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FROM THE HISTORY OF MOVEMENT IN THE FEDOROVSKY DISTRICT AT THE LATE OF THE XIX - BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURIES

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This article reveals one of the important historical stages in the formation of the multiethnic population of the present Fedorovsky district. The works of native scientists, historians, as well as archival data and publications in the media of that period are analyzed. The process of resettlement of Ukrainian and Russian peasants to the territory of the modern Fedorovsky district is described. Using reliable archival material, the authors highlight the natural and climatic conditions of the Kustanai district, the use of the territory characterized as «continuous feather grass steppe with excellent meadows» as pastures for nomads not only of the entire region, but also for the Kyrgyz of the Syr-Darya and Ural regions. The article notes that the allocation of land both for the county center and for resettlement settlements often met not only dissatisfaction, but also open resistance from the local population. which gives, in our opinion, a fairly objective picture of the settlement of Kustanai and the emergence of the first resettlement settlements.

Key words: Kustanay district, resettlement, settlement, settlement, local population.

ИЗ ИСТОРИИ ПЕРЕСЕЛЕНИЯ В ФЕДОРОВСКИЙ РАЙОН В КОНЦЕ XIX – НАЧАЛЕ XX ВЕКОВ

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В данной статье раскрывается один из важных исторических этапов в формировании полиэтнического населения нынешнего Федоровского района. Анализируются труды отечественных ученых, историков, также архивные данные и публикации в СМИ того периода. Описан процесс переселения украинских и русских крестьян на территорию современного Федоровского района. Используя достоверный архивный материал, авторы освещают природно-климатические условия Кустанайского уезда, использование территории, характеризующейся как «сплошной ковыльной степью с превосходными лугами» в качестве пастбищ для кочевников не только всей области, но и для киргизов Сыр-Дарьинской и Уральской областей. В статье отмечено, что выделение земель как под уездный центр, так и под переселенческие поселки нередко встречало не только недовольство, но и открытое сопротивление местного населения, который даёт, на наш взгляд, достаточно объективную картину заселения Кустаная и возникновения первых переселенческих посёлков.

Ключевые слова: Кустанайский уезд, переселение, заселение, поселение, местное население.

ХІХ ҒАСЫРДЫҢ АЯҒЫ – ХХ ҒАСЫРДЫҢ БАСЫНДА ФЕДОРОВ АУДАНЫНА ҚОНЫС АУДАРУ ТАРИХЫНАН

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Бұл мақалада қазіргі Федоров ауданының көпэтносты халқының қалыптасуындағы маңызды тарихи кезеңдердің бірі ашылады. Отандық ғалымдардың, тарихшылардың еңбектері, сондай-ақ сол кезеңдегі мұрағат деректері мен БАҚ-тағы жарияланымдар талданады. Украин және орыс шаруаларын қазіргі Федоров ауданының аумағына көшіру процесі сипатталған. Авторлар сенімді мұрағат материалдарын пайдалана отырып, Қостанай уезінің табиғи-климаттық жағдайын, «тамаша шалғынды тұтас бетегелі дала» ретінде сипатталатын аумақты тек бүкіл облыстың ғана емес, сонымен қатар Сыр-Дария және Орал облыстарының қырғыздары жайылым ретінде пайдаланғаны туралы түсінік береді. Мақалада уездік орталыққа да, қоныс аударатын ауылдарға да жер бөлу көбінесе наразылықпен ғана емес, сонымен бірге жергілікті халықтың ашық қарсылығымен де кездесетіні атап өтілді, бұл, біздің ойымызша, Қостанайдың қоныстануы мен алғашқы қоныс аударатын ауылдардың пайда болуының объективті көрінісін береді.

Түйінді сөздер: Қостанай уезі, қоныс аудару, қоныстандыру, жергілікті халық.

Introduction. Studying the history of the Fedorovsky region through the works of native scientists, archival data, articles, publications that are associated with the study of the history of the Fedorovsky region of the XIX - XX centuries is the goal of the study as a whole. The tsarist government constantly increased its presence in the steppe, moved from military measures to administrative measures, and then began to vigorously carry out the resettlement of peasants from the European part of the empire to the steppe.

The purpose of this article is to describe the process of the beginning of resettlement, respectively, the settlement of the territory of the Kustanai district, using reliable archival material.

