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FROM THE HISTORY OF THE LINGER TOWN

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Abstract: The article tells about the history of the city, whose geographical features and names were constantly corrected. Old residents of the city claim that the city is named after the first developer of coal mines - Linger. It was here in the 1870s, but his name is clearly not local and it is assumed that it belonged to either an Englishman or a German who came here with his delegation on an exploration dig. According to the second version, which is held by historians, there was no Englishman / German under the name Linger, or if there was, it did not relate to the name in any way, and the city was named after the village of Linger-say, formed on the excavation of coal. You can not give in to emotions and impatience to redo everything in one fell swoop. The history of our country remembers a lot of "capacity" plans, thoughtless mining enterprises, and what they brought. Shymkent Executive Committee took the decision on renaming of Linger in Tolubinsky district. I should immediately note that Tolebi is an undeservedly forgotten historical figure who made a great contribution to the Kazakh culture and to the cause of friendship of peoples. Undoubtedly, his name should be immortalized. Perhaps the renaming was preceded by several facts and, above all, the interpretation of the word "Linger" by local residents.

Keywords: town, district, minerals, population, specialists.

Introduction. In the history of our state, geographical objects and names were constantly corrected. Old-timers of the city claim that the city is named after the first developer of coal mines, Linger. He was on the local lands in the 1870s, but his name is clearly not local and it is assumed that it belonged to either an Englishman or a German who arrived here with his delegation on reconnaissance excavations. According to the second version, which is held by historians, there was no Englishman/German under the name Linger, and if there was, it did not belong to the name in any way, and the city was named after the village of Linger-sai formed on the excavations of coal. You can not give in to emotions and impatience to redo everything in one fell swoop. The history of our country remembers a lot of "capacitates" plans, thoughtless company mine, and what they brought. The Chimkent Executive Committee passed a decision to rename Linger in Tolebi district. I will note at once that Tolebi is an undeservedly forgotten historical figure who made a great contribution to the Kazakh culture and to the cause of friendship of peoples. Undoubtedly, his name should be immortalized. Perhaps the renaming was preceded by several facts and, first of all, the interpretation of the word "Linger" by local residents.

As often happens, on the ground turned to the honorable old men. But, unfortunately, the popular etymology of toponyms in science is called false. Can dear old-timers know that before the Kazakh people, our region knew Aguz, Karkul, Mongols, Sogdians. And this is not a complete list. It is believed that the name "Linger " is associated with the development of coal copies. It is believed that their founder was a German – Linger. This is an erroneous opinion. In the second half of the XIX century, Russian scientists Tatarinov and Mushkator, who explored the Turkestan region and found coal here, indicated that it was located in the area of Linger near the river of the same name. So, the toponym before coal mining already existed in this region. The second version says that the word "Linger "comes from the Kazakh" lungen kir "- literally "hooked dirt". This explanation Treponema you can hear now from some of the old-timers. However, the toponym "Linger " should not be associated with the Turkic language. The origins of the word go back to the Iranian languages, the speakers of which were the ancient inhabitants of our region-the Sogdians. Moreover, the mention of this toponym can be found in medieval sources.

Theoretical part. In year 985 the greatest Arab geographer, a native of Jerusalem, Ahmed Ibn ASMED-Cassidy/Mukadasi / describing the territories of modern Central Asia and

Kazakhstan, presented information about the caravan routes and settlements of our region in his book "The best guide for understanding climates". It says that the path of Ispidzhab - Sairam to Caserta - district of Karatas passes through the postal stations. In translation from the Iranian «post station», «stopping place», «inn» - Yangar. The ancient post station and the area of the modern village of Langer are one and the same place. This is confirmed by numerous finds of objects of medieval material culture, as well as archaeological monuments. Unfortunately, the name of the second station of this route of antiquity, it did not pass through the current Tashtakt, but through the Turbat pass, has not been preserved. Therefore, the toponym Langer is unique. But if we say that the word "Langer" is the only one of this kind, we will make a mistake. The toponym «Langer» is found in Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Osh and Samarkand regions, in short, everywhere where the Great Silk Road passed. So it becomes clear that the name goes back centuries. For the first time the word Langer found in drevnekitajskaya legend «Chica alekandr Apkasu» Song about Alexander diffused. Approximately 40 km east of the present-day Jambul-Ancient Taraz 8 km south of the Akchulak railway station are the ruins of a grandiose unfinished stone structure. Tasakyr, the size of stones used in construction is 0.7-1.7 m long and 0.4-0.8 m wide and up to one meter high. The stones were painted with different geometric shapes. Who was the builder of this structure – history is not known.

