

HISTORICAL PICTURE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE MIGRATION TO KAZAKHSTAN (END OF THE XIX AND THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURIES)

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This paper focuses on the history of resettlement of the German ethnic group representatives to Kazakhstan in the period from the late nineteenth century to 1917. Areole and vector of resettlement of the Germans in this period were varied and covered all regions of Kazakhstan. The highest intensity of migration of the German ethnic group is characterized with the beginning of the First World War. Their moving to Kazakhstan was one of the reasons for creation of new villages and settlements.

The local population has accepted with respect the settlers, providing them with all possible assistance in the arrangement. Firmly settling on the Kazakh land and closely communicating with the local Kazakh population, the Germans formed their economy and way of life, at the same time strictly adhered to their religion and culture. As a result, since the October revolution period throughout the twentieth century, the Germans were one of the largest ethnic groups in Kazakhstan.

The article presents the results of research into the causes of resettlement of the Germans to Kazakhstan, the places of their settlement, their social and living conditions, economic activity, the history of their religion and culture.

Keywords: Kazakhstan, Russia, Povolzhye, the Germans, Ethnic groups, Resettlement, demographics, German culture

INTRODUCTION

At the present time each ethnic group, who lives in the territory of Kazakhstan, has its own history of migration, its locations. One of these is the German ethnicity. In the last quarter of the XIX century the Germans began to move from the steppe part of Russia to the territory of Kazakhstan. From that period to the present day this ethnic group has been living in Kazakhstan and has been considering the republic as their homeland. If we consider the history of the first resettlement of the Germans in the territory of Kazakhstan, then this process goes back to 1880.

The Germans, who first moved to Kazakhstan, settled in Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Syrdarya regions. This ethnic group, migrated to these regions, has retained its method of farming, customs, traditions, language, religion and culture,

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and has been considered as one of the major peoples of the Soviet past and the modern independent Kazakhstan (Hecker, 1994).

In Kazakhstan, a huge work is currently underway on the study of demographic problems. Also it is connected with studies of the history of migration, settlement of other nations living in Kazakhstan, their social status, customs, and cultural life, at the moment it is a very urgent problem. Domestic historians have paid special attention to the history of migration and the life of the German ethnic group in Kazakhstan: first of all, the history of the settlement of the Germans in Kazakhstan, their quantitative indicators, dynamics, settling in the regions; secondly, the demographic development of the German ethnic group, which has a long history - more than a hundred years; thirdly, it discusses the history of the migration of the ethnic group.

The history of the German ethnic group is one of the interesting topics. Unfortunately, at the present time in Kazakhstan there are few studies aimed at the disclosure of the demographic development of the Germans, so a lot of these areas are still unsolved scientific problems. But the topic is starting to expand its horizons of research. The topic considered in the article is aimed at complementing the gaps in the study. Because the main purpose of this article is to study the history of the resettlement of the Germans in the territory of Kazakhstan, their social status and living conditions (Wanner, 2014).

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS OF THE GERMANS IN KAZAKHSTAN (UNTIL 1917)

The territory of present Kazakhstan before the October revolution in 1917 consisted of two administrative structures - two Governorate-Generals: Stepnoe and Turkestan.

The structure of the Turkestan Governorate-General included southern regions of Kazakhstan - Syrdarya and Zhetisu regions. In the Stepnoe Governorate-General there were Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Turgay and Uralsk regions. Thus, the territory of the Stepnoe Governorate-General covered the northern and eastern part of the steppe regions of Kazakhstan.

The history of resettlement of the Germans in Kazakhstan and their settlement in the above mentioned areas originates from the 80-90-ies of the XIX century, when the part of the German ethnic group, living on the banks of the Volga (Kufeld, 2000) of the Russian Empire, was resettled in Central Asia, especially in Kazakhstan. In 1891-1892 the Germans had migrated en masse to the Central Asia and Kazakhstan, as the Povolzhe had a poor harvest and it led to famine (Dittmar, Ralph, 1994).

