

1. Development of the agrarian sector of the Podil region in the 19th century

Annotation

Many scientific works are devoted to the study of this problem. Interest in the socio-economic situation of the Ukrainian lands of the Podilsk Region before and after the agrarian reform of 1861 was still observed in the 1950s and 1980s.

The publication analyzes the economic development of the Podilsky Krai in the XIX th century. Attention is focused on highlighting the very process of reform and development of the main branches of agriculture during this period, such as: cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat. The difficult socio-economic situation that prompted the authorities to make a decision on reforming the agrarian sector is highlighted.

An important role in the rise of agricultural production was played by Chumat fishing, which gave impetus to the intensive development of domestic and foreign trade, the emergence and development of new cities and industrial centers.

The development in the second half of the XIX th century, especially in the 1960s and 1990s, of economically more profitable transport - the railway - caused the rapid decline and disappearance of the Chumat fishing industry.

One of the central problems of national history was and remains the reform of 1861 - a turning point in the history of the XIX th century, the relevance of studying which is deepened by the need for modern research on such related issues as the formation of the Ukrainian peasantry in new capitalist conditions, its mentality, the development of peasant management and self-government.

The development of the agrarian sector of the Podilsk region after the implementation of the peasant reform - the abolition of serfdom in 1861 is analyzed.

About 75% of its population was employed in agricultural production as evidence of the importance of agriculture in the Podilsk province.

Capitalization of the country as a result of the peasant reform also affected the development of the agricultural sector of Ukraine, as well as Podillia. Therefore, the

study provides the main characteristics of the development of the sugar industry, flour milling, viticulture, distilling, and others.

Fair, bazaar and permanent stationary trade remained the main forms of organization of internal trade in Right Bank Ukraine, in particular Podillia, in this period. Bazaars played an important role in internal trade. They were one of the forms of the main and permanent economic ties between the city and the countryside.

INTRODUCTION

The source base of the problem is provided primarily by an array of works on the pre-revolutionary history of Ukraine, in particular collections of statistical data.

A fundamental study of the statistical and reference nature of the "Commemorative book of the Podolsk province" of 1885 provides descriptions of an economic, social, and educational nature [1].

Among the works of researchers of the mentioned historiographical group, V. Guldman and his book "Podolskaya gubernia. Experience of geographic and statistical description", in which the author highlights the development of industry and agriculture in the territory of Podillia [2].

Research under the publishing house of P. Batyushkov "Podoliya. Historical description: with one chromolithography, 2 phototypes, 46 engravings and 2 maps" (1891) reveals the features of the economic, social, national and spiritual (religious) development of the Podilsk region at the end of the 18th - in the first half of the XIX th century. [3].

Characterizing the state of scientific development of the problem, we note that history was studied by historians of the XXth century. It is worth noting the thorough work of I. Gurzhii "Ukraine in the system of the all-Russian market in the 60s-90s of the XIX th century." The research is based on a significant amount of materials, including archival materials. The author highlights the place of Ukrainian provinces in the market of the Russian Empire [4].

The work of T. Lazanska "History of entrepreneurship in Ukraine (on the materials of trade and industrial statistics of the 19th century)" is important. The author

investigates the industrial development of Ukrainian lands and the related process of formation of entrepreneurs who became active participants in the economic life of Ukraine [5].

Development of industrial production in landlord farms of Right Bank Ukraine in the first half of the 19th century. studied by O. Hordunovskiy [6].

The monograph of O. Reent and O. Serdyuk "Agriculture of Ukraine and the World Food Market (1861–1914)" is also important. The researchers, based on a significant volume of archival materials, highlight the peculiarities of the development of agriculture in Ukraine and its integration into the world food market in the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries [7].

The issue of transportation of agricultural products was investigated by I. Slabeev [8], M. Slabchenko [9], S. Bogatchuk [10] and others.

The development of flour mill production in the second half of the XIX th century in Podilla, the dissertation of Stolokos T. is dedicated, which thoroughly reveals the development of this branch of the agricultural sector [11].

Setting objectives. The attention of researchers to issues of the development of the agrarian sphere in the XIX th century, in particular, in the Podilsk province, which became one of the agrarian centers of Right Bank Ukraine, remains relevant.

The aim of the scientific research is an attempt to analyze the main results of the development of the agrarian sector of the Podilsk Region in the first half of the XIX th century. before the agrarian reform of 1861, as well as the capitalization of the agrarian sector, the development of the railway network contributed to the rise of the economic development of this territory.