It should be noted that the new district did not have its own district center on its territory, which was either in the village of Nikolaevskaya (on the bank of Ayat), or in Troitsk. The question of building a city on Tobol near the Kustanai ford was finally resolved in 1879. Orenburg Governor-General N.A. Kryzhanovsky, military governor A.P. Konstantinovich, colonel of the General Staff, geodesist Tillo, architect Vebel, district chief A. Sipailov and others. It is true that the city was named after its place of birth, and not vice versa [1].

It is important to note that the road to this has been long. Here is what you can read about Kustanai in the dictionary of Brockhaus and Efron: «Kustanai is a city in the Turgai region, 919 versts from Orenburg on the Tobol River. Kostanay has grown with astonishing rapidity to the American model. The extraordinary fertility of the soil surrounding it, the non-stop growth of trade and industry allows it to compete with Orenburg, Troitsk and other cities» [2].

As Brockhaus points out: the construction of an urban settlement on the Kustanai tract was committed just at the time when the resettlement movement took on enormous proportions. The migrant peasants were amazed by the freedom and abundance of land, especially in the Kustanai tract. Without any benefits, benefits, with one hard hard work, they created a vast Russian settlement here, next to which a

Tatar settlement grew up. In the new place there was a church, the volost administration of the volost court, collections, tenths and other accessories of the Russian rural community, including inns and baths.

Main part. In 1884 (according to other sources in 1882), the district government was transferred from Troitsk to Kostanay. Soon a postal road was built to the city of Troitsk, «bakery shops», an exemplary factory stable with 500 manufacturers was established, city bourgeois and public administration was introduced, several schools were opened, quite abundant donations were attracted for the construction of the first cathedral church in the region, 2 fairs, etc.

On October 1, 1893, the settlement of Kostanay «was elevated to the status of a city named Nikolaevsk. But since the same name bears two more cities (Nikolaevsk-on-Amur and the county town of the Samara province), then on February 8, 1895, an order was issued to assign the name of Nikolayevsk to Kustanai, and to the Nikolaevsky district of Kustanaysky.

It was highlighted about the natural and climatic data of the county: the county occupies a space of 70,833 sq. versts, incl. under the lakes 5819 sq. versts. The surface of the district is mostly flat, steppe, only in places interrupted by insignificant hills. The soil is mostly black earth, in places loamy, but capable of cultivation. Wheat of very high quality is successfully cultivated in the vicinity of Kustanai.

Almost the entire area of the district is represented by a continuous feather-grass steppe with excellent meadows. Kostanay uyezd is a common nomadic place for nomads not only of the entire region, but also for the Kyrgyz of the Syr Darya and Ural regions. In total, up to 50 thousand wagons (about 200 thousand Kyrgyz) migrate annually to the county and are accommodated by birth. The ways of wandering are determined here by the law, based on the age of the use of the steppes. The slightest deviation from nomadic routes often leads to bloodshed and death of livestock. The average number of livestock in the county over the past 11 years was: camels - 11451 heads, horses - 353638, cattle - 141149, sheep - 357682 heads. Agriculture is developing rather quickly to the detriment of cattle breeding» [3, p.47].

«In the last decade, many thousands of peasant heads raved about Kustanai. The land here is thirty kopecks per tithe a year, and the tithe is four thousand square fathoms. Mowing grass on Tobol for three days, enough for the whole winter. Wheat in a good year will give birth to 300 poods. And the peasants' heads spun, and the migratory wagons stretched out.

Months pass by on the road in ordeals. But a man feels like he is in a man's paradise. The next year, twenty new dugouts are added to the first two dugouts. Another hundred the next, two hundred a year later. According to Tobol, about 35 thousand people settled in approximately this manner in ten years» [3, p.47].