As a result of this situation, the Germans and other ethnic groups living there, began to migrate en masse and leave their homes and lands. Most Germans moved to Kazakhstan and other regions of the Central Asia, which were peripheral regions of the Russian Empire (Materialy, 1907).

The first settlers, according to the orders of the Russian Empire, settled in the northern regions of the country, as these regions were bordered by the metropolis, and they could be easily controlled. These regions were a part of the Stepnoe Governorate-General and referred to as the Steppe region in some written sources. The main part of the Germans settled here. The history of German migration to Kazakhstan originates from that region. So, in the 80s of the XIX century, Germans had moved from the European part of Russia and settled in Siberia and the steppes of Kazakhstan.

The first Germans, migrated to the steppe region, can be divided into two groups: poor peasants and more prosperous ones. The first group was forced to migrate, as sought a better life, and the second group migrated with the hope to take cheaper land and build equity. Anyway, representatives of both groups were looking for a better life than they had had before (Koshman, 1998).

The Germans-migrants in Kazakhstan were located in all six regions. Most of the German ethnic group was located in the Akmola and Syrdarya regions.

In 1897, the first imperial census was conducted, which showed the true number of the Germans in Kazakhstan. According to the first census 7049 Germans lived in Kazakhstan that was 0.1% of the total population of the republic. 67.9% of the Germans lived in the Akmola region, and 26.8% - in the Syrdarya region. From time to time the migration of the Germans in Akmola region grew rapidly and in 1914 their number in the region was about 30,000 people. On the eve of the First World War, general migration of the Germans in Kazakhstan was amounted to 63 thousand people (Kriger, 1991).

The migration of Germans into the Russian Empire began in the X^{III} century, and their migration from Russia to Kazakhstan has its roots in the last quarter of the XIX century and continued until the First World War (Karsten, 2003). However, the resettlement of the Germans in the steppe of Kazakhstan had its difficulties. In 1895, when the migration of the Germans in the steppe part of the country has begun, the Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia has sent a Decree to Governor-General of the Steppe region, which forbade the Germans to move to the border of Akmola region.

In spring of that year, Governor-General of the Steppe region M.A. Taube asked the Minister of Internal Affairs to report on the fate of the Germans, located in the steppe region. Minister said that migrated in 1895 from the Steppes Germans live on an equal basis with other members. Thus, in the late XIX and early XX centuries in the steppe region there were appeared several new German (Vibe, 1998) settlements.

However, some time later, after a mass resettlement of the Germans the indigenous people manifested dissatisfaction with this relocation. The Governor-General N.N. Sukhotin was the first who expressed his opinion against the German resettlement. He emphasized the Russian peasants, who would also like to migrate

to the steppe region, and in his opinion their social status is poor. In 1905 N.N.Sukhotin appealed to the Governor of Akmola region with a proposal to further prohibit the Germans to migrate to the region. But on March 10, 1906 the new Governor-General I.P. Nadarov was not against relocation of the Germans in the Steppe region, on the contrary, he, along with other senior officials, spoke about the equality of the Germans. Despite these difficulties, the migration of the Germans from the steppe and the European parts of Russia to Kazakhstan continued. As a result of such positive dynamics of processes, the German population grew (Vibe, 1998 p. 20).

LOCATION AND SETTLEMENT HORIZON OF THE GERMANS IN KAZAKHSTAN

At the end of the XIX century, due to the migration of the Germans to the territory of Kazakhstan and other Central Asian countries, the first German settlements appeared. The census 1897 showed the multi-ethnicity of Kazakhstan and the Germans had become one of the largest ethnic groups (Alekseenko, 1999). 7049 Germans have been registered in Kazakhstan according to the first national census. Among them: in Akmola region - 4791, in Semipalatinsk region - 100, in the Turgay region - 70, in Uralsk region - 161, in Zhetisu region - 40, in Syrdarya region - 1887. It was 0.16 per cent of all residents of the country. The main part of the Germans lived in the flat geographical areas. The number of the Germans was relatively small in the southern regions. Majority lived in Akmola region - about 60 percent of the German ethnic group of the country, which accounted for 0.18 percent of the total number of residents of the region (Troynickiy, 1905).