1.1 Development of the agrarian sector of the Podil region in the first half of the XIX th century

Podillia became a part of the Russian Empire after the second partition of Poland in 1793. After the transfer of Podillia from Lithuania to Poland, it was divided into two voivodeships: Podilska, which made up the northwestern part of the province with Kamenets as its center, and Bratslav, which covered the southeastern part of the

province, where Vinnytsia was the main city. By decree of December 12, 1796, the Podilsk and Bratslav vicarages were transformed into the Podilsk province.

On June 19, 1804, a Decree was issued according to which the Podilsk Governorate consisted of 12 poviats: Kamianets-Podilskiy, Baltskyi, Bratslavskiy, Vinnytsia, Haysynskiy, Letychivskiy, Litynskyi, Mogilivskiy, Olgopilskiy, Proskurivskiy, Ushytskyi and Yampil'skyi [1, p. 37].

The period of Polish rule had a negative impact on the economic condition of Podillia, which led to its backwardness. Only inclusion in the all-Russian economic market changed the situation of the region. Commodity-money relations gradually began to develop, influencing the development of landlord farms that adapted to the needs of the market.

The feudal-serf system of the Russian Empire delayed the development of most branches of industrial and agricultural production, in particular in the Podilsk province. Almost 90% of the population of the province remained serfs. But already in the 20s and 30s of the XIX th century. the process of disintegration of this system is observed, which was accompanied by a severe agrarian crisis.

The position of the region changed after its inclusion in the all-Russian economic market. Gradually, commodity-money relations began to develop, which influenced the development of landlord farms, forced to adapt to the needs of the market.

The inclusion of Podillia in the all-Russian economic market gradually changed its position. The most common industries were farming and horology [6, p. 61]. Podilsk province began to stand out among other provinces of Right Bank Ukraine in increasing the export of a large amount of bread to the south, to Odessa, Berdychev, Bessarabian region. Thus, in 1846, about 500,000 quarters of grain were exported for sale [13, p. 7].

Landlords received the most significant profits from the construction of grain mills, which processed grain into vodka.

The technology of vodka production at landowner distilleries was quite primitive. At many enterprises, even in the 30s and 40s, open fire was used, although

in the 20s, the construction of more advanced steam furnaces began, which not only accelerated, but also increased the output of the product.

The tsarist government granted privileges for its sale and production. Thus, in 1811, a special fee of 60 kopecks was introduced. for a bucket of vodka. The collection was divided among the landowners, based on the calculation of 1 bucket per audited soul. The production of mulled wine (vodka) was widespread in all the towns and villages of the Podilska province. According to the value of the products produced at the province's landlord enterprises, vodka took first place.

In 1837, there were 535 distilleries in the province, which produced up to 480,000 buckets of hot wine, which was partially consumed, and a significant part of it was sold to Bessarabia, Moldavia, Belarus, the Principality of Warsaw [14, p. 17]. In 1860, there were 251 guralnya in the Podilsk province, while there were 388 in the Kyiv province, 328 in the Volyn province, and 213 in the Kherson province [14,p. 16].

Vodka production in the Podilsk province did not exceed 500,000 buckets per year until the 20s, but in the late 30s it exceeded 2 million buckets. Unable to withstand the competition, small gural factories closed, medium ones, on the contrary, increased production. The newly created gural plants were designed to produce more than one thousand buckets per year. Thus, in 1850, there were 29 distilleries in Proskurivsky District, 10 of which produced more than 10,000 buckets of vodka.

Therefore, the production and sale of alcoholic beverages was an important element of activity and a source of income. Farming remained the main branch of landlord production until the reform of 1861.

Another important industry was sugar production. In 1825-1828, the Sabvanovsky sugar mill (Pyatkiivtsi village, Olgopil district) was the first to start operating in the Podilsk province. Landlords tried to increase their profits by producing sugar. The tsarist government promoted the development of this industry by banning the import of sugar to Russia for a certain time.

If at the beginning the sugar factories were equipped with primitive equipment (sugar extraction by the "fire" method), in the mid-40s of the XIX th century. their

technical modernization began, the transition to steam technology, which ensured an increase in labor productivity, its division and personnel changes [6, p. 66].

In the Podilsk province from 1842 to 1847, the number of sugar factories increased from 15 to 25. At that time, there were 31 (1842) and 89 (1847) sugar factories throughout Right Bank Ukraine.

In 1853, there were 31 sugar factories in the region that produced 184,800 poods of sugar [15, p. 234-235] Vyshnivchytskyi, Horodetskyi, Trostyanetskyi and others were among the large factories of the province. With the increase in sugar production and the improvement of sugar factories, the area of sugar beet cultivation increased to 4,232 decytas of land in 1848-1849 [16, p. 117.] Sugar produced at factories was sold on the local market and exported to Moscow, Petersburg, Simferopol and other cities of the Russian Empire.

