



## The History of Bryukhovetskiy Kuren



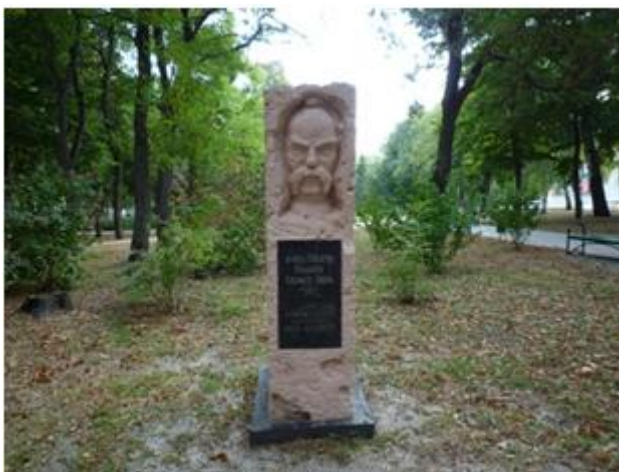
Managed by beautiful, lush gardens of the village, which is nestled on the banks of the river Beisug. It's a little oasis amidst the boundless Kuban steppes. Managed one of the oldest villages of the Krasnodar region with a fascinating history and a rich folklore heritage.

From the higher diplomas, letters patent of the black sea Cossack Army 30 - June 1792: "...Wanting to reward the merits of black Troops approval perpetual welfare and delivery methods to a successful stay, announced Amnesty granted that meter everlasting possession consisting in the field Taurian island Fanagoria with all the land lying on the right side of the Kuban, from her mouth to Ust-Labinsk the redoubt, so that one side of the river Kuban, on the other - the Azov sea to the town of Yeisk served as a border military lands.

The army of the black sea slated to be actually vigil and guard the border from incursions of people's trans Kuban..." authentic signed Her own Imperial hand: Catherine II.



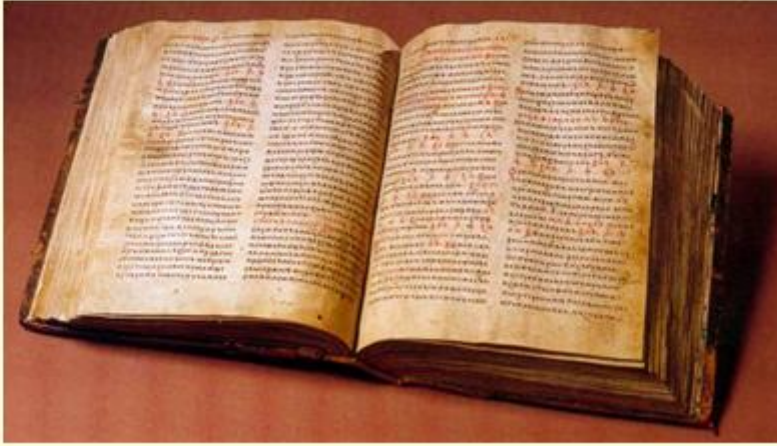
Bryukhovetskiy Kuren is located 90 miles north of the city of Ekaterinodar on the river Beisug. 34-year-old Kurennoy chieftain Fedor Taran led the Cossacks to Bryukhovetskiy Kuren "granted" land. There were 69 families: 303 male and 178 female in Bryukhovetskiy Kuren. Settlers from the Black Sea were met unfriendly: frequent raids, stealing cattle, horses, taking captive women, children, and the Cossacks, if they splash out. For the people demanded a ransom, and if the family couldn't pay, then sell them on slave market in Anapa or left in the villages, forcing them to perform back-breaking labor.



A monument to Kurennoy chieftain.

Throughout Kuban on high mounds were placed guard towers, Day and night watched the Cossacks with these towers over the neighborhood: not if the enemy creeps to the kuren. From the tower was supplied signals coming trouble and Cossack cast plow or mow hurried to rescue. But in the critical moments and Cossacks women took the weapon. This lasted for decades.

Feats of Bryukhovetskaya Cossacks who saved their land during the war had been inscribed forever in the chronicle.



