

PARTICIPATION OF GERMAN-MENNONITES IN TURKESTAN EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS

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Abstract:

This article reveals the cooperation of the German mennonets with the Turkestan winter farm society through the analysis of the materials of various publications of archival sources.

Keywords: German-mennonets, vegetables, plums, Livestock, Show, cow, fruit, Saint, Caspian, Syrdarya, emigration, exhibition, viticulture, local crop, new variety, trade, Ashgabat market, farm.

Introduction

During the period of the Russian Empire's population migration policy to Turkestan, along with the Slavic population (Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian), German-Mennonites also moved to different areas of mintasa, albeit in small numbers. The history of German-mennonets in general is largely inextricably linked with migrations from one place to another. From the 17th century, they were forced to move and live from the Netherlands to Germany and Poland and then to the Russian empire through persecution and repression. The German-Mennonites even migrated to the Americas. Their migration from the Russian Empire to Turkestan occurred mainly in 2 stages, the first in 1880-1884, and the second in 1892-1893, coinciding with the terrible famine in the Volga region. Turkestan, St. uezdi (in this uezd, 5 of their colonies arose in 1880-1884). In the second phase, a German-Mennonite settlement with the name of Saratovka village was created in the Caspian orti region in an area 90 km from Ashgabat. This ethnic group settled in the Yettisuv, Fergana, Samarkand regions of the Turkestan general governorate, while there were also a small number in Khiva kholig. Much more work has been written about German-Mennonites in Turkestan, and research on this is ongoing.¹

German-mennonets were master farmers in the fields of agriculture, livestock, crafts, they planted in their farms bushy (cereal) crops such as wheat, barley, oats, and created new varieties based on local varieties of mosh, beans, peas. Cattle breeding, poultry breeding are widely developed in livestock, and among the first were those who, as part of the establishment

¹ Qarang. G`afurov Sh. Tarix va taqdir: Rossiya imperiyasidan Turkistonga ko`chirilganlar. -T.: Fan. 2006.-223-bet. Sobirov. N, Egamnazarov. A Farg`ona vodiysining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy va madaniy rivojlanishda nemis ishbiarmonlari-ning ishtiroki. – T.: “Falsafa va huquq”. 2002. – 163bet. Hayitov. J Rossiya imperiyasining ko`cherish siyosati va nemis mennonetlar taqdiri. // Ilmiy xabarnoma, ADU; № 1.-2018. 65-68 betlar. Shu muallif. Turkistonda yangi ekin navlarining tarqalishi va ulardagi o`zgarishlar (XIX asr oxiri -XX asr boshlari. Buxor:“Durdvona” 2018. 212 bet; Жўраев Х.П Туркистонга кўчирилган аҳолининг ижтимоий ва иқтисодий ҳаёти (XIX асрнинг иккинчи ярми - XX аср бошлари) (PhD) диссертацияси. - Фарғона: 2021. – 133 б



of a dairy farm, received 30-40 liters of milk per day from each cow. With German-mennonets, fodder potatoes for 7 varieties of people and livestock have entered Turkestan. The highest yield from 1 desyatina area (1 desyatina 1.09 hectares) from kortoshka was 500-1000 desyatina, the first German-moennomets reached an unparalleled level, in the economy of which the supply of roj, alfalfa, red-colored carrots, rare Russian red cabbage, sugar peas, beets, pearl barley (perlovka) was part of the tradition. Since in German-mennonets, government administration and non-participation in the military became vital laws, they focused on economic activities, on the life of material subsistence through Labor.² The so-called "Dutch", "Kholmogor", "Yaroslavl", "Ayshir", "Fyunen" parodal varieties of cows were introduced to Turkestan. German-mennonets took up to 400-500 buckets (1 bucket of 15-20 liters) of milk from each cow in a year, taking high-fat dairy products (panel, glaze, cream, yogurt), which were mainly sold under contract with military garrisons.³

