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DEVELOPMENT OF AUXILIARY CRAFT IN THE KAZAKHS OF THE SOUTHERN REGION

The downstream of Syrdaria is an area of utmost development of fishing trade. In these territory people from ancient times used fishery as additional occupation. The increase in number of Russian settlers nad the construction of Orynbor-Tashkent railway in 1901-1904 years had great impact on fishing trade evolution in the area. People who know fishing, processing settled from banks of Volga, Astrakhan areas. The article is dedicated to the study of fishing culture peculiarities of Aral fishmen. The materials are taken from the XIX and early XX century travelers, investigation expedition's data. Moreover, the territorial peculiarities of fishing in Perovsk and Kazaliuezd, which are situated in Syrdaria downstream, is investigated. The tsarist government's fisheries policy was primarily in the interests of the treasury. The abolition of the system of leasing and privatization of fishing grounds, as well as the issuance of permits for free fishing in the sea have created conditions for various groups of the population engaged in fish farming. Conflicts and disputes between the owners of large and small fish farms were regulated by the state through laws. The first ethnographic data about this area is written in military leaders and military travelers investigations. Although the military investigation of Kazakh territory proposed Russian power in the area the reconnaissance purpose includes basic data which can be used as the evidence of some Kazakh lifestyle peculiarities. The source of information of the article includes Berg, Butakov, Dobromislov works.

Key words: fish, fishing, farming, craft, trade.

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Оңтүстік өңір қазақтарындағы қосалқы кәсіптің дамуы

Сырдарияның төменгі ағысы балықшылық кәсібінің ерекше дамыған аймағы. Осы өңірлерде балық аулау ісімен ертеден қосалқы кәсіп ретінде айналысқан. Орыс қоныстанушыларының санының өсуі және 1901-1904 жылдары Орынбор-Ташкент темір жолының салынуы балық шаруашылығының дамуына көптеген мүмкіндік ашты. Еділ бойынан, Астрахань өңірінен балық аулауды, өңдеуді білетін мамандар, балықшылар келіп қоныстана бастады. Мақалада XIX ғасыр мен XX ғасырдың бас кезінде жүргізілген саяхатшылар, зерттеу экспедициялардың материалдары сарапталынып, сол өңірдегі балықшылық дәстүрінің даму ерекшелігі қарастырылды. Сырдария өзенінің төменгі ағысы бойындағы қазақтардың аймақтық ерекшеліктері назарға алынды. Патша үкіметінің балық кәсіпшілігіне байланысты жүргізген саясаты ең бірінші кезекте қазына мүддесінен туындады. Балық аулайтын жерлерді жалға беру және жекелерге сату жүйесінің жойылуы, сондай-ақ теңіздегі еркін балық аулауға рұқсат берілуі әр түрлі топ өкілдерінің балық кәсіпшілігімен айналасуына жағдай қалыптастырды. Ірі және ұсақ балық өндірісі иелерінің арасындағы күрес пен қарама-қайшылықтар мемлекет тарапынан заң арқылы реттеліп отырды. Алғашқы этнографиялық зерттеулер қатарына осы өңірде әскери басшылар мен әскери саяхатшылардың зерттеулерін жатқызуға болады. Әскерилердің зерттеулері қазақ жеріне Ресей билігін орнатуды көздеу мақсатында жүргенімен, сол кезеңдегі қазақтардың тұрмыс-тіршілігінің ерекшеліктерін анықтауға негіз болатын мәліметтер жүйесін қамтыды. Мақаланың дерек көзі ретінде Берг, Бутаков, Добромислов еңбектері қолданылды.

Түйін сөздер: балық, балықшылық, шаруашылық, кәсіп, сауда.