The Chinese traveler Chang-Chu, who passed through here, testified in 1221 that Tas-Akyr was already in ruins. According to the mentioned legend, the first builder of Tas-Akyr was Cyclone Alopsikar Ankau, who used to live in one of the caves of Talas Alatau. In his old age, he decided to build a house on the plain and told his son, also a Cyclone, Alonkazar Tox, to carry stones on himself from the mountain, forgetting to tell him on the contrary "do not carry". The son refused to do this, and the father, enraged, wanted to kill him. The son had to flee to the kingdom of Ferghana. He followed the above-mentioned and "short road", approaching the Badam River. He saw before him a deep ravine, at the bottom of which a black swamp was drying up. However, the Dachshund was too lazy to go around the ravine and without any difficulty crossed to the other side. There rested the merchants, trade caravans, on the question of how you moved, because Riniken-Kir (Impassable place-swamp). The dachshund replied that it had been dry for a long time and therefore he easily passed. From the name of Jenison-Kir and pass the name of Langer.

Another legend is associated with the name of the famous Central Asian mystic Akzam. If he were driving through this valley, lost his langor (stick), and because the hollow is called Lingerie. Of course, this is just an invention of late local Muslim fanatics to make the hollow holy. The third legend is connected with the historical events in the life of the Kazakhs that took place in the early 17th century, which are sung in the folk epic "Yensegey boly er Yessimzhana". Going on a campaign with his troops to protect the eastern border of the khanate, trusting to rule the country during his absence to his uncle Tursun Khan of Tashkent in the presence of the friendly Khan of Khorezm Abulgazy. After returning from the campaign, the khan found his country captured by Tursun Khan. In Turkestan, the capital of the Khanate, the governor was already sitting. Then he established his headquarters in the Upper Reaches of their Sairam River in the area «Karisofa» now the site of Keles-Aryk, Kuibyshev collective farm. The ruins of the fortress are still preserved. Soon learning of this, Tursun Khan was the first to march from Tashkent with a large army from the Katalak tribe against the Khan's forces along the «short road».

The vanguard units of both khans met on the Kok-Terek River, the Osimovites retreated to the next river, where they again clashed in Kakhakh-«togusty», and a general battle took place. The interpreters of this event explain that the word «Langer» comes from the word «ilingesken», and «togusai» – «Togus». Regarding the first two legends, it is necessary to make a reservation, in fact, this is a reworking of the first statements in its own way. For example, in the same epic «Lengersai and the Togus River» is mentioned in several places even before the clash of the Khans. In 1810, a significant part of Southern Kazakhstan was conquered by the Kokand Khanate. In this regard, the first Uzbek settlers settled in the area, mainly from the Ferghana

valley. In the second half of the XIX century, Russian annexation began. In 1864, the tsar's detachment under the command of Colonel Chernyaev captured the city of Aulie-Ata now Dzhabul, then Chimkent was taken, and the following year Tashkent. In the defense of these two cities against Chernyaev, Sydyk Kenesarin takes an active part on the side of the Kokand people. In 1867, a special Turkestan General-Governorship was formed from the annexed lands, with the center in Tashkent. The development and study of the mineral wealth of our region began. In 1869, Colonel of the senior tsarist service A. S. Tatarikov, among others, discovered a coal deposit in Lengarsay, located 30 kilometers south-East of Chimkent at an altitude of more than 880 m above sea level. In the early 70-ies Langhenry was visited by the geologists I. V. Mushketov and G. D. Romanovsky. They had made the first exploration of the Lenger coal deposits. In the foothills of Karatau there were several wells and the first tunnel was passed. The thickness of the layers in the area was about one meter, which is why the deposit was recognized as having an intermediate value. The area where the exploration was conducted, one of the deep depressions in the north-western part of Lengarsai, is now located behind the former medical training building, schools.

In those days, this area was called "Kara Ozen" - the black hollow. Then, after the departure of geologists, it received a new name "Orys Hoshan SAI" – "the Place where digging Russian". As you know, Lingeri and its surroundings belonged to the tribe of Sigir kind Zhanys that roamed the valley of the river Badam. At the end of the XVIII century, one of the generations of Shegir Doda founded its winter quarters in the lowlands of the Kokterek River and named its aul "Momynai sai" - a Peaceful stone. A few years later, at the beginning of the XIX century, 8-10 families separated from Momynai and settled in the area of the current Ceramic Factory. (According to my assumption this is an old brick factory Who has accurate data correct) These settlers named their village Langer. They were the first to take part in the work of Mushketov and Romanovsky's intelligence. According to old-timers, coal was known even before the arrival of geologists. They called it karatas-black stone, so the area between Togus and Kokterek, adjacent to Badam, is now called Karatas. Coal was discovered in this way: the poor of the village of Langer did not have the opportunity to wander far along the valley of Karaozen, where there is no water nearby. So we decided to dig a well on the spot.