The main lands for the deported Germans were Akmola and Turgay region, Omsk, Kokshetau and Kustanay counties. In Kustanay county most of the population were the Germans who have created several new settlements, for example, in 1901 the Ozernoe village, and in 1902 - Nadezhdinskoye and Voskresensk, in 1904 residents of these settlements came mainly from Bessarabia province, and residents of Nelyubinskaya villages were visitors from Herson province.

In 1905, 63 German families were registered (377 persons). They took with them 37 thousand rubles, 179 horses, 17 cows and 10 residents had 800 rubles per each. In the first year it was started building of 47 residential houses and 76 farms.

In Akmola region, in accordance to the population census in 1910, there were formed 46 German settlements, where 19,822 people lived, representing 3,430 families. They were allocated 232190 square km of land for living. If analyzing each county, we get the following picture: in the Omsk county - 16 settlements (6296 pers.), in Kokshetau county - 13 settlements (4437 pers.), in the Akmola county - 16 settlements (8957 pers.), in Atbasar county - one village (132 people) (Vibe, 1998 p. 25).

In the early XX century in Semipalatinsk region, the Germans were a considerable number (Obzor Akmolinskoy oblasti, 1915). In 1907 the deporting process of the Germans started in the area. This situation was associated with the law from 10 March, 1907, which considered the expansion of the geographic ranges of the deportation of other nations. German peasants settled on four large areas and divided into 12 settlements: in Taskuduk site - Gnadental (Borisovka), Steinfeld (Fedotovka) and Halbstadt villages, in Taldykuduk site - Konstantinovka, Rovnopolie, in Tursynbays site - Zaborovka, Sofiyevka, Dominskoe and Raievskoe settlements (Gerhard, 1957). In these regions, as well as in Novorossiysk, the number of Germans in the countryside was small, for example, from 30-40 to 200-300 family members in one village.

In the Pavlodar county, the Germans were members of the Lutheran Church and created several villages: Rozovka, Akimovka, Ulyanovka, Luganskoe, Anastasevka, Novoivanovka, Nikitovskoe. They formed 17 villages. The main part of the Germans were from the Mennonite and lived in 13 villages, which were located on the southern shores of the Pavlodar county (Freie, 1927). Thus, in 1907-1910 the number of German ethnic groups in Pavlodar grew, and in 1908 they accounted for 1/3 of all migrants. Starting next year, their number reached 1/10 of all other peoples-immigrants. In 1909, by order of the resettlement management in Semipalatinsk province and in Troitsk land parcels decreased (Bekmahanova, 1986). Despite the current situation in the Pavlodar county, there were formed 7 German settlements. Their total area was 58 thousand sq. km. For example, there were created Konstantinovskiy, Vasilevskiy, Borisovskiy, Zavorovskiy, Nadarovskiy, Avvakumovskiy and Novo-Ivanovskiy settlements. In 1907 94 families (588 people) moved to the Pavlodar county, (Podoprigrora, 2010) in 1908 - 384 families (440 people), and in 1910 - 85 families (519 people), and finally in 1907-1910 the total number of the Germans was 793 families (5034 persons). Since 1910, the supreme authority has agreed with settlement of empty lands. As a result, in Ekaterinovsk and Ust-Kamenogorsk counties, new German settlements appeared. In these counties, the Germans settled in the Sukhai and Zelenaya Balka villages, where they lived together with indigenous Russian peasants. At the beginning of the last century, in Kokshetau county there were also German settlements, for example, Vvedenskoe, Zlatorunnoe, Kellerovskoe, Lyubimovskoye, Rozovskoe, Lineevskoe and other (Vibe, 1998 p. 26).

