukraine, Kiev, for permanent residence. In Kiev he began working as the Deputy on Economical Issues of the Director of the Company of "Old Fortress" (Stara Fortetsiya). From 1996 he was the General Director of the Limited Liability Company of "Project-Market", from 1997 - President of the Company of "Poznyakibnakishin", and from 1998 - President of the Company of "Gabitus", as well as he was elected as the Chairman of the Council of Directors of "Pozniakizhilstroy" Corporation. In 2003 Yervand Danielian founded the Group of Construction Companies, "Gradobud", which he still runs today. At the same time he is actively involved in charitable and social activities. In 2003 he was elected as the Honorary Chairman of the Armenian Community of Kiev. On March 3, 2003, he was honored with the order of knight. On June 8, 2002, he was appointed as the Chancellor of the Armenian Priory. On July 1, 2003 he was appointed as the Prior of the Armenian Priory. According to the decision of Small Council and on the basis of the Decree No. 4 of June 23, 2004, Yervand Danielian was honored with the rank of Major General of the Cossack Troops of the International Union of Cossacks. On July 19, 2005, Prince Yervand Danielian was appointed as the Grand Chancellor of the Grand Priory of the Armenian International Order of the Archangel Michael. He was honored with the order of Christ the Savior, Archangel Michael I, II and III degrees, Military Valor IV and V degrees, Knight's Cross of Merit II, III and IV degree. For strengthening fraternal relations with the European knighthood he was awarded with the symbol of the Order of Holy Spirit, Military Teutonic Order, and the Order of St. Constantine. Prince Yervand Danielian is a descendant of a famous Armenian ancient princely family Amatuni.

### **KHURSHUDYAN KONSTANTIN**

*Major General of the Cossack Troops (?)*

**Konstantin Khurshudyan** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Cossack Troops. He lives in Ukraine.

### **STEPANYAN VALERY**

*Major General of the Cossack Troops (?)*

**Valery Stepanyan** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Cossack Troops. He lives in Ukraine.

### **VARDANYAN GAGIK**

*Major General of the Cossack Troops (?)*

**Gagik Vardanyan** (there is no biographical information) is a figure of the Cossack Troops. He lives in Ukraine.

## THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

### MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE ACADEMY FOR NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES

#### COLONEL-GENERALS

##### HARUTYUNYAN VAHAN

*ARM Colonel of Police*

*Colonel-General of RF International Academy of the Problems  
of National Security (2006)*

Vahan Sergeyi Harutiunyan (born in 03/01/1956, Yerevan) is a figure of Police System, Academician of RF International Academy of the Problems of National Security, Member of Presidency of the Academy, Honorable Doctor of the academy (2004), Honorable Professor of Yerevan Institute of Forensic Expertise and Psychology. His ancestors go back to the Western Armenia. After 1915 Great Genocide, his grandfathers settled down in the region of Aparan, then they transferred to Yerevan. In 1974 he left Special School of Physics and Mathematics attached to Yerevan State University, in 1979, with honors, Faculty of Applied Mathematics of Yerevan State University. In 1979 he began working at Yerevan Mathematical Machines Research Institute (Mergelyan Institute) of ASSR Academy of Sciences. He was a junior researcher, researcher, senior researcher, chief of group. Later he transferred to Use and Application Center of Strategic Aviation of the USSR Military Industrial Complex. He was a senior researcher, chief of group, scientific assistant to Academician Seminikhin and he worked on the scientific thesis. At the beginning of Artsakhian movement he returned to Yerevan, formed an armed detachment out of the employees of Mergelyan Institute, settled down in the border village of Shurnukh and organized the defense of that area of the Armenian borders. In 1989-1990 he was elected as a Deputy of Village Council of Shurnukh, President of Village Council and Deputy of Regional Council. In 1991 he was the 1st Deputy of the Commander of the Detachment of Police Operational Response (DPOR) of ARM Ministry of Internal Affairs, then - commander, in 1992-1995 - Commander of ARM MIA Internal Forces - Deputy Minister of ARM Internal affairs, in 1995 - President of ARM MIA "Dynamo" Sports Company, in 1995-1998 - Head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Yerevan City Hall. In 1999-2003 he was sentenced for violating official duties during the service in ARM MIA. In 2004 he founded and has been leading the non-governmental company of "Renaissance" of PDSI veterans, as well as "Van" construction supporting the programs of the struggle against international terrorism. In December of 2004, he was elected as a Member of Presidency



of RF International Academy of the Problems of National Security, he was honored with the degree of lieutenant-general - 2nd degree adviser. In 1991-1993 he participated in the battles of defense of ARM and NKR borders. He excelled in the defensive battles of Artsvashen, Voskepar, Goris, Kapan, liberation battles of Fizuli, Aghdam, Martakert, Martuni. He displayed his skills especially during the action of bringing back the 42 captured policemen during the operations of "Marlezonian Ballet", "Koltso." He was awarded with ARM and NKR departmental medals.

## LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

### GEVORGYAN ARTHUR

*ARM Colonel of Police*

*Major-General of the Cossack Troops (1999)*

*Lieutenant-General of RF International Academy of the Problems of National Security (2006)*



**Arthur Hrachi Gevorgyan** (born in 05/14/1952, Yerevan) is an employee of military and police system, Honorable Professor of Yerevan Institute of Forensic Expertise and Psychology (2005), Academician of the International Scientific Academy of National Security Problems (2004). In 1970 he left Yerevan NO. 114 Secondary School with English bias, in 1972 - the 2nd course of the Department of Armenian Language and Literature of Philological Faculty of Yerevan State University, in 1976 - Faculty of Journalism of Lvov Higher Military Political College, training courses of military units of the cities of Vitebsk and Konigsberg of the USSR Ministry of Defense, in 1988 - Russian Correspondence Course of Law faculty of Yerevan State University. In 1976-1982 he served in the political departments of Uralian military units of the motorized rifle division and internal troops of special importance after Dzerzhinsky of the Internal Troops of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1982 he transferred to the ASSR IA Ministry system. In 1982-1988 he served in IA Department of Yerevan Soviet region, Yerevan IA Department, ASSR IA Ministry system, in 1988-1990 - officer of the analytical group on defense of public order of Yerevan IA Department Staff. After the incidents of May 27, 1990, he founded the first armed construction of the Second Republic of Armenia - Detachment of Police Operational Response (DPOR) with 1114 soldiers (it was registered according to the 370th decision of July 29, 1990 of ARM Government). On August 5, 1990, he was appointed as the first commander of DPOR. In 1991-1992 he was the Head of the Department of Citizens' Distribution, then - Military Department of the General Department of the Maintenance of Public Order of ARM

IA Ministry (from September 1, 1990 to February 1, 1991, at the same time, he was the Commandant of the city of Yerevan), in 1992 - the plenipotentiary on military industrial issues of ARM Government in Ukraine, in 1993-1997 - Deputy on special supplies of the General Director of Military Industrial Complex attached to ARM Government. In May of 2004 he was elected as the Deputy President of the non-governmental company of "Renaissance" of PDSI veterans of ARM IA Ministry, in September of 2004 - Deputy President of "Van" non-governmental organization. According to NO. 3295/705 order of July 15, 1999 (RF, Moscow) he was appointed as the commander of the 7th brigade of national reserve of Registry (State) Cossack Corps. In December of 2004 he was honored with the degree of third degree adviser-major-general of RF International Academy of the Problems of National Security. He was awarded with Soviet 9, ARM Departmental 2, NKR "Maternal Gratitude" medals.

### MANEEV EDUARD

*Lieutenant-General of RF International Academy of the Problems of National Security (2011)*



Eduard Simoni Maneev (Manevidis) (born in 03/24/1946, Yerevan) is a police and social figure of the Soviet, Second Republic of Armenia, Doctor of Law (1995), professor (2007), Member of Armenian Journalists Union (2007), Member of International Federation of Journalists (2007), Academician of RA International Scientific Academy of National Security Problems (2012). In 1960 he left the eighth form of Yerevan NO. 69 Secondary School, in 1964 Yerevan Technical College of Electronic Computing Machines and Yerevan NO. 1 Correspondence Secondary School, in 1970 Cybernetics Faculty of Yerevan State Engineering Institute, in 1976 Law Faculty of Yerevan State University, in 1976 post-graduate studentship attached to the Republic Council of Armenian Science and Technology Organizations. In 1970-1971 he was a senior engineer of Yerevan Electro - Technical Factory, fired secretary of LCUY Committee, in 1971-1974 responsible organizer for the Organizational Unit of ALCUY Central Committee, in 1974-1980 the first secretary of the Regional Committee of ALCUY Yerevan 26 Commissaries, in 1980-1992 Deputy-Chief of the Political Division of ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, acting chief of political division, deputy chief of the seventh division, lecturer of educational center, deputy chief of Ejmiatsin Internal Affairs Department. In 2007 he was appointed as a Chairman of the Chair of the Theory Development of Human Rights, Democracy and Humanitarian Problems in Yerevan Forensic Examination and Humanitarian Issues Institute. In 2004 he was elected as a Deputy President of