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Развитие вспомогательных промыслов у казахов южного региона

Нижнее течение Сырдарьи является особенным регионом рыбного хозяйства. В течение длительного времени в этих регионах рыболовство занимало место второстепенного хозяйства. Увеличение числа русских поселенцев и строительство железной дороги Оренбург – Ташкент в 1901-1904 годы открыло множество возможностей для развития рыбного хозяйства. С Астраханского региона и прибрежных районов Волги начали заселяться рыбаки, специалисты рыбного хозяйства и рыбного производства в этот регион. В статье проанализированы материалы путешественников и исследовательских экспедиций в XIX – начале XX веков. Были приняты во внимание региональные особенности казахов. Политика царского правительства в отношении рыболовства была направлена, в первую очередь, на пополнение казны. Отмена системы аренды и приватизации рыболовных угодий, а также выдача разрешений на свободный лов рыбы в море создали условия для различных групп населения, занимающихся рыболовством. Конфликты и споры между владельцами крупных и мелких рыболовных хозяйств регулировались государством через законы. К первым этнографическим исследованиям в этом регионе можно отнести военных чиновников и военных путешественников. Целью военных исследований на казахской земле российскими властями была рекогносцировка, также это дало возможность в сборе информации об особенностях жизнедеятельности казахов. В качестве источников в статье были использованы труды Берга, Бутакова, Добромыслова.

Ключевые слова: рыба, рыбное хозяйство, промысел, торговля.

Introduction

Traditional fishing of the Kazakh people was associated with the history of the formation of social and economic processes in the 19th – early 20th centuries. The Caspian and Aral Seas and the rivers flowing into them occupied the most important place in the Russian economy. In general, the development of fishing in the western and southwestern regions of Kazakhstan contributed to the formation of the first mechanisms of capitalist relations in the Kazakh steppe, the systematization of monetary and commodity circulation, and the further development of the economy in the region. Fisheries have become a driving force in the development of trade, paving the way not only to the domestic market of Russia but also to the markets of distant European countries. At the same time, as a result of the development of fishing in the Kazakh steppe, a transport system, infrastructure of railways, and many industrial enterprises were laid.

Materials and methods

The methodological basis of the article is given using comparative-historical, analytical, generalizing, and systemic methods. They were guided by the works of Russian travelers. This is because the role of Russian travelers in the study of the fishing industry of the Kazakh people was exceptional. The entry

of the Kazakh steppe into Russia required a study of its past, the definition of natural resources, and productive forces. Therefore, the agenda included the development of the wealth of the colonial outskirts, the identification and fundamental study of their resources. In this direction, great confidence was expressed in the Russian Geographical Society. Pursuing colonial interests, the tsarist government in the second half of the 19th century began to complete scientific expeditions of many local lore societies to the countries of the colonies, to collect materials on history, geography, statistics, ethnography, and natural science. In their works, they carried out not only geographical but also political and socio-economic analyses of the region.

Results and discussion

Fisheries in Kazakhstan have developed abundantly in the Syr Darya, Shu, Talas, and Aral Sea rivers. Before the arrival of Russian settlers in the Turkestan Territory, the inhabitants of the Syr Darya and the mouth of the Amu Darya were not engaged in fishing as a trade. Kazakhs fished along the Syr Darya, Uzbeks, and Karakalpaks in the Amu Darya only to have access, a mesh bag, and a fork. There was a lot of fish here. Among the types of redfish are sturgeon, white fish, prickly fish; blackfish species include carp, catfish, Alabuga, crucian carp. There were especially many of them in Ko-