The document entitled "General use", which appeared in the first years of settlers from the Black Sea, abolished the Cossacks action Military Council, and the power passed into the hands of the ataman. He was simultaneously the head of the region, the head of the regional administration, the commander of the Kuban army, the Governor of the region, combining in his person the military, civil and police authorities. Ataman and his assistant (chief of staff), was appointed to the Supreme command by Praviteljstvujusci Senate.

## Coach of Arms of Bruhovetskaya



In the black sea coast was three districts: Yeysk, Ekaterinodar and Taman, chieftains, which was assigned to the ataman. The lowest point was the village

Board, consisting of Cossack chieftain and judges. Cossack society see all the stanitsa business: chosen Cossack ataman, stanitsa judges and jury in the district court, had the power of corporal punishment. The village court was in charge of petty criminal cases. Keepers of customs were old Cossacks.

Protection of 260 miles of road on the river Kuban, small sections of the border of Persia and Poland, the simultaneous participation of the black sea Cossacks (where were the Cossacks Briukhovetsky dwelling) in the wars with Turkey and Persia, led to the outflow of all, and especially the male population, plus the unhealthy climate, periodic epidemics and the huts were vacated.

March 17, 1808 the Russian Emperor approved the report on the resettlement of the black sea coast up to 25000 Russian Cossacks. In subsequent years, Cossacks with families from Poltava, Kharkiv, Chernihiv, Sloboda-Ukrainian provinces arrived in Bryukhovetsky battalion.

More than 100000 people moved only from the black sea coast of Ukraine in 1808, 1820, 1848 years. In 1855 the population of the village exceeded two thousand. Interestingly, women are more than men (359 men had 1048 women).

Expansive steppe, covered with different herbs, stretched wide open. These free steppes were inhabited by many different wild birds, prairie animals. Wild ducks, geese, swans were found in the reeds. In farms of wealthy Cossacks, in addition to oxen, horses, cows, there were sheep, goats, pigs and poultry.

Kuban was depopulated (by only one person on every square mile). The main population (Cossacks) were engaged in cattle breeding and agriculture, sowed winter crops: rye, wheat; spring wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, millet (on 6-8 acres).

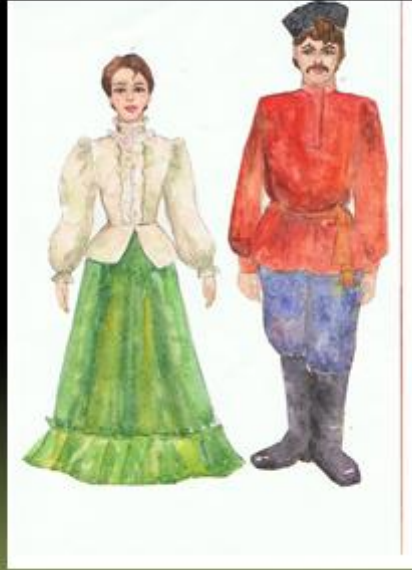
April 21, 1869, issued a document of the State Council "On the land unit in the Cossack troops". This document introduced the concept of the unit, and ordinary Cossack for every soul male was endowed on 30 acres. General and school officials on 1500 acres, the staff-officers and officials not below grade 8 - 400 acres.

The motto of the settlers from the Black Sea was fighting for the Orthodox faith and the Cross of Christ. The Cossacks adopted: last years of their life to spend in the monastery. So there was built a monastery by the Swan Estuary and named Yekaterino-Lebyazhye Nicholas Monastery.