"Mashtots" Educational Cultural Center" non-governmental organization of Lori region, he was appointed as a scientific editor of "Mashtots" magazine. In 2004 he founded "Life" international association of human rights, politics and humanitarian issues. In 2009 he was elected as a member of Public Council Committee attached to RA President, Public Council attached to RA Minister of Defense. In 2009 he was appointed as a deputy head of Russian Independent Expertise Center. In 2010 he was elected as a vice-president of "Ilios" non-governmental organization, a member of Armenian Board of Experts, a member of the Board of Trustees of Chkalov Primary School in Lori region, a head adviser-expert of "Araks" Russian-Armenian Academy of Cultural Relations on International Relations. He was a member of ALCUY Yerevan City Committee, ALCUY Central Committee, deputy of AULCUY 17th Convocation, in 1990 nominee of deputy of RA Supreme Council, Deputy of Yerevan Shengavit Regional Council (1991-1996). In 1991-1994 he participated in the military actions for the defense of Armenian borders.

### TADEVOSYAN AZAT

*Lieutenant-General of RF International Academy of the Problems of National Security (2008)*

**Azat Patvakani Tadevosyan** (born in 01/11/1947, ARM Kotayk District, v. Zovk) is a Young Communists' League, state employee, Candidate of Historical Sciences, Academician of ARM Academy of Legal Sciences, Academician of RF International Academy of the Problems of National Security. He left Yerevan NO. 11 Secondary School, Faculty of History and Law of Yerevan Khachatur Abovian Pedagogical Institute. He was the Head of Organizational Department of the Regional Committee of Masis ALCUY, Director of Secondary School, Lecturer of Yerevan Khachatur Abovian Pedagogical Institute. He participated in the defense of ARM borders. He is a member of YVU. He founded Yerevan Institute of Forensic Expertise and Psychology (rector), he is the President of ARM Department of the Union of Experts. He was a member of the commission of the improvement of criminal experts' professional skills of ARM IA Ministry. On June 12, 2006, according to the decision of Presidency of ARM National Academy of Sciences, he was appointed as a member of the scientific council of the national bureau of examinations. On the status of colonel he was the Chief Expert of RF International Academy of the Problems of National Security. On April 14, 2006, he was honored with the degree of major-general. He published 40 scientific researches and education supporting textbooks. He was awarded with Soviet "For Working Courage" medal, "ARM Excellent Student of People's Education" badge, ARM Ministry of Internal Affairs, Yerevan IA Department, ARM Ministry of Education and Science, ARM Ministry of Defense, Yerevan's Kentron (central) community's diplomas.



## GHUKASOV IVAN

*Lieutenant-General of RF International Academy of the Problems of National Security (2006)*

Ivan Ghukasi Ghukasov (born in 08/18/1933, Baku) is a figure of the Soviet Army and Security Service, Army and Security Service of the Second Republic of Armenia, Academician of RF International Academy of the Problems of National Security. In 1950 he left the secondary school in Baku. In 1955 he graduated from Kharkov Tank Commanders' College, in 1963 - Engineering Tank Faculty of the USSR AF Moscow Panzer Troops, in 1966 - USSR AF Military Diplomatic Academy. In 1955-1958 he was a commander of platoon in the unit of Nakhichevan of the Transcaucasian Military County. In 1966-1975 he served in the special intelligence bodies of Yerevan-located units of the Transcaucasian Military County. In 1981-1988 he served in Afghanistan, created more than 20 residencies in that country and out of its borders. In 1988 he was demobilized and transferred to Yerevan. In 1988-1991 he was the Vice Director of Scientific Industrial Union of Accounting Technique and Programming of ASSR, then - RA. In 1989 he formed a self-defensive detachment in that union. In 1991-1992 he was the Head of Intelligence Department of ARM State Committee of Defense, in 1992-1993 - Head of Intelligence Department of the General Staff - Deputy Chief of the General Staff of ARM AF, in 1993 - Adviser to ARM Minister of Defense. In 1996-1999 he served in ARM State Security Committee. In 1999 he retired and transferred to Moscow. He received the degree of colonel of security. For many years he has been the Deputy Chief of RF International Academy of the Problems of National Security. In 2001, in Rostov-on-Don, in Russian, he published the book of "Eminent General of Armenian Nation, Lieutenant-General Hrach Hmayaki Andreasian."