saral, Tailak, Karabayly, Akbetkei, Mergentau, Moinak, Theremenbes, Urgenysh, Bogen. In the same way, fish was caught from the Syr Darya and many lakes (Maksheev, 1856). The Syr Darya was rich in fish. Sturgeon, catfish, fry, carp, pike, pike perch, roach, asp are grown here. But, except for the fishing company of the Aral Sea, where the Kazakhs were engaged in fishing and distributed products at the mouth of the river since 1847, sticky, salted fish caviar was supplied from Kosar, where the group of companies was located. Crossing the Syr River was impossible everywhere since the banks in some places were shallow and reed and many places were dug by a canal or trench (Nebolsin, 1855). Having mastered the lower reaches of the Syr Darya, Russian explorers first laid a waterway to the south. It passed through the named islands and gorges to the South Coast of the sea. Fishermen and fish traders used the developed method. Because it was dangerous for such ships and boats to swim in the open sea. The main means of transport for Kazakh fishermen were boats and rafts in summer, and sleds in winter. The boats were not big. For winter transport, each type of sleigh was used a lot. The number of fishermen is growing from year to year. They brought boats from Russia. Compared with local boats, they were comfortable fishing. The fishermen either bought them or rented them from the fishermen. With the advent of shipping in the Aral Sea and an increase in the number of sailing ships, cargoes were sent to the island by waterways. Kazakh fishermen fished in the Aral Sea and the Syr Darya River with a fork and a reed called "Kazbek". Also, Syrdarya Kazakhs fished with the help of the so-called "filtering" tool (Berg, 1900). Girshfeld and Galkin wrote: "The Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) fished from unusual reeds with wicker objects, the fish itself was like a beak (a long braid, a cone-shaped basket). For fishing in this way, a stand for a fish amulet was built from the river". Kazakh fishermen widely used boilers from shallow water bodies. They were settled in lakes, rivers, and also in the Aral Sea. In addition to a goose and a fork, fishermen made cotton netting, wire iron baits, and buckets from litter. V. V. Grigoriev described the methods of catching by the fishermen of the Aral Sea "fishing, similar to ours, was made from their own, Sorov". In winter, I caught fish in lakes with an instrument called "Ilme". Its appearance has a long iron handle and a pointed end that brings the swimming fish closer. It is quickly hung on bait or womb and dragged out onto the ice. Fishing nets: AU and heat have been versatile fishing tools for fishermen. Their mutual features in shape, size, names of parts. In winter, they caught fish us-

ing the Zhylym net. Russian fishermen caught fish with two net tackle and a fishing rod. The Kazakhs fished with wholesale-zhylym, AU-float, AU-three tiers. Also, Kazakh fishermen used a filter (water drain with a bucket tied to a long pole). They made a cord from the reed, placed it on the steps, and put the fish on it. At the same time, 10-12 people were united. Most often, they participated in the weaving of the mesh. In such conditions, the torus was a collective property, but sometimes it belonged to one person (Karazin, 1885).

Fishing in the late 70s received an impulse and made some progress after the arrival of more than a thousand Ural residents in the Turkestan Territory. They brought with them a cage, a fishing rod, a vent, etc. At the same time, Russian fish producers arrived. These fish traps were more suitable than local conventional tools. The documents of those years say that "despite the abundance of fish in these waters, the fishery fisheries, the first ones that we established, remained the first. There was no income to the treasury from the seizure of fish resources in the regions" (Berg, 1900). In 1885, the Governor-General of Turkestan was informed that the fishing was uncontrolled. Therefore, in 1884, local rulers considered several measures aimed at controlling fisheries in the Aral basin, in the lower reaches of the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya. Each fisherman had to buy a ticket for 2 rubles to get the right to fish. Heads have been appointed to monitor the implementation of the fishing order. Finally, the fish industry developed. Most of the caught fish, frozen and salted, was sent to Moscow.

Kazakhs could only go fishing if they received a ticket for it. Fishermen often united in artels. They sometimes reached up to 20 people. The most common type of artel consisted of 5-6 people. Each member of the artel bought 1 link of fish on credit for his share. Purchased was 5 rubles in money, how many fish were caught, the rest – in kind. But the price of the fish was determined by the fisherman himself. The fish was necessarily transferred to the person from whom the au was purchased. 5-6 people had to be involved in fishing in the artel. Aw 80-100 meters long and 2 to 3 meters wide came out of it. But the Kazakhs could not use it properly. Therefore, it is better to use AU for 1-2 years, and sometimes only for one season. Fishing in winter was large, reaching 250-350 wide, 3 meters wide. It is knitted from a thick and durable thread. In the summertime, the price for it was necessarily more expensive than for a fishing rod. Winter auls reached 3-5 years.

