

SLAVIC POPULATION IN WESTERN AND NORTH-EASTERN KAZAKHSTAN IN THE XVIII CENTURY

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Abstract: *Studying the origins of the formation of the ethnos of a certain territory contributes to the determination of an integral historical picture. Therefore, the main goal of the work is to analyze the establishment of the Slav population in Western and North-Eastern Kazakhstan in the XVIII century. To achieve this goal, the authors studied a number of historical documents that made it possible to determine that the Cossacks, the military, and the peasants dominated the Slavic population. It is established that in the second half of the XVIII century. The lower military ranks, peasants from European Russia were resettled to the regions of Kazakhstan. Decree of the Government of August 6, 1762, was allowed to resettle the exiles along the Irtysh line from Ust-Kamenogorsk to Omsk fortress. The Senate Decree of 1766, allowed the relocation of artists and craftspeople who lived in Tobolsk and other cities of Siberia at will to the upper Irtysh fortresses.*

Keywords: Cossacks, peasants, settlement, fortresses, fortified lines, migration.

The formation of the Slavic ethnos in western and north-eastern Kazakhstan began in the 18th century, when fortresses and redoubts were built, border fortified lines were formed in the Kazakh steppe. This population in the territory of western and north-eastern Kazakhstan was formed in various ways and from different groups of origin. Among the Slavic population was the Cossacks, the military, peasants and others.

Cossack troops, sent by the tsarist government to the steppe, were formed at different times, their neighbors were: Kazakhs, Nogais, Tatars, Bashkirs, Kalmucks, Turkmen, Karakalpaks, Volga Germans, Altaic tribes, Uighurs, Dungans, peoples of Siberia. Previously, all in the region formed the Volga and Yaitsk Cossacks. At the beginning of the 17th century, the Cossack eggs recognized themselves as servicemen of the Russian state, but for a long time they retained considerable autonomy. It was limited only by Peter I. Yaitsk Cossacks came from a disintegrated Volga Cossack community and settled in the area of the river. Yaik.¹ The ethnic composition of the Yaik Cossacks was heterogeneous.

¹ N. E. Bekmakhanova, *Cossack troops of Asian Russia in the eighteenth and early twentieth centuries. Collection of documents (Astrakhan, Orenburg, Siberian, Semirechye, Ural)*, Moscow, 2000, p. 3, 4.

Replenished by run away peasants from the central and northern regions of Russia, Cossacks from the Volga, Don, Terek and Ukraine, etc.²

A large share in the Cossack army of Yaitsk was made by the run away Old Believers or „schismatics”, hiding from the persecution of the government. The sparsely populated basins of the Bolshaya and Malyi Irgiz, Kamelik, Chizhi, Uzeni and the Volga-Yaitsy interfluvial areas were the main areas of the Old Believers' schism in the 18th century. Fugitive Old Believers founded a special „schismatic” settlement, the so-called Shatsky Monastery, in the Yaitsk town itself, as well as its settlements along the Urals in the Kosh-Yaik tract, near the Indera Mountains, on Mergenova Luka.³ Initially, the entire population of the community was concentrated in the city of Yaik and in the villages. Subsequently, the Cossacks settled in the area of the lower reaches of this river.⁴

At the end of the first quarter of XVIII century. On Yaik lived 3196 really serving Cossacks.⁵ However, to guard this border, they were not enough, so the government sent another 2,000 Cossacks from Siberian cities.⁶ In the 40s of the XVI century, Yaitskaya grass-roots line is created with stanitsas and outposts on the left bank of the river Yaik. Here the Cossacks kept garrisons of 500 people at each fortified point.⁷

According to the secret adviser and Orenburg Governor A. R. Davydov, the construction of outposts began on the Yaitskaya and Uyskaya lines to increase the Russian population. To meet this goal, Governor II Nepliyuyev achieved permission for an unnamed free woman to settle freely near outposts and elsewhere in the region. Especially volnitsa was recognized after administrative colonization (by Russians and Tatars) did not bring positive results. In order to attach all servicemen to these places, they were given a salary and the right to use fish resources in the Urale River. Subsequently, they were joined by servicemen from the Kama settlements and part of the garrison

² I. V. Erofeeva, *The first historical and ethnographic descriptions of the Kazakh lands of the XVIII century. The history of Kazakhstan in Russian sources of the 16th-20th centuries*, Almaty, Dyke Press, 2007, p. 70.