## MANUKYAN LEVON

*Lieutenant-General of RF International Academy of the Problems of National Security (2006)*

Levon Karleni Manukyan (born in 06/19/1956, Riga) is a figure of RF Security Service, Doctor, Professor (2000) of Economy of Adam Smith University, Academician of the International Academy of Information (2002), Academician of RF K. E. Tsiolkovsky Academy of Astronautics (1988), Honorable Employee of RF Communication (1996), "Man of the Year" (1988) of the Biographical Institute of the USA. In 1978 he graduated from Moscow Electrotechnical Institute of Communications, in 1985 - Moscow Institute of Management. In 1979-1981 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1981-1985 he was an employee of central apparatus of the USSR Ministry of Communication, in 1985 - 2005 - General Director of the Federal



State Enterprise of "Stamp", at the same time, the First Deputy of the President of RF Academy of Security, Defense, Problems of Law and Order. The works were on the problems of economics of publishing and distribution of state stamps. In 2004 he was honored with the degree of major-general. He was awarded with RF Peter I the 1st and the 2nd, Alexander Nevsky the 1st, M. Lomonosov the 1st degree (2006), Saint Sergey Radonezhsky of the Russian Orthodox Church (2003), Saint John from Jerusalem of Malta covenant (2003) orders, French medal of Napoleon Bonaparte.

## SARGSYAN SERGEY

*Lieutenant-General of RF International Academy  
of the Problems of National Security (02/26/2006)*



Sergey (Allaverdi) Timuri Sargsyan (born in 1945, NKR, Sarnaghbyur) is a figure of the RF Security Service, Doctor of Technical Sciences (1998), Doctor of Philosophical Sciences (2003), Grand-Doctor of Philosophy (2003), professor (1998), academician (2002), honorable member of the Royal Academy of England, honored figure of RF Science (2004), laureate of the awards after Mikhayil Lomonosov (2001), Yuri Andropov (2002), he was honored with the golden medal after S. Korolyov (2002). In 1964, with a golden medal, he left the Secondary School of the city of Aghdam, in 1969 - Baku Oil and Chemistry Institute. In 1969-1995 he carried out labor and scientific activities in the structures of the union system of the USSR (then RF) Ministry of Electrotechnical and Electronic Industry: he was in different offices. In 1995-1999 he was the chief specialist of the association of "The Astronautics to People." In 1999 he was appointed as a member of Chamber Board of nature Protection and Natural Resources attached to RF President, in 2001 - Vice President of the RF Academy of Security, Defense, and the Problems of Law and Order. He fulfilled various technical examinations. The works published by him in recent years were on the issues of scientific and practical application of marketing, individual's education and upbringing in the field of philosophy, self-knowledge of civil society. In 2005, in Saint Petersburg, he published in Russian the valuable work of "Artsakh-Karabakh Encyclopedia." He was awarded with Peter the Great the 2nd degree, Lomonosov, Saint Stanislav, "For the Development of Russian Science and Economy" orders, international higher award "Vernadsky Gold Star" of inter-academic union, a golden medal "For the Renaissance of Russian Science and Economy", with the symbol of "RF Knight of Science and Culture", with the medals "Marshal Baghramian" of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Armenia, "Maternal Gratitude" of NKR Union of Mothers.

## MAJOR-GENERALS

### AVAGYAN ARTHUR

*Major-General of RF International Academy of the Problems of National Security  
(04/14/2001)*

**Arthur Zhorzhiki Avagyan** (born in 09/22/1958, ARM district of Tavush, c. Berd) is a figure of medical service, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Medical Service of ARM Armed Forces. In 1975 he left NO. 1 Secondary School of Berd, in 1982 - Faculty of Medicine of Yerevan Medical Institute with the qualification of general therapist. In 1983-1997 he served in the hospital of the system of ASSR, then ARM Ministry of Internal Affairs, from the position of Doctor Ordinator reaching the position of Deputy Chief of MIA Medical Department. In 1997-1999 he was the Deputy on Medical Branch of the Chief of the Central Clinical Hospital of ARM Ministry of Defense, Chief of Medical Department, President of Military Medical Committee. In 1999 he was demobilized. In 2001 he was called up and was appointed as the Head of the Medical Department of the Chief of the Hospital. In 2002-2004 he was the Head of ARM MD Vanadzor Hospital, in 2004-2006 - Stationary of ARM MD Military Medical Department and Head of the Department Organizing Ambulatory Medical Service. In 2007 he was appointed as the Vice President on Medical Branch of "St. Nerses Shnorhali" Scientific Medical Center. In 1990-1994 he participated in the liberation battle of Artsakh both as a doctor and a soldier. He participated in the defensive battles of the regions of Western Armenia, excelled in the defensive battles of Goris, Vardenis, Kapan, Kashatagh humanitarian bridge, liberation battles of Karvachar and Mrav. From 2006 he has been the leader of medical service of the construction against the terrorism of the region. He is a member of "Tavush" patriotic union.