The next type of fishermen, these were separate groups of fishermen, the catches of which were made

only for themselves. They hired fishermen, paid them 8-15 rubles a month. In addition, an out was put into operation. At the same time, the man gave half of them caught fish to his master. The fishing ticket was then given ay. A large number of fish in the fishery is associated with the confluence of the Syr Darya. If it was full, then there were a lot of fish. In the Syr Darya, fish were caught mainly from the side of the lower reaches of the Daria. This time interval is from the end of April to September, and in April, fishing was prohibited. At this time, special supervision was intensified. In summer, the cheese was used to catch prickly fish, catfish, and crucian carp. The autumn fishing season started in October. At this time, other fish hunted for bream along with fish. For example, a professionally significant pike perch was caught in the sea only along the river. The catching of valuable fish was carried out only in the period from April to June. Autumn fishing from the lake started in October. There is no limited time for fishing in the river. It is caught from a month to six months. However, the first half of September and October begins after the freezing of these fishing rivers. Usually, AU is laid two or three times a day. Carp, bream, catfish, pike perch are caught (MKZ. Sir_Darinskaya oblast. Perovskii uezd, 1912).

One of the sources giving information about the fishery in the lower reaches of the Syr Darya is the record of the captain of the General Staff Shultz in 1846, according to which the fishermen, like the farmers, were semi-sedentary. A small growth of reeds on the banks of the Syrdarya crossings, such as Talboget, Khanotkel, created favorable conditions for the development of fishing. On the surface of the river, he went fishing in a raft, put a cone-shaped net. And near the shores, densely overgrown with reeds, there was a warehouse-vessel filled with water, storing freshly caught fish. The threads of the fishing tackle are woven from the kenderler that grows on the island.

Syrdarya nomads started fishing after settling for the winter as an auxiliary feed for fishing. The fishing gear was a fork, ay, a hanger. The harness was made by attaching a Horse Tail Ridge to a long stick. Having sent the hook into the water, Kazakh lays down on the ground, slowly waits for the fish to fall on the hook, and pulls it out when the hook moves. By winter, when the fish comes to the water edge, retains water, and throws it on the shore, the second person collects, – says G. Zagryazhsky (Fishery Bulletin, 1915). In the Syrdarya region, fishing became widespread after the arrival of Russian settlers. Nevertheless, fishing has long been an

auxiliary occupation of the Kazakhs who inhabited this region. According to a legend widespread in the mouths of the country, AulieKarmakshy Ata (lived around 1630-1710, real name Zhusup, sometimes called Daulen) dug up land near the banks of the Syr-boyi, lived there, built fishing rods, fished, and was engaged in fishing. With the fish found, the whole village, there was a mound in the country, and the hungry, walking people. Later, the Karmakshy region was named after this person. During the construction of the saint's grave, a tombstone was erected and a sign was installed. The legend about the mouth of the country is connected with the fact that Aulie became Karmakshy Ata, who was engaged in fishing.

N. Ostroumov's article "On fishing in the lower reaches of the Syr Darya and on the Aral Sea" provides extensive information about the circumstances of fishing in the lower reaches of raw materials and on the island. Based on this article, the fishing zone in the lower mouth of the Syrdaryariver is divided into three parts. The first zone occupies 12 kilometers from the mouth of the Aral River, the third zone is 3 kilometers, and the second zone is 3 kilometers from the indirect branch of the Syr River, which flows into the Aral Sea. Here fish are caught with nets ranging from 60 cm to 80 cm long. It goes out on a boat to build a cage, collect. The fish intake is calculated by the number of boats. In the first zone, there were from 40 to 50 boats, in the second – from 80 to 100 boats, in the third – from 200 to 300 boats. In the Aral Sea, fish were caught with a net called "Akanksha" and a net woven of threads. The length of the Akanksha was 9 Sazhin, the width was 1 Sazhin, and the length was 3 Sazhin. Here, fish inputs were calculated for fishing communities. Each of the 20 fishing associations numbered 80 ahanshes, that is, about 800 ahanshes were created in the eastern part of the Aral Sea per day (Ostroumov, 1888).

The cages and traps were strung along a single strand and attached to a slider. The fish was collected three times a day in the morning and the evening. If the caught fish is a fry, then the net inside the water, formed in the bay, is sent to the fence. Pike perch, carp, crucian carp, pike are exported to the Kazalinsky and Orenburg markets without being sent to the net. The caught fish is salted, laid on top of the cloth, and sold after the water has drained off. The dorsal fin of a large fish is taken separately, squeezed, and dried in the sun. In total, there were 320 boats in the three regions, each net caught an average of