According to the «Regulations» of 1868, the Kazakh population was subject to per-ticket taxes. Article 119 stated that « the lands occupied by the Kyrgyz are state property». These lands, according to Article 120, «are in the unlimited use of nomads on the basis of the customs and rules of the» Steppe Regulations. «However, this proclaimed indefiniteness was soon forgotten, especially since the «Regulations» left the state with the right to alienate the land, « which could be superfluous for the nomads, as needed». This was how lawlessness was legalized, which soon led to the actual mass expulsion of the Kazakhs from the best lands to the waterless and barren steppes and semi-deserts. The forms of land use that existed among the Kazakhs before the adoption of the « Regulations», as noted above, took centuries to develop. They were based on borrowing law, i.e. actual ownership of pastures by a clan or clan group. These groups isolated and wandered away from one another, each had its own established nomad camps. As the population became denser, a shortage began to be felt, primarily in winter pastures (kystau), so winter quarters began to come into the exclusive use of certain groups of the population. Later, with the aggravation of the land issue, the clans began to attach to the winter camps a part of the summer pastures (jailau), which were traditionally considered a common property. Spring and autumn pastures (kokteu and kuzeu) appeared. In winter camps and spring-autumn pastures, Kazakhs set up auls, arable lands, and hay. Dzhailyau served as a place of migrations common for a whole clan or even for several clans. Letovkas in the old days were the remnants of that vast fund of the steppes, which in the old days was considered a common property [4].

It should be noted that the allocation of land both for the district center and for resettlement settlements often met not only discontent, but also open resistance from the local population [5]. This gives, in our opinion, a fairly objective picture of the settlement of Kustanai and the emergence of the first resettlement settlements: «Rumors of a» new city «since 1870 began to spread throughout the provinces of Samara, Orenburg, Ufa, Kazan, and then penetrated into the central provinces, moreover, as always, the truth was mixed with fiction: they talked about the extraordinary abundance of land and the fertility of the land, about some special amounts, appropriations for loans to settlers, the very thought of a « free» city, and as a result of all this petition for permission to settle in the latter began to come from the very 1870, and when in 1878 the district governor began to issue admission certificates, applications numbered in the thousands. From day to day, waiting for admission to the new city, all this mass settled in the Cossack villages and villages, stretching along the northern and western borders of the district, and in the cities - Troitsk and Orsk» [6, p.53].

It is important to note that « the process was underway» and it was already difficult to stop it, especially since the administration did not slow it down too much.

The movement of immigrants was especially large from 1884 to 1888: they came in droves, some of them stayed in Kustanai, others left, others went further south or east. The population grew extremely rapidly until 1884, when the first severe crop failure occurred and a significant part of the population began to migrate mainly to the Syr-Darya region. Since 1885, good harvests started again. The inhabitants of Kustanai, who had fled, began to gather back» [3, p.43].

The settlers, guided by rumors that the land on Kustanai was free of this, as much as you wanted, and there was no shyness from the authorities, did not want to know anyone. Particular arrogance instilled in them confidence in the existence of some special privileges granted to them by the tsar.

In the mid-80s, the military governor Protsenko took a number of measures to eliminate such undesirable phenomena. But all these measures remained more or less ineffectual: the outrageous actions of «the Kustanai settlers were reduced only to a certain extent, and only after the hunger strike of 1891-1892 did these settlers finally subdue».

However, the number of new settlers only increased. Many, having learned from the administration that «there is no more reception» in Kustanai, moved from Kustanai to villages and farms, or did not reach Kustanai at all, but immediately settled in farms or villages.

The harvest all this time was very favorable for the new settlers, and they did not think about any reserves. In 1889, the farmers, having received a fabulous harvest, tried to sell almost the entire mass as soon as possible for the most negligible price, in the hope of the next harvest. The crops were replaced by a three-year (1890-1892) almost complete crop failure.

The insecurity of nomadic and peasant farms from the rampant elements (drought, snowstorms, jute, etc.) often led to catastrophic crop failures and mass deaths of livestock, which turned into hunger.

V.L. Dedlov described these years as follows: «they come to the happy owner of the bread and in a crowd kneel, give me some bread! And he falls to his knees in front of the crowd: leave some bread for the kids! Where to rush for bread? Crop failure for hundreds of miles around. Work? There are no earnings in free new places. «It was bad, it was bad in the old days», the colonists say, but we did not know such grief. The population began to scatter, wandered apart. «There is no complete information about the number of settlers who left the district at that time, but there were many of them. Lots of. Some went to the old days, while others dispersed to the winter quarters and auls of the district. The reverse process began in 1893-94. In the «Review for 1890, it is noted»: Agriculture in the Turgai region, although in recent years has made significant progress, including among the nomads. Where soil and climatic conditions are favorable for agriculture, it develops from year to year in the Nikolaev district, there are wealthy Kyrgyz farmers who rent harvesting machines and threshers for the time of harvest. This fact testifies that they carry on arable farming on a rather extensive scale. «The resettlement contributed to the rapid development of arable farming among the Kazakhs, as evidenced by the following data: in 1887, they had 11,239 acres of crops in the entire district, and already at the end of the 90s, the same areas were sown in one Karabalyk volost» [3, p.45].