### BARSEGHYAN LAVRENTI

*Major-General of RF International Academy of the Problems  
of National Security (2005)*

**Lavrenti Ashoti Barseghyan** (born in 01/07/1937, Yerevan - 2015, Yerevan) is a scientific-public figure, Candidate of Historical Sciences (1964), Doctor (1998), Academician of International Scientific Academy of the Problems of National Security, Member of Presidency of the same academy, President of the Armenian Branch of the same academy (2003), Academician of the International Academy of Sciences on Nature and Society. In 1954 he left the Faculty of History of Yerevan State University. In 1959-1961 he was the First Secretary of ALCUY Spandarian Regional Committee, in 1961-1964 - Researcher of the Institute of Archeology and Ethnography of ASSR Academy of Sciences, in 1964-1967 - Deputy



and Secretary of Yerevan City Council, in 1967-1968 - Deputy Chief of the Department of Preservation and Restoration of Monuments of ASSR state Committee of Construction. In 1968-1972 he led the restoration works of Erebuni Fortress, Garni Temple, Hovhannes Tumanian's House-Museum in Dsegh. In 1985-1986 he was the Director of Sport and Concert Complex of Yerevan, in 1986-1988 - General Director of Concert Tour Union of "Hayglkhamerg" and a member of the board of ASSR Ministry of Culture, in 1988-1991 - Chief of the Department of Preservation and Restoration of the Monuments of ASSR History and Culture, in 1992-1995 - Deputy on General Issues of the President of ARM National Academy of Sciences, in 1995-2006 - Director of the Museum-Institute of Armenian Genocide, in 2004-2006, at the same time, Director of Sardarapat Memorial. In 2008 he was elected as the Head of the Chair of Museology of the Faculty of Culture of Armenian State Pedagogical University after Kh. Abovyan. He is an author of many monographs, scientific articles. He was awarded with ARM "Movses Khorenatsi" medal, "Blue Cross" order of the European Academy of Natural Sciences, "Frityof Nansen" golden memorial-medal.

### FIDANYAN ARSEN

*Colonel of RA Police (1998)*

*Major-General of RF IAPNS (02.23.2011)*



**Arsen Aghasu Fidanyan** (born in 05/22/1950, Javakheti, Akhalkalaki region, v. Ghazakh) is a police employee, associate of Armenian Scientific and Technological Academy, academician of Moscow International Scientific Academy on National Security Issues, Vice-President of the Association of International Humanitarian Issues of Human Rights (2010), master of sport on boxing (1970). In 1967 he left Georgia Zugdidi Russian Secondary School, in 1973 Yerevan Electro-Technical College, in 1982 Moscow Law Academy of USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1967-1971 he served in the Soviet Army. In 1973 he began his service in ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1973-1974 he was an engineer of Yerevan city department, in 1974-1976 inspector of the same department, in 1976-1980 inspector of Conservation Department, in 1980-1991 he was a chief of Conservation Department of Yerevan Orjonikidze region, in 1991-1993 he was a chief of Conservation Department of Shahumyan region, in 1993-1999 commander of the battalion of the operative regiment of of RA Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1999 he retired. In 1980 he participated in Moscow Olympiad in the cover of the detachment of ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1990-1993 he participated in the defense for Armenian borders and Artsakh War. In December 1990, alongside the soldiers of Internal Affairs Ministry

he defended Ijevan-Noyemberyan borders, in May 1991, on the position of the headquarters chief of the battalion of Yerevan Department of Internal Affairs, he participated in the military acts in the borders of Vardenis, in February 1993, on the position of Police Battalion Commander he participated in the defense of Goris borders, Kashatagh humane passageway, Karvachar liberation battles. In 2003 he was elected as a vice-president of veterans of Yerevan Shahumyan region of RA Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 2009 he was the President of Veterans Council of Artsakh War. In 2006-2009 he was the President of Human Rights Monitoring group of RA Police. In 2010 he founded "Knights' Academy" non-governmental organization. He was awarded with RA Ministry of Defense "Andranik Ozanyan", First Brigade, Bombers Battalion, Artsakh War Veterans' Jubilee, NKR "Maternal Gratitude", Soviet more than a dozen medals.