80,000 fish per day, with an input of 80 fish. In 1886, 274 boats operated in this region, in 1900 – 1284, at the mouth of the Syr Darya – 400. In 1901, the number of boats increased 5 times. This year, 1,500 boats were operating on the eastern side of the sea. Caviar was more expensive than fish. 1 pood caviar was estimated at 4 rubles. In the Association of Fishermen, a leader and an assistant were elected, who monitor the order of work, negotiate with buyers. 100 fry weighed 95 pounds, of which 5 pounds of caviar, 5 pounds of the dorsal fin of the fish. It can be seen from this note by N. Ostroumov that fish farming in the lower reaches of raw materials and on the island has become the main fishery in this region (Fish and seal fishery in Mangyshlak uezd, 1903).

The fact that the method of fishing with nets is widespread in the raw material was also mentioned in the article “Hunter’s Footprints”. I. Geyer spoke about the development of fish farming among the Kazakhs at the end of the 19th century in his voluminous article “Turkestan wanderings.” The construction of the Orenburg-Tashkent railway led to the further development of fish farming in the Aral Sea and raw materials. In 1895, one fish was sold to Orenburg merchants for 3 rubles 60 kopecks. Tor, ay, the boat was often prepared by the fishermen. Fish was sometimes exchanged for Russian merchants for such products as flour, salt. Permission in 1896-1897 cost 13 rubles 80 kopecks. To the government treasury from island fishermen for 9 months received 297 rubles, that is, 144 percent of the income per year (Turov, 1906).

The cost of raw materials for making the netting, boats amounted to 20 pounds of trellis – 11 rubles, 15 pounds of scrap wood bark holding the net on the surface of the water – 60 kopecks, 10 pounds of trellis – 2 rubles, 2 pounds of burnt ceramics, immersing the net in water – 90 kopecks. Making a common net took 18 rubles 20 kopecks. And for making a boat: firewood and firewood – 12 rubles, oil, and so both, firewood fastened together – 1 ruble, oars – 30 kopecks, three oars – 40 kopecks, for the boat a total of 13 rubles 70 kopecks were needed, – says and. Geyer. Vladimirov “in the author’s article” Kyrgyz ingenuity “showed fishing as a newfangled profession of cheeses and Aral Kazakhs”. The period of hunting for bream began in October. At this time, the paws float from the island to the Syrdarya. On average, 10-12 thousand bream were caught in 2-3 days. In 1905, it became known that Kazakhs named IsambayKairovich caught 40,000 bream in one day»,- it can be seen

that the development of fishing as trade has reached a significant degree (Blaramberg, 1884).

Fishing in the Aral Sea region has gradually turned into a large-scale economy. Fishing area 60,000 sq. From the Aral Sea and the Syrdarya river. “I don’t know,” he said. This area is located from the Chinaz to the confluence of the Syr Darya into the Aral estuary. Having researched the fish industry of the Aral Sea region for the first time, in 1886 the Russian scientist A.M. Nikolsky. As a result of the study, the scientist found that in 1899 fishermen in the Aral basin caught 125,000 poods of fish worth 305,000 rubles, fishermen on the eastern coast of the Syr Darya – 185,000 poods worth 576,000 rubles, i.e. caught 300,000 poods of fish in the amount of 100,000 rubles. The profit received by the state as a result of fishing from the Aral Sea basin also began to grow every year.

The complete collection of fish in the island’s basin dates from 1900-1901. LS became known as a result of an expedition led by Berg. Fishery laws issued by the Turkestan General Government forced fishermen to work according to a certain system. For each fish sold without permission, a fine of up to 10 rubles was paid. A. Dobrosmyslov’s 1912 manuscript says: “There are 25 fishing lakes in the Kazaly region, the largest is Kamysybas. A fishing ticket from the lake costs 9 rubles 45 kopecks. In recent years, 3000 rubles have been received from fishing in the treasury. Fishing is prohibited from Lake Kamystybas from January 1 until the water freezes next year, from the Karakol, Shomishkol, Makpal lakes from March 1 until the water freezes next year, in other lakes of the Kazalinsky district until October 1, “the message says. From Kazaly station in 1900, 54008 poods of fish were sent in 1906, 177499, in 1907 – 185375. A. According to I. Dobrosmyslov, in 1910, there were 14000 fishermen in Kazalinsky district» (The first general census of the intensification of the Russian Empire in 1998, 1906).