Also in 1909-1910, most of the Germans together with the Russian peasants moved to the Petropavl and Zaisan county of Semipalatinsk region. On the advice and orders of the Stepnoe Governor-General, they were resettled in Chelym and Kenasu villages of Karkaraly county, Semipalatinsk region. But later, the Germans abandoned the previous plan, and instead of Zaisan county they moved to Ust-Kamenogorsk and Pavlodar counties.

The Germans also settled in Syrdarya region and lived in the southern region of the country. In 80-s of the XIX century, the Germans began to settle in Syrdarya region (Kaufmann, 1905). This process took back to Aulie-Ata county. To this region, the Germans migrated from Berdyansk, Samara, Novouzensk county, Tavria province, the Russian Empire. It is composed of about a hundred families, who settled near the Talas (Friesen, 2001). At this point, in 1882, there were formed 4 German settlements that have been given names such as Nikolaypol, Vladimirovka, Andreevka, Romanovka and included in one region under the name Nikolaypolsk. *The Distance between settlements was about 1 km.*

In the early XX century in the Syrdarya region, the German peasants began to settle from the Volga (Manthey, 2011) region and the southern part of Ukraine. In the region, natural growth and mass migration of the Germans contributed to the growth dynamics. Not having their own lands, the peasants tried to get the support of the authorities, but due to lack of land, the administration banned to move to new lands. But in all the settlements there were a lot of people who have moved voluntarily. In 1907, thirty German family moved to Alekseevo, which was located in the lower reaches of the Chu river. In 1908, 45 German family, together with the inhabitants of the Beshtash aul formed a village called Iogannesdorf. In 1911 there were about 1500 Germans in Aulie-Ata county. At that time in the Orlovka village of Aulie-Ata county there were 29 families who had not have their own lands (Krieger, 2004).

At the beginning of the last century, the relatives and countrymen of already lived Germans emigrated to the Konstantinovka village of Tashkent county, (Yuferov 1907) Syrdarya region from the Volga coast. In 1910, 90 families were not registered, and the administration was forced to treat this problem. As a result, near the Akzhar station about 1,000 dessiatines of land handed over to the peasants, since they rented those lands. Thus, there was formed the Stepnoy aul in southern Kazakhstan. In 1912 the number of Germans in Syrdarya region has reached 7628 people.

LIFE AND SOCIAL SITUATION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE IN KAZAKHSTAN

In the XIX-XX centuries, the socio-class composition of the Germans was presented by peasants. The number of rich and noble people was few, and their main part lived in the towns. According to the results of the population census, about 700 Germans were engaged in small businesses or applying for a job. 84% of persons were engaged in agriculture. A small part of the Germans worked in industrial enterprises. On the eve of the First World War, in the large-small towns there was appeared a community of migratory peoples. In rural areas the number of the Germans was more. Migration to the shores of the Black Sea and the Volga began in 1880 and lasted until 1914.

Despite the adaptation of new geographical environments, the development of other types of production, national characteristics, the authorities' policy on Russification - all of them can be considered as a common reason the reason of adaptation of the Germans in the pre-revolutionary period: the high level of education, a large number of rich people; land, privatized by the peasants; the possibility of local government.

The Germans, who had been living in Kazakhstan, were mainly engaged in agriculture. Steppe work was carried out with the help of advanced tools: iron plow, grinding, etc. Especially actively working were peasants of the Syrdarya region (Stumpp, 1964).

The residents of the Aulie-Ata region were mainly engaged in dairy products, cheese and butter making. In 1888, the first cheese factory was established as a result of fruitful cooperation. Even in 1912 it was opened 4 cheese (worked 12 people) and 6 butter enterprises (Obzor Syr-Darinskoy oblasti, 1912).