³ N. E. Masanov, *History of Kazakhstan: peoples and cultures*, Almaty, Dyke-Press, 2001, pp. 196-197.

⁴ N. Borodin, *The Ural Cossack Host, a statistical description*, Uralsk, Ural Military Economic Management, 1891, p. 2, 4.

⁵ V. V. Alekseev, *History of the Cossacks of Asian Russia in three volumes*, Ekaterinburg, URO. RAS, 1995, p. 148.

⁶ M. Khoroshkin, *Cossack troops: the experience of military-statistical description*, St. Petersburg, Type-I A. Suvorin, 1881, p. 38.

⁷ V. V. Alekseev, *History of the Cossacks of Asian Russia in three volumes*, p. 144.

population from the Orenburg troops. With this composition, a Russian legal population was soon formed on the Ural border.⁸

Because of the steppe raids on the inside, the tsarist government was forced to raise the issue of the return of 500 eggs from the Cossacks from Siberia. In the year 1758, in the steppe was sent to 1000 Don and Yaik Cossacks.⁹ According to the data of 1769, their number increased and amounted to about 15.000 government Cossacks.¹⁰ They took into their ranks and Kazakhs, but only if they in turn took Orthodoxy and were baptized. Researcher A. Ryabinin in this connection noted that „*these cases were, but rare*”.¹¹

With the growing role of the state, especially after the Pugachev war, in which the Cossacks of Yaikok took an active part, the government began to restrict the admission of refugees from Russia to the community. To this end, in addition to issuing strict decrees, vigorous measures were taken (inspection) at the Samara outpost of all those going to Yaik.¹²

Along with the Yaik Cossacks in the territory of western Kazakhstan, Iletsk Cossacks were settled. They were for the most part immigrants from the Yaikian towns and were obliged to protect and protect the line from the raids of the Kazakhs. Pickets from the Ilecki Cossacks began north of the Yaitsk town and up to the Irtets outpost, and then stretched to the Rasypnaya fortress.¹³ So on the territory of the Lower Line according to the data of 1801, lived 6 thousand people, and on the line above Uralsk the population reached 7 thousand people.¹⁴

Features of the formation of the Slavic population in the territory of north-eastern Kazakhstan

One of the significant factors that had a direct impact on the formation of the Slavic population in the territory of north-eastern

⁸ A. N. Sedelnikov, A. N. Bukeikhanov, S. D. Chadov, *The historical destinies of the Kyrgyz region and its cultural successes. Rossi. Polnoe geographical description of our country*, St. Petersburg, KKM, 1903, p. 155.

⁹ M. Khoroshkin, *Cossack troops: the experience of military-statistical description*, p. 38.

¹⁰ N. E. Bekmakhanova, *The Legend of the Invisible Man (the participation of the Kazakhs in the peasant war led by E. Pugachev in 1773-1775)*, Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, 1968, p. 16.

¹¹ M. Zh. Abdirrov, *History of the Cossacks of Kazakhstan*, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 1994, p. 44.

¹² I. V. Erofeeva, *The first historical and ethnographic descriptions*, p. 223.

¹³ A. Ryabinin, „Materials for geography and statistics of Russia, collected by officers of the General Staff”, in *The Ural Cossack Host*, year XXII, no. 1, 1866, pp. 35-36.

¹⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 104.

Kazakhstan was the destruction of the Dzungar military-feudal state. The construction of the geostrategic and military-defense infrastructure in the north and east of Kazakhstan created certain prerequisites for mass migration of the Slavic population to the prilinear areas of the region and the settled-agricultural colonization of these territories.