### **KASPAROV ROBERT**

*Major-General of RF International Academy of the Problems of National Security  
(03/23/2005)*

**Robert Grigori Kasparov (Gasparyan)** (born in 08/27/1939, Baku - 04/08/2007, Yerevan) is an economic figure, Colonel of Police of the Republic of Armenia (1993), His ancestors go back to the region of Hadrut of Artsakh. In 1927 he left Baku NO. 47 Secondary School, in 1968 - Baku Pedagogical Institute, in 1980 - USSR MIA Kiev F. Dzerzhinsky Higher School with the qualification of a lawyer-legist. In 1957-1960 he was a worker of Baku NO. 4 Shoe Factory. In 1960 he passed to Kosmomol work. In 1970-1975 he was the Head of the Department of Military Defense and Sports of ALCUY Lvov Regional Committee. On November 15, 1975, according to the decision of the regional committee of Lvov he was sent to service to the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1975-1985 he was the Head of the Department of Criminal Intelligence, then - Service, of IA Department of the district of Lvov, in 1985-1988 - Head of the Department of Criminal Intelligence of IA Department of Baku, in 1988 - 1990 - Chief of the Criminal Reconnaissance of the Special Region of Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region. On September 5, 1990, he began serving in the system of IA Ministry of the republic of Armenia. In 1990-1992 he was the Head of ARM MIA PDSI Department of Operative Reconnaissance, in 1992-1994 - Deputy Commander of ARM MIA PDSI, in 1994-1995 - Chief of the Secret Department of the ARM MIA Department of Internal Forces. In 1995-1998 he served in the system of the Ministry of ARM National Security. In 1998 he retired. In 1998 he was appointed as the Deputy of General Director of "Prometey -Khimprom" Closed Joint-Stock



Company. He had active participation in the detection and neutralization work of armed criminals and in the work of the defense of ARM borders. He was awarded with "USSR MIA Excellent Man" badge, "MIA Veteran", NKR "Maternal Gratitude" (2002), "Fritof Nansen" (2002) medals. He was an honorable member, the Deputy President of the non-governmental organization of "Unity" of former Baku people-compatriots.

#### HAKOBYAN K.V.

*Major-General of RF International Academy of the Problems of National Security*  
**K.V.Hakobyan** (there is no biographical information) is a public figure. Now he is in the office of the Vice President of the National Committee on the Branch of Awards of the Russian Federation and he is the President of the Armenian Branch of RF International Academy of the Problems of National Security.

#### INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON STRUGGLE AGAINST THE ORGANIZED CRIME, TERRORISM AND CORRUPTION (ICOCRIM)

#### PAPIKYAN GAREGIN

*Major-General of ICOCRIM*

**Garegin Samveli Papikyan** (there is no biographical information) is a public figure. Now he is in the office of Deputy Chief-Head of Department of the Russian Bureau of the International Committee on Struggle against the Organized Crime, Terrorism and Corruption.



#### INTERNATIONAL POLICE CORPORATION

#### HAYRIYAN KAREN

*Major General of International Police Corporation (12/17/2006)*

**Karen Eduardi Hayryan** (born in 03/30/1966, Yerevan) is a public figure. In 1983 he left Yerevan NO. 136 Secondary School after Artyom Mikoyan, in 1992 - Law Faculty of State University after Taras Shevchenko of the city of Tiraspol of Ukraine. In 1984-1986 he served in the Soviet army. In 1993-1996 he was a lawyer in the Department of Health of the region of Odessa of Ukraine, in 1997-2002 - Assistant to the Head of the Department of Economic Issues of Security Department of the Coordination Committee of Ukraine.



In 2003 he was appointed as the deputy Chief of Economic Security Department of the department of the President of Ukraine. He cooperates with the International Police Corporation, which is registered and is valid in 141 countries. He was awarded with the orders of "White Cross" (2006) for the service to the State of Ukraine, "In Honor of High Respect" (2007) of the International Police Corporation.

## ON BEHALF OF THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR

### MAJOR GENERALS

#### DANIELYAN MIKAYEL

*Colonel of NKR Army*

*Major-General of the Russian Emperor (2002)*

**Mikayel Abrahami Danielyan** (born in 01/31/1951, NKR, c.Stepanakert) is a colonel of NKR Army, public figure. In 1968 left Khanaberd Secondary School of the region of Askeran, in 1974 - Yerevan Peculiarly Specialized Police School of ASSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 1985, with honors, Academy of the USSR ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1969-1971 he served in the soviet army. In 1974-1988 he served in IA Department of Hrazdan of ASSR Ministry of Internal affairs. On March 3, 1988, he left for Stepanakert voluntarily. He was in different offices. From December 1991 to May 14, 1994, he was the Deputy Minister of NKR Internal Affairs. On May 10, 1992, at the same time, he was appointed as the first commandant of the liberated city of Shushi. He had active participation in Artsakhian struggle. He was awarded with a lot of Soviet medals.



## JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF UKRAINIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

#### KHACHATRYAN GURGEN

*Colonel-General (10/10/2008)*

**Gurgen Karleni Khachatryan** (born in 01/02/1959, the region of Ejmiatsin, v.Arshaluys - 2008, Yerevan) is a public figure, lawyer. In 1976 he left the Secondary School of Arshaluys, then - Motorway Technical College of Artik and the Correspondence Course of Law Faculty of Yerevan State University. In the village he worked as a postman, water distributor. At the beginning of 1980s he settled down in Ukraine. He was the First Deputy of the President of the United Coordinating Committee of Law Enforcement and Military



Organizations of Ukraine. On March 24, 2007, he was honored with the degree of lieutenant-general. He was awarded with the orders of the 1st degree of the United Coordinating Committee of Law Enforcement and Military Organizations of Ukraine (2006), "Faith, Will, Honor" (2007), "For Active Work" medal (2005), "Nestor - Annalist" the 2nd of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, "St. Ilya Muromets" the 1st degree orders.

## APPENDIX 7

### FIGURES OF THE SCOUT MOVEMENT

#### ABGARYAN LEVON

*Group Leader-General (1916)*

**Levon Abgaryan** (the date of birth is unknown, he was born in Sasno Mshegh Village-01/17/1866, Beirut) is a figure of Scout Movement. At the beginning of 1910s, in Constantinople, he dedicated himself to the body building of Armenians becoming the founder-pioneer of the Scout Movement among Armenians. He had great role in the work of collecting orphans from Mesopotamian deserts in 1915-1918 and became the savior of thousands of lives. He was a teacher of gymnastics in the orphanage of Chipeyl in Lebanon. Settling down in the city of Aleppo of Syria and focusing on that place, in the field of gymnastics he served three sequential generations. He was a known figure also in Cyprus and Lebanon.

#### CHERAZ VAHAN

*Group Leader-General (1918)*

**Vahan Gaspari Cheraz** (born in 08/16/1886, Constantinople-1927, a victim of the Soviet usurpation) is a figure of the Scout Movement. He received his primary education at Constantinople Armenian and French Schools, higher education - in France and England. In 1909, in Constantinople, he founded "Tork" Gymnastics Union. In 1912-1914 he lived and acted in the city of Marcel. At the beginning of World War I he came to the Caucasus over Romania and became a soldier of the 1st volunteer regiment of Andranik. He participated in the battles of the regions of Dilman, Archesh. In 1915 he entered liberated Van, in 1916 he participated in the liberation and defense of Datvan, Bitlis, in 1917, in the cover of the regiment of Colonel Torgom he participated in the battles of the fronts of Karno, Erzurum. In 1918, in the cover of Andranik's unit, he participated in the battles of Julfa, Khoy, Yayji, Nakhichevan. In 1918 he passed to Constantinople and he was a translator of general commanders' center of the English Army. Here, in November of 1918, he became a co-founder of the organization "Armenian Gymnastic General Union", Group Leader-General (Trainer-Chief Scout) of the Scout Movement. On the invitation of the Government of the First Republic of Armenia, in summer of 1920 he returned to Yerevan in order to carry on a body building and scout movement in the country. That year he became one of the founders of football in Armenia and in Kars he published the



magazine "Armenian Brave Man." After the annexation (military occupation) of Armenia by the Soviet Russia he stayed in Armenia and in 1921, after the moving away of Turks, he was appointed as the Head of the Scout and Constructional Affairs of the American Relief Orphan Care Foundation of Gyumri. Due to his high-quality work, only with the help of 15 educators, until 1924, before the stopping of Scout Movement by the Soviet authorities, he educated about 30 thousand orphans. Because of rejecting the proposal of becoming Soviet official he was subjected to suppressions. In 1924 he was imprisoned for more than half a year, after which he passed to Tbilisi and here he was shot in December, 1927. Mainly due to his, the first organizer's efforts of the sports movement, on the threshold of World War I and Armenian 4th Olympic Games (August of 1914), there were 65 sports clubs of different names in the Western Armenia.

