

**Russian Army in Manchuria
February-December 1904**

Commander-in-Chief: General Kuropatkin

1st Army: General Linievitch

2nd Siberian Corps: Lieutenant General Sassulich
5th Division, East Siberian Rifles
12 Battalions & 4 batteries

3rd Siberian Corps: Lieutenant General Ivanoff
3rd Division, East Siberian Rifles
12 Battalions & 4 batteries
6th Division, East Siberian Rifles
12 Battalions & 4 batteries

4th Siberian Corps: Lieutenant General Zarubaieff
2nd Division, East Siberian Rifles
16 Battalions & 8 batteries
6th Division, East Siberian Rifles
16 Battalions & 8 batteries

Cavalry Division: Lieutenant General Rennenkamp
Trans-Baikal Cossack Division (24 sqns)

2nd Army: General Grippenbergr

8th Corps: Lieutenant General Mylov
14th Infantry Division (16 Battalions & 6 batteries)

10th Corps: Lieutenant General Serptitsky
9th Infantry Division (16 Battalions & 6 batteries)
31st Infantry Division (16 Battalions & 6 batteries)

1st Siberian Corps: Lieutenant General Stackell
1st Division, East Siberian Rifles
12 Battalions & 4 batteries
9th Division, East Siberian Rifles
12 Battalions & 4 batteries

5th Siberian Corps: Lieutenant General Demboffsky
54th Infantry Division (16 Battalions & 6 batteries)
71st Infantry Division (16 Battalions & 6 batteries)

3rd Army: General Bilderling

1st Corps: Lieutenant General Meyendorff
22nd Infantry Division (16 Battalions & 6 batteries)
37th Infantry Division (16 Battalions & 6 batteries)

17th Corps: Lieutenant General Soboreff
51st Infantry Division (16 Battalions & 6 batteries)
72nd Infantry Division (16 Battalions & 6 batteries)

Cavalry Corps: Lieutenant General Mistchenko

4th Brigade, Amur Cossacks (12 sqns)
Trans-Baikal Cossack Division (24 sqns)
Orenburg Cossack Division (24 sqns)
4th Don Cossack Division (24 sqns)
Caucasian Cavalry Brigade (12 sqns)
2nd Dragoon Brigade (12 sqns)
Other Cavalry: (34 sqns)
Other Artillery: (36 batteries)

Note: Each Division had three regiments. Each regiment had four battalions of four companies. The wartime strength of a regiment was 79 officers, 7 officials, 3,855 NCOs and men, and 442 noncombatants. The strength of a cavalry squadron averaged 150 men and there were 6-8 guns per battery.

Theoretical Strengths as of February 1904

	Men
1st, 2nd, 3rd, & 4th East Siberian Rifle Brigades	30,992
5th & 6th East Siberian Brigades	15,496
7th East Siberian Rifle Brigade	11,540
8th East Siberian Rifle Brigade	7,748
2nd Brigade, 31st Infantry Division	7,748
2nd Brigade, 35th Infantry Division	7,748
9th East Siberian Rifle Brigade	7,748
1st Siberian Reserve Infantry Brigade	3,032

	Sqns	Men
Primorsk Dragoon Regiment	6	919
1st Nerchinsk Trans-Baikal Cossack Regiment	6	889
1st Chita Trans-Baikal Cossack Regiment	6	889
1st Argun Trans-Baikal Cossack Regiment	6	889
1st Berkhne-Udinsk Trans-Baikal Cossack Regiment	6	889
Amur Cossack Division	3	443
Ussuri Cossack Division	2	167

	Btrys	Men	Guns
1st East Siberian Artillery Regiment	8	2,122	64
2nd East Siberian Artillery Regiment	4	984	32
Trans Baikal Cossack Horse Artillery	2	476	12
East Siberian Rifle Artillery Division	3	783	24
Trans-Baikal Artillery Division	2	522	16
31st Artillery Brigade	3	783	24
35th Artillery Brigade	3	783	24

	Cos	Men
1st & 2nd East Siberian Sapper Battalions	8	1,612
3rd East Siberian Sapper Battalion	4	806
Kuan-tung Sapper Company	1	279

British General Staff, The Russo-Japanese War, His Majesty's Stationary Office, London, 1906-1908.

Wood, O. E., From the Yalu to Port Arthur, An Epitome of the First Period of the Russo-Japanese War, Franklin Publishing Co., Kansas City, MO, 1905

Tretyakov, Lt.Gen. N., A My Experiences at Nan Shan and Port Arthur with the Fifth East Siberian Rifles, Hugh Rees, Ltd., London, 1911.

Copyright GFN 1992.