Many peasants, continuing to be listed in Kustanai and living here in the winter, moved their agricultural economy outside the city allotment: they rented plots of land and settled on Kazakh land as farms, where the whole family or part of the family spends the whole summer, others, the poorest, rent land by tithes, for money or part of the harvest and for the summer either they move to the Kyrgyz wintering grounds, or they simply run over for the time of plowing, harvesting, etc. and will smell in huts or dugouts.

Even then, there was a fear of depletion of the land, because, having removed from the virgin soil everything that could be removed from it, without resorting to derogation, or even to steam, the settler goes to another virgin land.

First of all, of course, the northern half of the county settled down, where there were better lands and easier watering holes. In essence, no survey of the steppe was carried out before the mass resettlement of peasants. We limited ourselves to the recommendation of the traditional three-shelf. There were only a few specialists-agronomists and land surveyors on the huge region, of course, they could not have a big influence on the first virgin lands.

It should be noted that a similar situation developed in cattle breeding. The only exception was his important branch of horse breeding. A notable stage in the economic life of the Turgai region was the opening of the factory stable on January 1, 1888. It was founded in Tobol, eight kilometers from Kostanay.

Local officials understood that the resettlement element had to be brought into a reasonable channel and given legitimacy. An expedition of the future corresponding member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences and deputy of the II State Duma Fyodor Andreevich Shcherbina was sent to the Kustanai district. The authorities ordered the village elders and aul elders to provide the expedition with all kinds of assistance to allocate people, transport, food, yurts, etc. The expedition did a great job - a complete census of the population, described the natural conditions of each area, its vegetation, water supply, relief, the average number of livestock per wagon.

According to the expedition, the Kazakh population in the district had 9,154,769 dessiatines of land. Shcherbina suggested leaving 4.9 million dessiatines for them, and the rest of the land was declared redundant «and was subject to transfer to the resettlement fund. It was believed that 24 heads of cattle (in terms of a horse) and 200 acres of land were enough for a tolerable existence for one family (wagon).

It should be noted that at the same time in the county worked: A.A. Kaufman, prominent topographers and extras Anikovskiy, Alekseev, Listyev, Zabolotny, Poslavskiy, Vvedenskiy, Tsabel, Shemin, Khvorostanskiy, Shkapskiy and others.

The administration quite harshly and unceremoniously began to alienate the « extra» land, which caused as indignation of the steppe people. The cutting of land for settlements, moreover, was often carried out ill-considered, as anyone pleases. As a result, the traditional ways of roaming and places of summer camps, wintering grounds, and watering places were often torn apart.

«A nomad cannot be indifferent to the fact that lands are taken away from him, which are sometimes of great importance to him, and the section of which is an irreplaceable loss, when, for example, a ford is cut across a river, or a lake that serves as a watering hole on an ordinary nomadic route .. As always happens, their displeasure falls on the nearest cause - the migrants and clashes begin. The warring parties themselves decide the matter in their own way by fighting, cutting off the tails of horses, arresting livestock caught in the grass and almost maiming and killing»... [7].

It should be noted that both among the Kazakh public and among the Russian administration there was no single view of the development of agriculture in the region and the district. Some Kazakhs and Russian bureaucracy vehemently advocated the immutability of nomadic life and relied on the development of cattle breeding. Others, with no less passion, sometimes stood for sedentaryism, and therefore arable farming in combination with cattle breeding.

When creating the Turgai region, it was meant to alienate the land from the Kazakhs only for county centers and urban settlements under them, which would provide urban residents with food and raw materials for the industrial activities of the bourgeoisie.

However, the settlers arrived in the steppe as if on their own. «The emergence of tenant settlements in Borovsk and Aleksandrovsk volosts is outlined as follows: nine tenant villages are now owned by private individuals, not by the government. The history of their origin is not complicated: the tenants-settlers were attracted here by the wealth of untouched land and favorable lease terms. As a rule, a party of 20-30 householders sent out confidants to inspect the places and conclude conditions with the Kyrgyz, after which the settlers moved to their favorite places, built up houses in the places allocated for them free of charge ... Good harvests, freedom in the lands, privileges for serving zemstvo duties and payment of taxes, all this attracted new parties of fellow villagers to the settlement, who painted tempting pictures about their life and being in their letters to the relatives or friends who remained in the old days» [1].