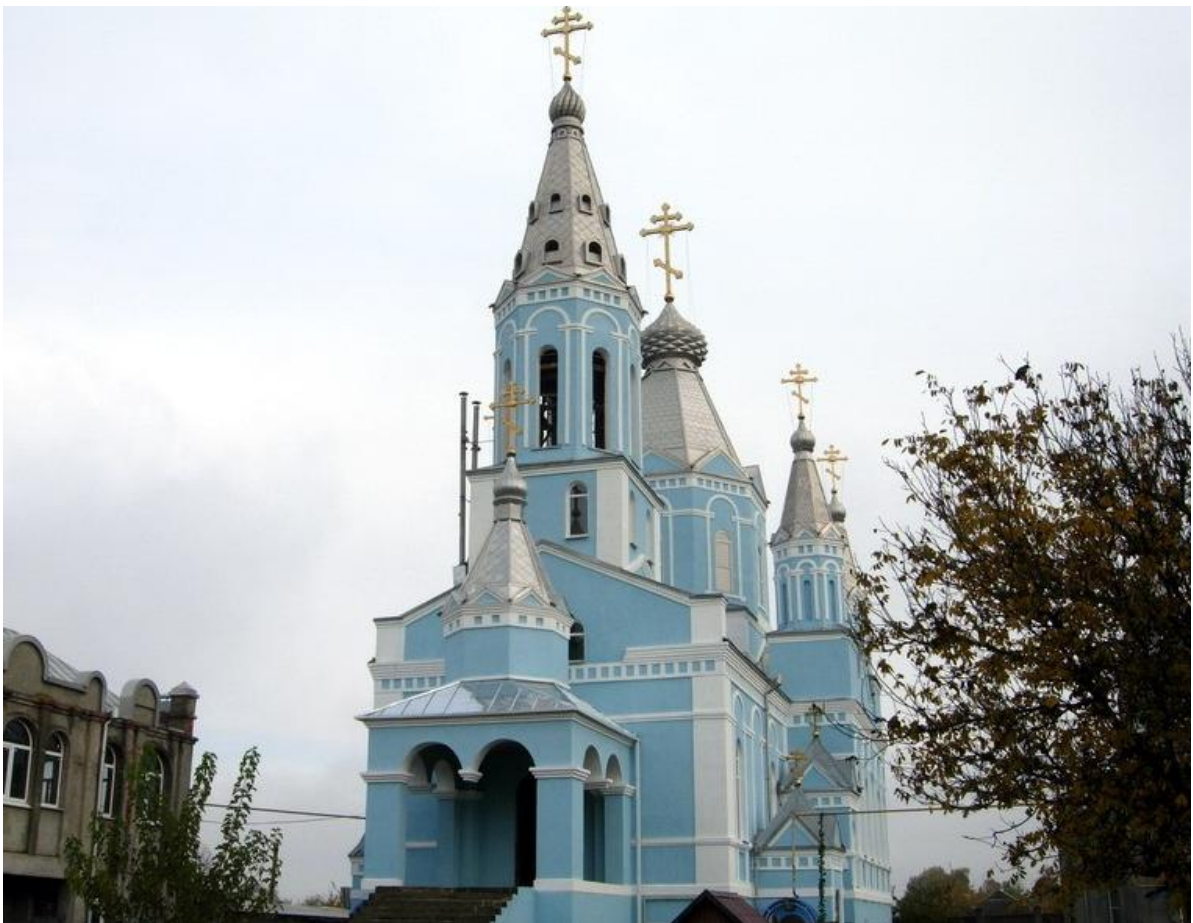
## The traditional clothes of the Cossacks.

Woman's clothes: a blouse, a blouse with basque, a folded skirt with flounce, beads.

Man's clothes: a shirt, a caftan, wide-trousers, bashlyk, high boots and gasyri



**It is Holy Protection Church**



The first public building in Bryukhovetskiy Kuren was the Church. It was built in 1849 on voluntary donations of Cossack society and cost 18571 ruble 42 kopecks.

It was a nine-domed wooden Church with a stone bell tower, where two priests, a deacon and two parish clerks served.

In 1812 the settlers from the Black Sea created three district schools: Bryuhovezkoi, Sherbinina and the city of Taman. 3325 inhabitants lived In Bryukhovetskiy Kuren. There were three schools: the parish, one Ministerial and parish on the farm Garbuzova Beam.



**River Beisug**



River Beisug originates to the North of the village of Caucasus and flows over 160 miles. Near the mouth, near the village of Bryukhovetskoi and Pereyaslovskoye two rivers Beisuzhoc flow into it forming here with Beisug great Swan estuary, resembling in its form figure of swan filled once a lot of swans.