Approximately at a depth of several meters, karatok - coal was accidentally discovered. When geologists first visited Langer, the residents did not tell about this find. In the early 90-ies on Lingerie began coal mining. Russian merchants Ivanov and Saveko founded in Chimkent in 1883, began construction of a santonin plant and obtained from the tsarist government a monopoly right to develop the only thickets of citron wormwood. In 1665, the plant was put into operation. For the needs of the plant owners started using Lenger lignite Deposit. Coal mining continued in the usual way, for that time, without any capital costs, the artisanal method.

The coal extracted by the bucket, with the help of horses, was lifted up the pit to the surface. Lengerskiy coal sutonny now Khimfarm the plant was delivered loaded with trawl, mostly on camels. Annually, coal production averaged several hundred tons. The number of constantly working miners did not exceed 20-25 people. They were mostly residents of the village of Langer and other surrounding villages. However, the plant worked unevenly, sometimes idle for several years, depending on the demand for santonin on the world market. For example, from 1888 to 1895, the plant did not operate at all, because a cheaper substitute for santonin was found in Germany. At this time, the mine was not working either. In addition, the plant only worked in winter. Miners worked in difficult conditions. The children of the miners had no place to study, as there were no schools. The village of Langer consisted of randomly scattered mud-brick caravans. Workers from distant villages and villages arrived for winter work, were attached to apartments.[1]

In the late 90s, the first Russian and Ukrainian settlers appeared in the area in the Badam and Sairam-su river basins. The number of Russian workers at the mine increased. In the 70s of the last century, the development of brown coal deposits began. The deposits were shallow, which made it possible to get it with a winch. It was not easy to do this manually, so they

brought horses to work - they made sleds attached to the wheel. The horse was walking, the wheel was turning, the coal was going up. Good assistants for 70 years served in the mine together with the first half of the XX century when applying for a pension, former miners had to turn to special archival reference books for an explanation of the meaning of such a position as «underground horse-breeder». A ton-weight trolley is a bit difficult to roll out of the tunnel. So they would hook her to the horse, and the driver would drive her to the car. The coal was unloaded, the horse returned to the ground. And so several times per shift. When the Santonin plant, the progenitor of our «Himpharm», was built in Shymkent, industrial development of coal deposits began. [2]

From 1905 to 1917, three small mines operated in Langer. Coal was delivered to customers on camels in horses and mules. In the spring of 1918, the Langer coal mines were nationalized and transferred to the mining Department of the Central Council of National Economy of the Turkestan Republic. During the civil War, there was an acute shortage of fuel for both rail transport and industry. Agitators traveled to mountain villages and small villages, inviting (and in fact obliging) able-bodied population to work in the mines. And in captivity, people went underground, as it was guaranteed workdays, food cards and rations

Discussion. The news of the proletarian revolution in Russia quickly spread. On October 17-20, the government was established in Shymkent and Shymkent county. In the spring of 1918, by the decision of the Shymkent County Council, guided by a government decree, the Santonin plant and the Langer coal mines were nationalized. They were taken over by the Mountain Central Council of the National Economy of the Turkestan Republic. In 1919, a narrow-gauge railway was urgently laid from Chimkent to Langer to export coal along the Tashkent-Orenburg highway. In 1919, 11 thousand tons of coal were produced, while several pre-revolutionary years no more than 9,5 thousand tons were produced. The number of workers also grew. In the mines, 200 miners were already working on transport. The extracted coal was taken up with the help of a tractor. Since the mine began to work all year round, 4 barracks were built for workers near the adit. Soon a club of adobe was built on the 200th place, next to it a workshop, a stall, a bathhouse, and an elementary school for children. On weekends, the club showed film cartoons and staged plays by the actors of Tashkent. In 1923, in connection with the restoration of the Ferghana coal mines, the production of Langer coal stopped, the railway line was developed and all mining equipment was transferred to the Ferghana mines. BUT constant exploration work was carried out, reserves were identified, and the conditions for the occurrence of coal seams were clarified. [3]

In 1924, by the decision of the government, the former names of all auls were abolished. License plates were assigned instead of names. According to the account, the village of Langer and Momynai were listed as No. 20, and then No. 5.