N. Gavrilov in his work «Resettlement business in the Turkestan Territory” On fishing in the Perovsky district wrote: “fish farming was one of the important professions for both Kazakhs and Russians. Fish is caught in lakes when the ice freezes. Carp, rube, pike, pike perch is caught. About the fisheries of the Kazalinsky district: “In the district, fisheries developed to a large extent along the Kazalinsky district of the Syrdarya and the Aral Sea. There are 25 fishing lakes in the Uyezd, one of which is Lake Kamystybas. The opening in 1906 of the Orenburg-Tashkent railway, the station

“Aral Sea” influenced the development of fisheries and shipping. Until 1845, that is, before the arrival of the Russians, the Kazakhs in the lower reaches of the raw materials did not engage in fishing. Local Kazakhs worked in the fishing industry on the island, at the dam, in Karashukat. From the Aral post in 1905 – 13364 poods, in 1906 – 37381 poods, in 1907 – 85046 poods. 2 million dollars in 1907 from the lower reaches of the cheese and the eastern region of the Island, 1909 4 million fish were sold at the wheel (Veshnyakov, 1894).

The Kazakhs, who switched to fishing, began to build their winter quarters on the banks of the Syr Darya and Kuandaria rivers. Kazakh fishermen met mainly in the Mukhtyndavolost of the Kazalinsky district. According to statisticians, in 1910 23.3% of the Kazakhs of the Perovsk district were engaged in fish farming, in 1911 – 34.4% of the Kazakhs of the Kazaly district or 5010 people, in 1910 – 14 thousand people in the Syr-Aral region (Nikolsky, 1916).

In Kazalinsky district, fish farming is more developed than in Perovsky district, where the prosperity of fishing affected the proximity of the Aral Sea, the presence of a railway station, and a great demand for fish products from Orenburg and Irgiz. We can say that with the arrival of Russian settlers, fish began to turn into a commercial source. In winter, Ural merchants loaded fish on sleds to Orenburg and the Urals. The growth in the fish trade has also pushed up fish prices. The fishing period was also associated with the rise of the Syr Darya water. When the water of Daria increases, a lot of water flows into the river, and the fish also ends up in the lake. The fishing period is from late April to September. The autumn period began in October. In summer they caught sturgeon, catfish, crucian carp, in autumn they caught bream, pike perch, pike perch. Fishing from the sea. Akhansha, netting, fishing rods are very rarely inserted into the sea. Fishing from the sea was effective from April to June 1. The first half of September and October are beneficial for fishing from the lake. Fishing after freezing ice on the surface of the lake has become effective for using the simplest type of fishing gear (MKZ. Sir_Darinskaya oblast. Kazalinskii uезд, 1913).

Conclusion

At the beginning of the 19th century, the involvement of the Kazakh land in the field of capitalist relations led to numerous changes in economic life. Since ancient times, new types of crafts began to appear in the life of the Kazakhs, whose main farm was cattle. In the old days, fish obtained exclusively for domestic consumption, with the arrival of the Russian colonialists in the region, became a source of wealth and improved the production path. Changes in the economy of the Kazakh steppe ultimately depend on market relations. The involvement of Kazakhstan in the economic system of Russian capitalism was carried out under the conditions of a tough military-colonial regime established by the tsarist government in the region.

From the beginning of the 19th century, the government began to manage the fishing industry. The management of fishing and hunting in the Russian Empire and the development of fishing grounds were carried out by the Ministry and the Department of State Property. All legislative acts related to the fishing industry have passed through the Ministry of Land Management and State Property. Such a policy, pursued by the tsarist authorities in connection with fishing, not only protected the interests of the fishing industry, but also contributed to an increase in income from fishing, and also developed the free sea fishing industries. Thus, the policy pursued by the tsarist government in connection with fishing was primarily based on the interests of the treasury. The cancellation of the system of lease and sale of fishing grounds to private individuals, as well as the issuance of permits for free sea fishing created conditions for representatives of various groups to engage in fishing. The struggle and contradictions between the owners of large and small fish production were regulated by laws from the state.

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