***Oleg Mikhin***

**The hierarchies of self-identities of the high-ranking Russian Empire’s officers of the Polish origin**

As a result of the suppression of the November uprising of 1830-1831 representatives of the military elites of the Kingdom of Poland were incorporated into the Russian imperial army. Faced with a number of restrictions on the military service, nevertheless, by the second half of the 19th century the Poles had played a crucial role in the functioning of the military apparatus of the Russian Empire and occupied an important niche in the hierarchy of the highest officers. –

In 1887 among the 32,806 officers of the Russian army, about 2,900 people (9% of the total) were of the Polish origin. For comparison, the Russians among the officer corps – 58%, Germans – 23%. In 1912 among 48,615 officers 5.4% (2,625 people) were the Poles, second only to the Russians (87.2%, 42,392 people). 3.2% (42 people) of the Russian army’s generals were represented by the Poles, which is comparable to the number of the Germans in this category – 6.3% (82 people).

It is important to compare various factors that influenced the careers of high-ranking officers of the Polish origin in the late Russian Empire. In this work, an attempt is made to reconstruct their hierarchies of self-identifications, systematizing such main components as national, religious, social factors, and the principles of military honor and loyalty to the House of Romanov.

The main sources are the ego documents of the generals Jan Jacyna (1864–1930), Józef Dowbor-Muśnicki (1867–1937) and Bronisław Grąbczewski (1855–1926). Their memoirs contains many examples of self-reflection and definition of self-identification, demonstrating the complexity of interethnic relations in the late Russian Empire. The hierarchies of self-identifications of the aforementioned generals were characterized mainly by the prevalence of national factor and principles of military honor but they also demonstrate the individuality of each case due to another factors’ impact.

The study makes it possible to supply the understanding of the behavioral strategies of the Poles among the military elites of the late Russian Empire and to clarify the models of interaction between them and their Russian colleagues.