The achievements and experience of German-Mennonites in agricultural sectors could not have ignored the Tqxj. A year after 1885, when the same sabali TQXJ was founded, in 1886, the center of the general governorship of Turkestan took part in the autumn exhibition of "castor industry and agricultural products and Turkestan factory-factory industry " held in Tashkent, where the German-mennonets of Avakhoota (Syrdarya region) also participated in the show of their products. In their participation in this exhibition, The Military Governor of the Syrdarya region N.I. Brodekov used German-mennomets, which made a name for their honest hard work and quality products in supplying the military units of Avishota, Tashkent, Chimkent uyezd with potatoes and other vegetables, pulses, which are the most important food products. He is credited with introducing the planting of seed potatoes purchased from German-Mennonites on land owned by Russian military battalions.

In addition to the above representation, due to the Famine of the German-Mennonite community of 1892-1893, having moved around the city of Ashgabat (Caspian region), members of the Saratovka village also bred potatoes, cabbage, pamidor, beet products to military garrisons at agreed prices. German-mennonets Exhibit 6 varieties of potatoes (red, black, yellow-toned potatoes) at the autumn exhibition of 1886, Sponsored by the TQXJ and the Russian Ministry of Agriculture and land affairs, the Turkestan governorate general. These potato varieties were edible by humans and fodder varieties for livestock. In addition, they demonstrated such wheat varieties as small yellow, nutty rap, Black large peas, potato starch "Danbass", "Kubanka". The display of the Vegetable Collection in particular aroused great interest among visitors to the exhibition.

In the process of migration to Turkestan, German-mennonets were brought from Saratov, Samara, Simbirek, Tula, Rezan in huge quantities, with them seeds of various crops. The roj plant seed and tula rye seed from Samara governorate were highly appreciated by the commission of the fair's seed Department.

²Qarang. Граф Головик. Колонизация Туркестан (Корреспондентские новости нового времени)//Туркестанский сборник. Том 642. –С.343-345, Крестьянская колонизация в Даринской области//Туркестанский сборник. – Том.419. –С.3-10. ЎзМА, И-7-фонд, 1-рўйхат, 343-йиғма жилд, 56-57 варақлар.

³Отчёт Туркестанская сельско- хозяйственная акветная станция до 1904 год. Тошкент: 1905. С.111



From German amateur gardeners P.L.Greber showed greens such as paportnik, parsley, "Paris karevoli" at the exhibition and their herbariums, sugar peas, rare Russian onions, sadroy cabbage, "Emperor Wilhelm" Germany) German orassol and large beans, the Gumbert tomato variety. It should be noted that the German-Mennonites had mastered the care of "small crops", as above, grown on the basis of irrigation farming, as well as ways to obtain seeds from them for the next crop year. It can be noted that German-mennonets did not achieve the expected result only in terms of growing cotton. The exhibition was not named, with original Samara German-mennonets displaying tomatoes, beets, rediska, rose cabbage, bob, beans, winter black rediska, Cucumber of the "bersog Edinburgsky" variety, buckwheat (peas).

L. Greber represented the new variety at exhibitions and fairs of new varieties such as pears, apples, cherries, plums, and a small kumuh medal for the show of peat gular, two bronze medals, as well as a prize money, among others. L.P.As Greber was a member of the TQXJ and made unparalleled achievements in the fields of horticulture, Horticulture, Vegetable growing, the tqxj Management Bureau put on the agenda the issue of opening a practical School of Gardeners of Turkestan "gardener and poliz, vegetable growers " at its next meeting on November 8, 1897 (minutes No. 27, November 8, 1897).

The exhibition and fair, organized by the society, which took part in the activities of the TQXJ, was anchored by mirishkor farmers and gardeners of German nationality who represented their various products in the district, among them A.Krauze, K.E.Rosenbergs can be noted separately. A.Krauze with his partners bred about 20 pumpkin varieties, domestic and foreign varieties of Brown and watermelon, 4 varieties of Bell and Greek pepper, Spanish large red-toned sweet pepper, oil-giving plant varieties, and won large and small gold medals, demonstrating at fairs.