In the early 30s, collectivization began in the republic, the residents of aul No. 5 united in the Momynai collective farm and Langer became one of the teams of this collective farm. At this time, coal mining began again, which would provide fuel for the lead plant under construction in Chimkent. The territory of the former Langer and its surroundings were alienated from the collective farm, some residents of aul No. 5 moved to the central farmstead of the collective farm, and the rest, mostly working in the mine, remained in place. The village of Langer became subordinate to Aleksandrovskogo village Council. During these years, 3 mines were operating. In 1932, the primary Kazakh-Russian School No. 2 named after ch.Valikhanov. In 1933, the library No. 1, now Gagarin Street, was opened. Since 1932, the planned construction of the village began-Dzhambul Gagarin Street, Komsomolskaya.[4] In 1937-1931, the buildings of schools No. 5 were built. Komarova. Kirov clubs, medical school building, a park was laid, the 4th mine was put into operation. In October 1945, by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR, the city of Langer was transformed into a city of regional subordination. In 1950, mine No. 5 was put into operation.[5]

Conclusion. Since 1956, Langer has also become a district center. Whatever it was, at the beginning of the 20th century the industrial extraction of coal began there. But the places were

not the easiest to develop, what was why coal often had to be carried on camels. Horses and donkeys were also involved in mining, which turned a wheel that lifted coal from the bottom of the mine through several drives. Gradually, human life began to grow around the deposit. In 1935, a 30-kilometer railway was opened to the mine and another mine was put into operation, which increased coal production to 19 tons per year. This was a drop in the bucket relative to the global turnover of the coal industry, but such an expansion still had a positive impact on the economy of the small settlement, and by 1936 there were about 300 yards around the mine. As mentioned earlier, the town of Langer-sai aul became in the post-war years. In the mid-60s of the 20th century, the profitability of the mine began to decline due to which the volume of coal ore began to fall, which led to the closure of the last mine in 1974. Large volumes of coal ore remain in Langer to this day, as a rule, they lie in the hills. Extraction from such deposits is a very time-consuming and not cheap process, as a result of which, the price of coal increases greatly, and its extraction becomes simply not profitable. [6]

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Түйін: Мақалада географиялық нысандары мен атаулары үнемі түзетіліп отыратын қаланың тарихы туралы айтылады. Қаланың ескі тұрғындары бұл қала көмір шахталарының алғашқы құрылысшысы-Лангирдің есімімен аталады дейді. Ол 1870 жылдары жергілікті жерлерде болған, бірақ оның аты жергілікті емес және ол барлау жұмыстарына делегациясымен осында келген ағылшын немесе неміске тиесілі деп болжанады. Тарихшылар ұстанатын екінші нұсқа бойынша, Лангир деген атпен ағылшын/неміс болған жоқ, егер ол болса, онда ол атау туралы ештеңе айтпады және қала көмір қазу кезінде пайда болған Лангер сай ауылының атымен аталды. Болмайды ұшырауы эмоцияға және нетерпению айтатын барлығы бір махом. Тарихы біздің елдің есінде аз емес «сыйымдылық» жоспарларын, бездумных шахталық кәсіпорындар, және бұл әкелді. Шымкент атқару комитеті Ленгир қаласын Төлеби ауданы деп қайта атау туралы шешім қабылдады. Бірден айта кетейін, Төле би қазақ мәдениеті мен халықтар достығы ісіне үлкен үлес қосқан, ұмытылған тарихи тұлға емес. Әрине, оның есімі мәңгі сақталуы керек. Қайта атау алдында бірнеше фактілер болған болуы мүмкін және, ең алдымен, жергілікті тұрғындардың «Лангер» сөзін түсіндіруі мүмкін.

Кілт сөздер: қала, аудан, пайдалы қазбалар, тұрғындар, мамандар.

Аннотация. В статье говорится об истории города, географические объекты и названия которого постоянно корректировались. Старожилы города утверждают, что город назван в честь первого застройщика угольных шахт- Лангира. Он был на здешних землях в 1870-х годах, но имя его явно не местное и предполагается, что оно принадлежало либо англичанину, либо немцу, прибывшему сюда со своей делегацией на разведывательные раскопки. По второй версии, которой придерживаются историки, никакого англичанина/немца под фамилией Лангир не было, а если и было, то оно никак не относилось к названию, и город был назван в честь деревни Лангер-сай, образовавшейся на раскопках каменного угля. Нельзя поддаваться эмоциям и нетерпению переделать все одним махом. История нашей страны помнит немало “емкостных” планов, бездумных шахтных предприятий, и то, что они принесли. Чимкентский исполнительный комитет принял решение о переименовании Ленгера в Толебинский район. Сразу отмечу, что Толе би не заслуженно забытая историческая личность, внесшая большой вклад в казахскую культуру и в дело дружбы народов. Несомненно, его имя должно быть увековечено. Возможно, переименованию предшествовало несколько фактов и, прежде всего, толкование слова “Лангер” местными жителями.

Ключевые слова: город, район, полезные ископаемые, население, специалисты.