Throughout the second half of the XVIII century, on the line temporarily used the policemen of the Cossacks, from which the teams were formed. All attempts by the command to transfer them to the line for permanent service were in vain. The reason, probably, lies in the fear of tsarism to bare the garrisons of internal security from troubled Siberian cities. Therefore, in 1747, the tsarist government initially sends five dragoon regiments to the Kolyvan and Novaya Ishim lines.¹⁵ Then to help them in 1758, sends thousands of teams of Don and Ural Cossacks.¹⁶ In the 1750s, on the Irtysh line there were 8 rank-and-file Cossacks, and in 1761, they already numbered 76. Their main purpose is to protect borders from enemies.¹⁷ The population of the fortresses of the Bitter Line consisted of military ranks, retired soldiers, Cossacks and artisans. In the Presnogorkovskaya Fortress there were 257 people (mostly military).¹⁸

When settling the territory adjacent to the New Line, a form of colonization was used in which elements of volunteerism and initiative on the part of the peasants were combined.¹⁹ This line was located on the land belonging to the Kazakhs.²⁰ On the New Line from the Siberian fortresses and the former Ishim line were transferred 3642 Yaik and Don Cossacks.²¹

Cossacks from the cities of Tobolsk, Tyumen, Tara and Tomsk were sent to the border lines simultaneously.²² For them, part of the

¹⁵ N. A. Minenko, *North-Western Siberia in the XVIII-first half of the XIX centuries*, Novosibirsk, Science, 1975, p. 44.

¹⁶ V. I. Petrov, „On the issue of the social origin of the Siberian Cossacks (XVIII-first half of the XIX century)”, in *Siberia of the period of feudalism*, no. II, 1965, p. 208.

¹⁷ Military Commission of the Military Collegium, R. G. V. I. A. F. 23. Opt. 1. D. 391. L. 32, p. 34.

¹⁸ N. A. Apollova, *Economic and political ties between Kazakhstan and Russia in the 18th-early 19th centuries*, Moscow, Science, 1960, p. 136.

¹⁹ M. M. Gromyko, *Western Siberia in the XVIII century. Russian population and agricultural development*, Novosibirsk, Science, 1965, pp. 98-99.

²⁰ A. K. Gaines, „Kirghiz essays”, in *Military collection*, no. VI, 1866, p. 323.

²¹ Senate and Senate institutions, R. G. A. D. A. F. 248. Op. 113. D. 1584. L., pp.1345-1345.

²² G. E. Katanayev, *The Kyrgyz question in the Siberian Cossack Host*, Omsk, Kurp, 1904, p. 2.

benefits was retained, so many of the outgoing Cossacks settled on the line. By the 1750s, the number of linear Cossacks was 2 thousand people. Near the fortresses, redoubts and outposts were retired and family soldiers, Cossacks and impoverished cattlemen.²³ By the year 1751, the number of ordinary Cossacks in Western Siberia reached 2779 people, exceeding the staffing table by 278 people.²⁴ On the southern borders, 1547 people were serving, of which 1307 people were sent for service to the Kolyvan and Kuznetsk lines, 267 people to the Irtysh line. However, this did not mean an increase in the actual number of policemen.²⁵ Almost simultaneously with the Cossacks, retired soldiers, regular dragoon, infantry teams were enrolled in fortified lines.²⁶

Another source of replenishment of the Siberian troops were people exiled to Siberia for political reasons or because of the commission of criminal offenses. For the construction of fortresses and jails for the temporary service were sent to the Siberian peasants, under the name of the discharged Cossacks. In the year 1756, on the Irtysh line, the government sent 5000 discharged Cossacks to the concentration of regular military units here. General H. H. Kinderman tried to use the „enlisted Cossacks” and *raznochinty* recruited from the state peasants in the number of 10.145 people who made up 10 regiments and 5 teams²⁷ on the Irtysh plow land. The main contingent served as Tobolsk, Tyumen, Tomsk and Kuznetsk Cossacks. The people who arrived at the service voluntarily joined the serf Cossacks, despite the fact that official duties were burdensome. At the same time, they were engaged in military and *zemstvo* work and official farming.

Features of life of the Cossacks in the second half of the XVIII century

During the 50s of the XVIII century. There was a decrease in the number of Cossacks in the inner cities of Western Siberia.²⁸ Reducing the

²³ B. V. Bezsonov, *Cossacks and Cossack lands in Asian Russia. Asian Russia. People and orders beyond the Urals*, St. Petersburg, AF Marx, 1914, p. 366.

²⁴ V. V. Alekseev, *History of the Cossacks of Asian Russia in three volumes*, p. 145.

²⁵ A. R. Ivonin, *Cossacks on the Siberian frontier in the XVIII-XIX centuries*, Omsk, 2003, pp. 43-44.