At first, the tough bet on the prohibition of unauthorized placement was replaced by the actual encouragement.

For example, Major General Barabash later wrote: «The settling of immigrants on the land leased from the Kirghiz constituted a completely legal type of fishing, which the administration had no right to prevent, and besides, it had neither the means nor the opportunity, although it understood what was happening in front of its eyes. real resettlement, that the majority of those who settled in there are no return from the Turgai region, at least without benefits from the government, and that sooner or later they will have to be finally arranged at the places of settlement» [1].

Only two early settlements - Borovskoy and Aleksandrovskiy - arose without the knowledge of the administration, the first in 1883, and the second in 1885, and the administration had only to authorize their existence and order them to elect their elders. As for the rest of the settlements, they were under the supervision and trusteeship of the district chief from the very first moments of their existence. He gave the settlements names or ordered to replace with others the names given to them by the settlers themselves, urged the settlers to start building houses of worship as soon as possible.

However, the facts of direct intervention of the county administration in the land arrangement of tenant settlements should be noted.

The regional government ordered the district governors to testify lease agreements only if they were drawn up on the basis of public certificates attested by the local authorities. «In reality, this requirement was fulfilled in this way: a migrant or an artel turned to the aul foreman, who convened the aul gathering, at which a «sentence» was drawn up. Then a lease agreement was already written, where a reference was made to the verdict of the aul gathering, and the contract, together with the verdict, was submitted to the county administration «for certification and a note in the book» [1].

This procedure was associated with well-known troubles and expenses for tenants: the village gathering, having gathered, first of all demanded a treat, which often lasted for several days. It is not surprising that the parties often bypassed the officially established order: all small lease deals, on the basis of which individual peasants, mostly poor and middle-income, rent arable or hay land for small details, conclude verbally or by simple receipts, live «like that», without any written agreement, they just beat on the hands.

Let us turn to the settlement of our places by immigrants from the European part of Russia.

The first settlers arrived in our regions (Saroi, Karabalyk, Chubarskaya, Kenaralskaya volosts) with the permission of the authorities, since it was necessary to build stations to service the Kustanai-Troitsk highway, and the Cossack villages contributed to the resettlement process in many ways [8, p.90].

New settlers have always tried to settle, firstly, on fertile lands, and, secondly, where there was water - a river, a lake, at worst, fresh water from a well.

In 1905, Kopychenka appeared, the next year - Zatyshenka. In 1909, Vladykinka began to build up, in 1911 - Alexandropol (where mainly Russian Germans arrived).

The names of the villages, as a rule, were given by the residents themselves, but often they called them at the suggestion of officials of the resettlement administration, county or volost authorities. The regional center was named Fedorovka precisely thanks to the initiative of the official. The names of the resettlement authorities, Batmanov and Tsabel, were given to two villages known to us. It can be argued that such settlements as Yakovlevka, Peshkovka, Nadezhdinka, Smirnovka, Vladykinka, Khvorostyanka, Grigorievka, Barykinka, Kostryakovka, Andreevka, Lysanovka, Volkovka, Stepanovka and some other settlements got their name from their founders or people revered by their fellow villagers. Among them is Kopychenko, where a priest named Kopychenko was one of the first to arrive.

In conclusion, I would like to note that some of the names reflected the original function of the settlement - Pochtovy, Traktovy, Stantsionniy, Karavanny, others reinforced the memory of the «old days»: Little Russian, Ukrainka, Novgorodka, paid tribute to the classics - the villages of Pushkinsky, Chekhovsky. Sometimes the visiting bosses fixed in the names the mores of its inhabitants - they behaved quietly at the gathering - Zatyshenka, but they buzzed like Noisy. Often, settlers assigned ancient Kazakh names to settlements, paying tribute to the original owners of this land: Dzharkol, Koskol, Karakopa, Aral. The names also reflected the religious commitment of the settlers: Uspenovka, Preobrazhenovka, Svyatoslavka and others, among which there are many villages that disappeared from the map of the region or moved to other regions. Thus, we traced the stage of resettlement of peasants to the territory of the Kustanai district, the settlement of the newly built settlements and villages.

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