### MKHITARYAN LEVON

*Group Leader-General (1992)*



**Levon Arami Mkhitarian** (born in 07/01/1952, Yerevan) is a figure of the Scout Movement. In 1969 he left Yerevan NO. 36 Secondary School after Raffi, in 1975 - Faculty of Radiophysics of Yerevan State Engineering Institute. In 1975-1977 he was an engineer, senior engineer of Yerevan Branch of the All-Union Institute of Radiophysical Measurements, then - leading engineer-constructor, head of sub-department of the scientific-industrial union of local industry, in 1977-1978 - Researcher, Applicant of Yerevan Institute of Stones and Silicates (he became an author of a number of innovative proposals), in 1978-1990 - representative of Armenian, Georgian and Azerbaijanian SSRs of "Dolyur" industrial union of Chelyabinsk the USSR Military Industrial Complex, then - Head of the Caucasian Bureau (he was the representative on the branch of the Republic of Armenia until 1994). He received the title of the Soviet AF senior officer. In January of 1988, in Armenia, he restored the Scout Movement: in the Regional Council of Yerevan 26 Commissaries (Arabkir) he registered the organization of "National Gymnastic General Union of Haykazuns" (NGGUH). Later, ARM Ministry of Justice registered "National Gymnastic Union of Haykazuns" (NGUH, 1991), then reregistered "National Union of Haykazuns" (NUH) organizations. He was elected as an Honorable Chairman of "Armenian Brave Men" National Scout Cadet-Nobiliary Union of Haykazuns, Honorable President of the organization of "National Union of Haykazuns" (2005), he was appointed as the Director, Commander-in-Chief, Group Leader-General of "Poqr Mher" Military Cadet-Nobiliary Educational Complex State Non-Profit Organization (2001). With the help of his wife and daughter, in the RA, he founded the union of "Astghik" of girl scouts (1996), which

is a member of the International Union of Girl Scouts (in 2005 it was recognized as the best organization of Europe). The organization of "National Union of Haykazuns" publishes the scout periodical newspaper of "Haykazunk" (from 1990), "Poqr Mher" weekly (from 2005). In 1988-2006, in this scout system, about 65 thousand children were educated. He brought significant benefits to the Artsakhian War. "Nor Berd" military educational Mountain Jaeger Center, founded in Hrazdan canyon in 1991, prepared about two thousand officers and soldiers, 25 of which died in the Artsakhian War, many were injured. With AN-2 Planes of "Dolyur" industrial union, which were under his jurisdiction, in 1992-1994 he organized a wide range of assistance to fighting Artsakh. He was awarded with the medal of ARM Ministry of Defense, the orders of 1st degree Symbol of Honor of "National Union of Haykazuns" (1992), "Eagle" of the Scout Movement of the USA (1999), "Scout Symbol" (2005).

## ABBREVIATIONS

ACP - Armenian Communist Party  
AD - Air Defense  
ALCUY - Armenian Leninist Communist Youth Union  
AMS - Academy of Medical Sciences  
ANA - Armenian National Army  
AR(B)C - Armenian Revolutionary (Bolshevik) Committee  
ARF - the Armenian Revolutionary Federation  
AS - Academy of Sciences  
ASSR - Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic  
ASSR - Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic  
ASSR - Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic  
AUCP(B) - All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik)  
AULCUY - All-Union Leninist Communist Union of Youth  
CIS - the Commonwealth of Independent States  
CPC - Council of People's Commissars  
CPSU - Communist Party of the Soviet Union  
CSTO - the Collective Security Treaty Organization  
DA - Defense Army  
DOSAAF - Freewill Society for the Army, Aviation and Navy Support  
EANE - Exhibition of Achievements of National Economy  
FRG - Federal Republic of Germany  
GDR - German Democratic Republic (former East Germany)  
GKP - Session of PB of the Central Committee (in Russian)  
GS - General Staff  
GULAG - Glavnoe Upravlenie Ispravitel'no-Trudovykh Lagerci (former Soviet Union Chief Directorate of Forced Labor Camps)  
KGB - Committee for State Security  
Komkor - Commander of the Corps  
LCUY - Lenin Communist Union of Youth  
MIA - the Ministry of Internal Affairs  
MND - Ministry of National Defense  
NAS - National Academy of Sciences  
NKAO - The Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast  
NKR - Nagorno-Karabakh Republic  
NS - National Security  
NSM - National Security Ministry  
OBKhSS - Department against Misappropriation of Socialist Property  
OSCE - Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe  
PB - Provincial Board  
PCIA - the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs  
PCPO - Patriotic and Charity Public Organization  
PDSI - Police Detachment of Special Importance  
RA - the Republic of Armenia  
RC(B)P - Russian Communist (Bolshevik) Party  
RF - Russian Federation  
RF IAPNS - RF International Academy of the Problems of National Security

RSDWP - the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party  
RSFSR - Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic  
SDC - Self-Defense Committee  
SNPO - Society for Nonprofit Organizations  
UNO - United Nations Organisation  
USA - the United States of America  
USPA - United State Political Administration  
USSR - the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
YVU - Yerkrpah Volunteer Union  
YVU - Young Volunteers Association

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