²⁶ D. N. Fialkov, *Bitter line of military fortifications*, available at: www.russiacity.ru, accessed in 18.11.2017.

²⁷ N. G. Apollova, *The economic development of Priirtyshye in the late 16th-first half of the 19th centuries*, Moscow, Science, 1976, p. 166.

²⁸ A. R. Ivonin, *Cossacks on the Siberian frontier in the XVIII-XIX centuries*, pp. 43-44.

number of Cossacks is associated with their departure on the line. For example, in 1753, the number of policemen of the Cossacks amounted to three lines of 2000 Cossacks. So, 972 people lived on the Irtysh line, on Novaya Ishimskaya-316, and on Kolyvan-Kuznetskaya-712 people.²⁹ However, because of its remoteness, this region was slowly settled by free settlers. The method of coercion was used for settlement. So, for 10 years from 1750 to 1760, from Siberian cities was directed to the line up to 2000 Cossacks. They were translated with their families and forever.³⁰

Retired lower military ranks were sent to the region of Verkhne-Irtysh fortresses, to which land was provided in the amount of 20-30 dessiatines for the development of crop cultivation. The Don and Bashkir Cossacks were attached to the linear Cossacks.³¹ Military garrisons were quartered in the fortresses. The garrison included several officers and about a hundred dragoons.³² Near the line, Cossack military settlements were created, occupying the best and most comfortable lands, with good soil and fresh water. A. K. Gaines wrote: „*Since its inception, the Cossack colonies have grown, they became quite rich, that the Cossack had to be applied, too little labor... so that nature would satisfy all its needs*”. Such convenient forests, according to A. Geyns, were located in Kokshetau, Atbasar, Akmola, Karkaralin, Bayan-Aul and Ayaguzdistricts.³³

To secure the men in the new lands, 99 „*pits*” were sent to the Verkhne-Irtysh fortresses, of which 77 were deemed suitable for marriage. The next source was the purchase of „*girls from nomads*” and women from Kazakhs.³⁴ In Siberia, the male population predominated over the female population. In connection with the lack of women, the Cossacks’ morality was at a low level. They started wives from foreigners, thus, developed „*Siberian polygamy*”. The authorities tried to solve this problem by all available measures. To ensure the natural growth of the Cossack population, it was decided in 1759, settle on the lines of exiled women aged 19-40 years. At the end of the XVIII century.

²⁹ V. I. Petrov, „On the issue of the social origin of the Siberian Cossacks”, p. 208.

³⁰ N. L. Antufeva, *Cossacks of Western Siberia*, Tyumen, ARF, 1998, p. 11.

³¹ Zh. K. Kasymbayev, *Kazakhstan-China: caravan trade in the XIX, XX centuries*, Almaty, Atamura, 1996, p. 16.

³² D. N. Fialkov, *Bitter line of military fortifications*, available at: www.russiancity.ru, accessed in 18.11.2017.

³³ K. Kusayinuly, *Reading documents on Kazakh-Russian relations in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries*, Almaty, Alash, 2001, pp. 20-21.

³⁴ M. Zh. Abdirov, *The conquest of Kazakhstan by tsarist Russia and the struggle of the Kazakh people for independence (from the history of the military-Cossack colonization of the region in the late 16th-early 20th centuries)*, Astana, History, 2000, p. 199.

an official order was issued to resettle 350 girls for the Cossacks' marriage to Siberia. The source of women's replenishment was sending criminals to the region to replenish the ranks of „brides”.³⁵

Large scale took the unauthorized settlement of the valley of the river. Bukhtarma by the Altai stone people. They settled in inaccessible and wild mountain gorges along the banks of the Belaya, Tikhaya, Narym and Bukhtarma rivers and formed several villages. Basically, these inhabitants were engaged in fishing, hunting and farming.³⁶ The Chinese took them under their special patronage, supplied them with bread in lean years. They allowed them to fish on the Irtysh and Nor-Zaisan.³⁷ In the Foreign Policy Archive of the Russian Empire, a document was found „*about the construction of a picket near Bukhtarma Mountain, in which it was reported about negotiations with Chinese officials, about the construction of a picket for protection from the enemy. For the construction of the fortress was chosen a convenient place in which the linear guard was*”.