River Beisug, having an abundance of water, and regularly reported to the sea, and the marine fish flounder came here. Even 2000 years ago on the river Beisug local tribes were engaged in fishing.

## In 1847 the brick factory was built



In the annual report, the ataman of the black sea Cossack Army for 1847 reported that Bryuhovezkoi the village there is a private brick factory.

Cossacks Bryuhovezkoi and Pereyaslovskoe villages in 1903 - 1904 repaired the dam. Newly built three bridges (and was one). Water between villages was running, there almost weren't any reeds near the dam. It was large, clean water, abounding in fish. In 1889 in the village there were: 10 mills, 1448 horses, 6805 cattle, 15046 sheep and goats, 67 yards, 4575 residents.

### **The monuments devoted to the heroes of the Great Patriotic War.**

#### Vitaly and Helen Golubyatnikova

- In February 1943, the streets of Brukhovetskaya were dull column retreating German troops. Tired, dark and angry Nazis churned thick mud. Ever more clearly came menacing rumble of Soviet guns. From hour to hour the inhabitants of the village were waiting for their liberators. Waiting for them and the family Golubyatnikova - Vitaly, Lena, and their mother.



- It was quiet. Silenced guns. Hung over the village watchful silence ... Vitaly grabbed his coat and hat, pocketed the tie, got out from its hiding place, and out the door. Behind him came and Lena. The streets were deserted ...

- Vitali suddenly grabbed her sister's arm and nodded toward some figures at the end of the street. From the side streets seemed Nazi machine gunners in steel helmets and gray-green coats. A few minutes - and a group of submachine disappeared in an old barn, and if it was not.



- Vitaly and Lena immediately realized that shed from the Nazis are going to shoot at our soldiers ... This is - an ambush. The guys decided to get to the outskirts of the village gardens and warn soldiers of the ambush. But it was too late. At the end of the straight stanitsa streets were our scouts. They peered cautiously into the void of the street.

- Scouts stopped at an intersection, two blocks from the house Golubyatnikova. One of them waved his cap, because of the angle shows a large group of our soldiers. Another moment - and scouts will blow machine gun fire. What to do?

- Vitaly looked at the barn, and it seemed to him that in the doorway between the boards, he sees the fascist machines. Instantly the boy darted through the fence. In a few jumping Vitaly got to the middle of the street. Snatched from his pocket Pioneer tie, shouting something, he ran toward the Soviet soldiers.

- ... Dry and abruptly snapped machine gun fire. Vitally leaned back, sank hand tie. Soviet intelligence officers noticed the boy, they alerted and stopped at an intersection.
- Rapid jump Lena jumped over the fence and ran down the street to warn soldiers about opasnosti. Zalayali fascist machines. Like a broken tree, the girl fell to the ground.



- A moment later in an old barn flew anti-tank grenade slammed a heavy explosion, and it was quiet. From the shelter ran the Soviet soldiers. Approaching the two bodies lying, soldiers discovered that the brother and sister were dead.



**Obelisk to soldiers who died during the Second World War**



**The obelisk in honor of soldiers who perished in 1941-1945. in the Great Patriotic War.**

Earlier this obelisk had a different title: "Monument to countrymen who died during the Great Patriotic War."



## **Mass grave of 15 red guerrillas and soldiers who died during the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War.**

Earlier tomb had another name: "Mass grave of Red partisans and Soviet soldiers who died during the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War. At present the mass grave is located in the village Free Briukhovetsky area in front of the old mill.



Sculpture "Mother".

Memorial "Grieving Mother", it is also called so, is located in the center of the Brukhovetskaya regular meetings and military-patriotic actions are held near it.



## Jet gun "Katyusha"

Established in honor of the Soviet soldiers who liberated the region from the Nazis during World War II.



## Memorial to Cossacks died on the earth of Bryukhovetskaya



## **On the first of October we celebrate The Day of Bryukhovetskaya**



### **The Local Historical Museum**

There are a lot of historical monuments in our village. One of them is the building of local museum. It was built by merchant Ignatiev many years ago. In 1998 the museum was awarded the certificate of honour and brought in the “Book of Honour”.



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