In 1909, in the Romanovka village of Turkestan it was opened the company for the production of butter from cow's milk. And next year 7 people worked there, and the company gave 1320 pounds of butter. Milk and flour products, sausages were sold not only for Aulie-Ata farmers, but also the residents of Turkestan and Tashkent counties. In 1892, about 100 families from the Samara and Saratov moved to the territory of 30 square km area, starting from Tashkent to Konstantinovka village (Tabolino village, Saryagash district, South Kazakhstan region). In the Konstantinovka village there come letters, which contained a request to allocate land for the peasants, however, the administration banned to do so. In 1910, 80 families resettled in the Akzhar area near the Kostantinovka village. The area acquired the name Stepnoe and next year there were already 1280 people in the village. The appearance of the village was compact, fenced gardens and small houses. In each house there were household machines. For the village there were built channels of the Keles river. Industrious Germans worked hard and became a model for local residents. Mostly farmers produced grain and sowed wheat, oats and potatoes. They rented lands of the Kazakhs. In addition to land management, they were engaged in cattle breeding, dairy, meat production. In 1912-1913 in Akmola, Semipalatinsk regions there were formed groups that produced butter. For example, there were formed such German villages as Kellerovka, Lineevka and Sokologorovskaya. But the largest of these villages was the Lineevskoe village that produces 707 pounds of butter in 1913 (Kriger, 2006).

On the eve of the First World War there were about 7000 Germans in the region. Of these, 6,500 people lived on the irrigated lands. It is worth noting that the Germans, who had specific religious, linguistic, household characteristics, wanted to live in isolation from the Kazakh, Russian and Ukrainian. Only a few families, who were engaged in the private economy, lived together with Russian and Ukrainian families.

In 1914-1915 at the treasury lands in Akmola province it was formed 56 German settlements, and their total area was 260 thousand square km, inhabited by 27 thousand people. At this time in Semipalatinsk region, about 6000 Germans lived in ungraded 8 villages, sometimes along with the Russian. In this province the Germans possessed 60 cultivated land precincts, most of which were grasslands.

These data suggest that during the migration of the Germans to Kazakhstan the main source of their existence was agriculture, and most of them were engaged in irrigated agriculture (Obzor Akmolinskoy oblasti, 1915).

In addition, residents of Akmola, Semipalatinsk and Turgay regions made routine things. These things, which were made in private homes, influenced on the formation of small workshops and production in the future.

RELIGION AND CULTURE OF THE GERMANS MOVED TO KAZAKHSTAN IN THE LATE XIX AND EARLY XX CENTURIES

At the turn of XIX-XX centuries, German ethnicity moved to Kazakhstan, kept its religion and culture. The Germans adhered to the Lutheran, Mennonite, and Protestant directions of Christianity, and their culture was closely connected with religion. The German people did not forget to keep and develop their religion and traditions. During these years, to the central and north-eastern part of Kazakhstan 4556 people of Lutheran and 62 of Catholic directions of the Christian religion have come. 80 percent of the arrived Germans adhered to Lutheranism, and a small part - to Mennonite. They are mostly settled in Omsk and Petropavlovsk counties. While migrants moved to Kokshetau county held Catholicism. About 1,000 Germans lived in Akmola county. In 1914 in Turgay region (Obzor Turgayskoy oblasti, 1915) there were 11.7 thousand Germans, in Kustanai - 10.7 thousand (3 percent of the total population of the county). Among them, 60 percent were Catholics, the others - Lutherans. In 1910 5 thousand Germans or 793 families lived in Petropavlovsk. In this county the Germans held Mennonite direction of Christianity. On the eve of the First World War, the Russian Germans have become one of the largest peoples of the empire. According to statistics, in the Akmola county of Semipalatinsk region it was formed 106 German villages where peasants lived (Kriger, 1990).

Basically, the Germans moved to 3-4 villages that were located close to each other. According to national regulations, in some cases, the settlement consisted of monoethnic and monoconfessional groups. Issues concerning religion affected the everyday life of the inhabitants. Therefore, the administration decided to make residents emigrate to one area adhering to a single direction of religion. Mennonite communities helped those who came to new places. Organizational skills and hard working of the German people, and Protestant religious education helped to transform poor villages into prosperous and rich.