The life of the exiled peasants on a new line

The increasing difficulties with the delivery of food to the upper Irtysh fortress forced the command of the Siberian lines to ask the government to transfer the peasants from European Russia to Ust-Kamenogorsk and to send exiles to the region. Peasants from the Tobolsk and Tomsk provinces were resettled to the New Line. In the year 1759, colonel Tyumenev reported that near the Peter and Paul Fortress peasants from Korkina settlement had settled to engage in fish and game hunting.³⁸ In the 1760s, six families from the Alekseevskaya Sloboda of the Tarski Uyezd settled in the Peter and Paul Fortress. At the disposal of the Siberian Governor General II Weimarn in 1760, passed 600 families of peasants from Yalutorovsk, Ishim and Krasnoslobodsky districts, which are located in the Semipalatinsk fortress on the right bank of the Irtysh.³⁹

October 17, 1760, issued a decree according to which up to 2000 families of peasants and *raznochintsy* from the Tobolsk province settled

³⁵ I. S. Beletchenko, T. M. Kanaeva, *North-Kazakhstan oblast: pages of the annals of the native land*, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 1993, p. 20.

³⁶ B. P. Gurevich, *International relations in Central Asia in the first half of the XIX century*, Moscow, Science, 1983, p. 196.

³⁷ A. K. Gaines, „Kirghiz essays”, p. 326.

³⁸ A. D. Kolesnikov, *Russian population of Western Siberia in the XVIII-beginning, XIX centuries*, Omsk, The Impulse, 1973, p. 103.

³⁹ M. M. Gromyko, *Western Siberia in the XVIII century*, p. 100.

in the Upper Priirtyshye area.⁴⁰ Under the protection of this fortified line, the Russians gradually withdrew into the Kazakh steppe, where they occupied the most convenient places.

But the Siberian administration failed to attract a large number of peasants to resettlement in the area of the Russian fortresses. For example, 532 people voluntarily moved to Ust-Kamenogorsk, including 177 peasants from the Omsk fortress department.⁴¹ Among the voluntary immigrants who arrived in East Kazakhstan, were: peasants, 2000 Siberians, retired from the lower ranks. They in 1762, settled on the Irtysh line with the provision for each family of 20-30 dessiatines, land and a monetary loan.⁴² Peasants from the Tomsk and Kuznetsk districts were transferred to the Kolyvan plant area to protect the plant from raids by foreigners. For the settlement of the Verkhne-Irtysh fortresses, the volunteers were challenged. But he did not live up to the expectations of the Siberian Administration, as the peasants feared forced labor in the factories. At the same time, the Cossacks and soldiers prevented.⁴³

Basically, the peasants settled in the department of Ust-Kamenogorsk region. From 1764 to 1770, the peasants who originally lived in Russia were sent to these neighborhoods.⁴⁴ So, the peasants of the Ishim district illegally went to the border line for the hunting of the beast, catching fish and collecting hops. The Siberian administration, having learned about unauthorized transitions, ordered: „*such idlers to catch, and when they will be caught repairing their punishment with a whip, putting marks on their foreheads and cheeks, and sending them directly to the settlement in Ust-Kamenogorsk fortress*”.⁴⁵

Simultaneously with the settlement of the forest-steppe, the Siberian peasants moved to Ust-Kamenogorsk and Semipalatinsk. For

⁴⁰ A. D. Kolesnikov, *Russian population of Western Siberia*, p. 59.

⁴¹ N. G. Apollonova, *The economic development of Priirtyshye*, p. 146.

⁴² P. A. Slovtsov, *Historical review of Siberia period 4 from 1742 to 1765*, St.Petersburg, Polis, 1886, p. 39.

⁴³ A. F. Safyanova, *The economic life of the Russian population of the upper Irtysh region of the second half of the nineteenth and nineteenth centuries. The economy and way of life of the West Siberian peasantry of the 17th-early 19th centuries*, Moscow, Science, 1979, p. 112.

⁴⁴ A. K. Gaines, „Kirghiz essays”, p. 125.

⁴⁵ *Ibidem*, p. 147.

example, from the departments of the Omsk fortress, 104 families went to Verkhne-Irtysh fortresses, including 260 ppm.⁴⁶

Decree of the Government of August 6, 1762, was allowed to resettle the exiles along the Irtysh line from Ust-Kamenogorsk to Omsk fortress. In the year 1762, it was prescribed to settle the settlers who had been reckoned into reckoning, first of all along the Barabinsk steppe, secondarily „inside the Tobolsk, Tarska and Ishim distances and up along the river Ishim”.