K.E.Rosenberg Emperor, Paris, grew large-headed cabbage varieties of the Greek av qizilqan variety, red beets and earned them silver and bronze medals through his show. K.E.The large-headed cabbage that Rosenberg bred and raised weighed up to 141/2 feet, while red beets weighed up to 111/2 feet (1 foot 23-33 grams).

K.E.Rosenberg created a new variety of cabbage with a red head, beautiful in appearance, which on average reaches 51/2 feet, and became known to the variety at exhibitions.

German-mennonets came to Tashkent from different regions, demonstrated by farmers and gardeners, gained seeds of the most cultivated varieties through the TQXJ and introduced them on their own arable land, making great strides on the basis of the creation of their hybrid varieties.

Including the large Egyptian Swan (up to 27/8 feet in weight), which exhibited an amateur German peasant at the 1886 mirror exhibition.I.White, red, crimson, which Laxtin demonstrated, that is, Beets of three different varieties, Paris of sugar beets, Vilmorel varieties, N.Such crops as large-scale sugar beets of 2 varieties, which Ivanov demonstrated, soon appeared on German-Mennonite farms. However, due to the fact that the activities of sugar mills constantly worked to the detriment of non-profitability in Turkestan, the breeder German-mennonets switched to the path of numerous cultivation of varieties of feed-in cattle.

Thus, exhibitions and fairs played an important role and became significant in the promotion and distribution of products grown on German-Mennonite farms in Turkestan. It should be



noted that the distribution of seeds and seedlings of new crop varieties acclimatized in Turkestan by the Turkestan Agricultural Society and various peasant associations from the community to German-Mennonite farms also had a positive effect on these processes, and the fact that the services of German-Mennonite farmers, gardeners, ranchers also played an important role in the

German-mennonets residing in the Syrdarya region of the General governorate of Turkestan in St. Petersburg uyezd and Nikolsk pasolka near the city of Tashkent German farmers and breeders were the first in the line of sabzovot products in the agricultural section of exhibitions and fairs to demonstrate samples of cheese (ser). German-mennonets sold cheese in the Tashkent market until the 1886 mirror exhibition. The price pound (445-449 grams) of cheese from their breeder cows was initially estimated at 40-50 kopecks on the market, and later it was estimated at up to 1 ruble. Whereas in different markets of Turkestan, cheeses of different varieties such as Swiss, Bavarian, Baketein, Chester, Menlenburg, Limburg, were sold at prices of 80-90 kop per pound. The exhibits included cheeses made in Pishkek, Verny (Olmata). The German entrepreneur Mr. Eppom was the first to show cheese at fairs in the fall of 1886. Later, the likes of Fetisov, Ementaler also brought types of cheese to the exhibition stalls. The cheese making equipment was also made by the Germans for the first time. To obtain Pishpek cheeses, 2 Poods (32 kg) were obtained from the milk of 100 cows of the breed, and the same amount of cheese was obtained from the milk of 200 of the local dairy cows. It is worth noting that Pishpek villages were assessed at £ 1 25-30 kop due to poor quality of Education. The exhibits were of good quality because of the presentation of German-mennonets, and the likes of krupa (cereals, crushed wheat grain), sechka (ground wheat grain), dried beets, potatoes as noted above, dried potatoes, condensed milk were highly regarded. In 1886-1900, German potatoes brought from the Saint were valued at 60 kop at the exhibition, while 1 pud - 45 kop was on the market. Potatoes of various varieties exhibited by the German entrepreneur Krauze were superior to the goods of Russian farmers, such as Stefanisky and Petrovsky. It is striking that farmers of the Necolvec settlement of German-mennonets demonstrated yacon soybean oil.

Adabiyotlar ro'yxati

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