In 1913-1914 in the steppe areas Moscow Gospel Lutheran consistory merged into four Lutheran centers; first - Aleksandrsky German inheritance in the Omsk county; (Krieger, 1992) second - St. Peter's in the Akmola county; the other two centers were located in the Pavlodar county. In villages such as Akimovka, Ulyanovka, Lugansk, Anastasevka there was one department and the center was called Rozovka. Another department was in Novoivanovka, and it consisted of several villages, such as Tikhonovka, Lyubomirovka, Privetnoye, Vladimirovka, Vasilevka, Avakumovka and Nikitovskoe (Krieger, 1990. p. 112).

Catholic and Protestant directions have a religious tradition that preserves its century-old history and is called - "confirmation." Confirmation - a tradition that takes into its ranks young men, who turned 14 years old. These events were held as a great holiday. During confirmation, the young men gave testimony, which was stored at home on the place of honor. In villages of Kenyuhovo and Pruggerovo, East Kazakhstan region, this tradition has survived to this day, despite the small number of Germans. Residents of the Pruggerova village adhere to Lutheranism (Stricker, 1996). Pruggerovs knew the Bible well, and all the inhabitants were united in a single community. Religious worship held on Sunday morning and lasted for 1-2 hours. People sang religious hymns, psalms. This tradition has survived to this day in the villages of Gorkunova and Ubinka. The Germans of the Gorno-Altai region adhere to the Protestant, which includes Lutheran and Baptist groups.

Among the Germans, moved to the steppe edges, there were many sectarians. Initially, in the minds of the local population there was a negative opinion in relation to the sectarians, the fear that they could jeopardize the local representatives of the Orthodox Church. However, religious and cultural principles of the Germans could not stand against the local Russian Orthodox peoples. Despite the fact that the amount of Germans, lived in the steppe region, and their sects was large, but it became clear that none of them calls for religious hatred. Their main goal is to find a free location and source of life. On this basis, a special manifesto was adopted on October 17, 1905. According to the approved Manifesto, the issues of resettlement of the Germans with the Russians without distribution, depending on the particular religious and cultural values, either alone without them, were considered. Because, before that the Government requested to place the Germans individually in accordance with the characteristics of religious and cultural principles. The Steppe region concluded that such "cultural conflicts" (Brandes D *et al.*, 1994) may occur due to the large number of the Russians and Germans.

The Germans appreciate religious holidays such as the Annunciation, Christmas, Resurrection of Christ, the Holy Trinity. At New Year they celebrate the harvest. Individual, unique cultures, traditions and way of life of the Germans were closely connected with religion. Kazakhstan Germans, like the Russian, adhered to Catholic and Protestant religions and taught publicly. The Germans in

Russia for many years were associated with religious values. They brought out of their historical homeland religious books. The representatives of Russian religious branch had also studied religious sermons.

CONCLUSION

In summary, we can say that, in the last quarter of the XIX century and early XX centuries in pre-revolutionary period on the territory of modern Kazakhstan, the number of Germans grew rapidly, and their migration to the Kazakh lands was fast. As a result of such migrations at the beginning of the last century, German ethnicity has become one of the largest in Kazakhstan, after the Uzbeks, Russians, Ukrainians and Uighurs, including the steppe regions of Kazakhstan, especially in the Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions, where large numbers of the Germans were concentrated. The German people, preserving their language and spiritual culture, religion, close contacted with the local population. They consider Kazakhstan as their homeland, where they lived and live peacefully and freely. The Germans settled in the central and peripheral areas, the border with the Russian regions, including in Tashkent and Omsk. In all regions, the Germans adhered to the Lutheran, Catholic, Baptist, Mennonite, Adventist directions.

After the proclamation of the independence of Kazakhstan close political and economic relations between Kazakhstan and Germany has begun. The German side thanked Kazakhstan for the help in difficult time showing their brotherly friendship. After initiating of the intensive interstate association of these countries, the Germans began the migration flow to their homeland that their ancestors were forced to leave in the XIX-XX centuries. But they have not forgotten Kazakhstan and consider it as the second home, because they were born here. The migration of the Germans from Kazakhstan played an important role in the demographic history of Kazakhstan.

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