In 1763, the governor reported that the exiled in the number of 1162 people were settled along the Irtysh line. The exiled settlers made up more than half of the population. Among the exiles there were „ambassadorial settlers” who returned from Poland, run away Russian schismatics. Of these, 310 people lived in the village of Bobrovskaya Ust-Kamenogorsk Sloboda, 145 people in the village of Ekaterininskaya Ubinskaya Sloboda. Among the exiles there were guilty serfs who settled in the area of East Kazakhstan. For example, in the village of Kopieva Ust-Kamenogorsk fortress there were 455 exiles.⁴⁷

Features of rapid settlement of Siberia

The government failed to provide the region of the upper Irtysh region with migrants due to criminal elements from the country's inner provinces. The means of resolving this problem was the reference to the given region of the Russian Old Believers who left religious persecutions abroad, but were forcibly returned to their homeland. They were resettled by the government from Poland and settled near the Kolyvan-Resurrection factories, in the basin of the rivers Ulba and Uba (the modern East Kazakhstan region).⁴⁸ These conditions contributed to the growth of the population of the Upper Irtysh border fortifications.

On the line temporarily for the service were sent to the „yearlings”. Subsequently, they were among the Siberian Cossacks. They were the main military contingent on the Irtysh and Presnogorkovskaya (Bitter) border lines. „Velikorossiyskie” settlers were mainly settled by fairly large villages in the amount of 60-300 people. Information about the number

⁴⁶ A. D. Kolesnikov, „Settlement of the Russian forest-steppe in Irtysh region in the XVIII century”, in *Izvestiya of the Omsk Division of the Geographical Society of the U. S. S. R.*, year VI, no. 13, 1964, pp. 72-73.

⁴⁷ P. A. Slovtsov, *Historical review of Siberia period 4 from 1742 to 1765*, St.Petersburg, Polis, 1886, pp. 16-17.

⁴⁸ A. D. Kolesnikov, „Settlement of the Russian forest-steppe in Irtysh region”, p. 112.

and composition of „settlers” makes it possible to judge the role of government colonization and the settlement of the territory by the Cossack contingent.⁴⁹ According to the data of 1763, on the Siberian frontier lines, there were 7578 servicemen, including 3,437 (45.4% of the total number) Cossacks of different names: 1247 policemen, 779 serfs, 937 donors. On the Bitter, Irtysh line of irregular there were 3668 foremen and Cossacks. Serfs and policemen foremen and Cossacks were 1288 people.

In the report of Major-General K. Frauendorf for 1764, was reported „*about the arrival of the thousandth command of the Don Cossacks, led by the ataman Chekunov. Upon arrival, this team was distributed among the fortresses and outposts of the Irtysh line*”.⁵⁰ Thus, in 1765, Infantry troops were deployed on the Irtysh line in the number of 1957 people, irregular ones-1818, regular ranks, staff officers-2612, Don-937, city-116, serfs-779. The total population was 4444 people. On the New Line there were 2093 Cossacks, irregular-1200, regular-1613, policemen-293 people, serf Bashkirs-504. A total of 2410 people. At the mouth of the Bukhtarma River there was one infantry regiment with two grenadier companies. The infantry regiment consisted of 2,093 people, irregular-600. In total - 2693 people.⁵¹

The rapid process of settling Western Siberia prompted Governor D. Chicherin to ask for the resettlement of artisans from the Siberian cities to the line. In the year 1765, he appealed to the Governmental Senate with a proposal to resettle 3000 families of Siberian *raznochintsy* to the Irtysh line to the Ust-Kamenogorsk fortress. He suggested that when translating Siberian *raznochintsy* on the line to release them for three years from paying per capita money.⁵²

The Senate Decree of 1766 permitted the relocation of artists and artisans from the number who lived in Tobolsk and other cities of Siberia at the request of the upper Irtysh fortresses.⁵³ At the same time, unauthorized internal migration occurred on the lines. For 20 years (1760 to 1780), the number of Russian settlements in the Tarsky district (the

⁴⁹ M. M. Gromyko, *Western Siberia in the XVIII century*, p. 123.

⁵⁰ Personal fund of G. E. Katanaeva. GAO RFO, F. 366. Op. 1. D. 55. L. 1.

⁵¹ Military Commission of the Military Collegium. WGVI. A. F. 23. Opt. 1. D. 937. L.127v., 129b, 132-132b, p. 127.

⁵² N. V. Alekseenko, „Russian peasant colonization of the Rudny Altai in the XVIII-XIX centuries. Siberia of the period of feudalism”, in *Economics, management and culture of Siberia XVI-XIX centuries*, no. II, 1965, pp. 146-147.

⁵³ V. K. Andrievich, *Historical outline of Siberia, based on data submitted by the General Assembly of Lams and the Senate Archive*, St. Petersburg, The Truth, 1887, p. 75.

territory of the present Omsk region) has increased from 117 to 245. The number of inhabitants has more than doubled, from 20.000 to 45.000. The total population of the Verkhne-Irtysh fortresses and Tarski Uyezd was 60 years of the XVIII century, 38 thousand, and according to the 1V audit-about 54 thousand people.⁵⁴

The social source of formation of the population of Northern and Eastern Kazakhstan was the retired soldiers, the lower and middle officers' ranks and the disabled. According to the record found in the army archive „in 1795, *The Siberian lines were occupied by retired officials: in Semipalatinsk district-1148 Cossacks. In the Biysk District-1854 people. In the Omsk, Ishim and Kurgan districts, 4998 Cossacks lived in the Redoubt Peschanaya up to the Orenburg line. The total number of retired was 8,000 Cossacks*”.⁵⁵ By the year 1795, the number of children from retired soldiers and Cossack ranks has increased significantly.

„The data of 1797, indicate that the number of Siberian Cossack linear troops was 3246 people. Because of the small number of military formations, the commander of the Siberian Corps, General G. Sstrandman, taking into account the circumstances of the line service, considered that it was necessary to increase the Cossack army to 6000 men at the expense of the Cossacks from the inner cities of the Siberian provinces”. At the end of the 18th century, Siberian linear Cossacks gained independent control and numbered about 3000 people.⁵⁶ According to the decree of 1797, they became one-sided-closed class. Everyone could be enrolled in this class, but no one had the right to go out: „Once entered in the estate, it remains in it forever with his offspring”.⁵⁷

Conclusion

The formation of the Slavic population began during the accession of Kazakhstan to Russia, and was represented mainly by two groups: the Cossacks and the peasantry. Creation of strongholds in the form of fortresses, outposts, redoubts in the territory of western and north-eastern Kazakhstan served as a long process for the formation of this population and the concentration of agricultural settlements in these places.

⁵⁴ A. D. Kolesnikov, „Settlement of the Russian forest-steppe in Irtysh region”, p. 15.

⁵⁵ Personal Foundation G. E. Katanaeva. GAOomO RF. F. 366. Op. 1. D. 91. L. p. 16.

⁵⁶ *Ibidem*, L. 46, 47.

⁵⁷ G. K. Silvergelm, *Kirghiz steppe of Western Siberia. Military statistical survey of the Russian Empire*, St. Petersburg, DSH, 1852, p. 10; Personal fund of the outstanding North-Kazakhstan local lore M. Binyukha. North Kazakhstan State Regional Archive. F. 158. Op. 1. D. 14. L. 10.

Cossack troops, sent by the tsarist government to the steppe, were formed at different times. According to the secret adviser and Orenburg Governor A. R. Davydov, the construction of outposts began on the Yaitskaya and Uyskaya lines to increase the Russian population. To meet this goal, Governor II Neplyuyev achieved permission for an unnamed free woman to settle freely near outposts and elsewhere in the region. But in the 50s of XVIII century. The number of Cossacks in Western Siberia was reduced.

To replenish the number of farmers, the Siberian peasants referred to various crimes for the department of the Ust-Kamenogorsk fortress. The peasants preferred to live near fortified lines. Of the total population that lived in the fortresses and fortifications, official documents identified peasants-settlers. The data of the IV audit recorded that at the end of the XVIII century. In the area of Verkhne-Irtysh fortresses there were 344 people. In the Semipalatinsk county there were 6783 people. In 1763, 1162 people were sent to the Irtysh line.