One of the important industries was cloth production. Cloth factories are located in the settlements of the Podilsk province: the cities of Yampil and Vinnytsia, the towns of Yarmolyntsi (landlord Jan Orlovsky), Derazhnya, Ladyzhyn (count Severyn Pototsky), Luchynets, and others. In the town of Tulchyna, the factory belonged to Count Shchensny-Potskyi. At these enterprises, colorful cloth and bika were made from simple sheep's wool. Sometimes ordinary cloth was purchased during recruitment sets for uniforms [17, p. 63.] The landowner S. Pototsky (town of Teplyk, Haysyn district) bought wool in the Podilsk province, and other materials in the Volyn, Kyiv, and Kherson provinces. Podil landowners M. Sabanskyi, K. Chetvertynskyi, G. Lyubomyrskyi and others bought wool for their enterprises [4, p. 35]. However, the production of cloth in the Podilsk province is gradually being stopped.

Among other industries, the paper industry stood out. The first paper manufactories in Ukraine began to appear in the middle of the 18th century. There was a paper manufactory in the town of Mezhirov in Podilla, owned by the landowner Andriy Orlovskyi, which produced 900 stacks of first-grade paper, 1200 of second-grade paper, and 1350 stacks of last-grade paper per year. In the village of Snytyvtsi, owned by the landowner Semen Bykhovsky, medium-quality paper was produced [17, p. 73].

There was a stocking factory in the city of Yampoli that produced up to 600 pairs of simple stockings made of sheep's wool.

Animal husbandry in the Podilsk province also gained a wide scope. According to archival data, in 1853 there were 8 stud farms in the province: in the Haysynskiy, Olgopolskyy, Baltskyy, and Proskurivskyy counties. Horses were traded at fairs in Lityn, Letychev, Medzhibozh and other towns [18, p. 81].

According to archival data, in 1835 there were 695 plants and factories in the Podilsk province [14, p. 17], but in 1845 their number decreased to 488, and in 1860 to 246 industrial enterprises [16, p. 118].

An important place in the internal trade system belonged to bazaars and fairs, where agricultural products, industrial and handicraft products were sold, agreements (contracts) were concluded for the production, supply and sale of goods, and their demand among the population was studied. There were 54 of them in 1853, where the main items of trade were factory and factory products, leather, bread, and wool. A large amount of goods were sent from the Podilsk province to other regions: Odesa, Berdychiv, Bessarabian region, Galicia - wheat, lard, honey, wax, wool, leather, etc.

Imported - wine, copper and copper products, iron and other items. Fairs in Kamianets-Podilskyy, Yarmolintsy, Starokostyantynov and Balta were considered the most significant.

The government, interested in the development of trade, supported shipbuilding. Releasing funds for him to representatives of the local government. So, in the town of Yampoli, Count Pototsky bought five ships from the landowner Dedushytsky, which were built near the village. Cold Provisions were transported on them. For Podillia, the Dniester was navigable, on which ships and rafts transported wheat, corn, forest materials, etc.

According to the national composition of the owners of factories and factories in Podilly, 4.0% of the total number was concentrated in the hands of Ukrainians, Russians – 28.0%, Jews – 32.0%, foreigners – 24.0% [2, p. 32].

But despite progressive phenomena in the production of agricultural and industrial products, the situation of the Ukrainian people has not improved. Estates

were left to all Polish lords who took the oath of loyalty to the tsar. And Russian tsarism considered serfdom one of the main foundations of the state system. Most of the landlord enterprises of the Podilsk province were based on the labor of serfs (cloth, sugar, vodka, etc.) [16, p. 15-16].

In the pre-reform period, the landowners of the Podilsk province owned a large number of industrial enterprises that produced flour, groats, paper, glass, and beer for sale. But the textile, vodka and sugar industry became the most widespread.

1.2 The role of Chumatsky fishing in the development of trade

At the beginning of the XIX century. in connection with the rapid settlement of Steppe Ukraine and the development of the Black Sea trade, the main role in the transportation of goods belonged to chumaks. They became a connecting link in the union of different parts of Ukrainian lands.

Historians directly linked the increase in the number of Chumaks at the end of the 18th and the first half of the 19th centuries. with the activation of cargo transportation. This was observed primarily in the southern regions of Kyiv, Podilsk and Kharkiv provinces [12, p. 164].

Chumatsvo deserves special attention because in the 19th century. both trade and trade-carriage fishing developed. Chumatsky fishery was primarily associated with the salt trade. The introduction of salt by Chumaks and its sale in Ukraine in the middle of the XIX th century. reached 131 thousand tons annually [20, p. 29]. The main factors that influenced the emergence and development of chumatism were: the absence of salt deposits in most of the territory of Ukraine as one of the essential food products; significant distance of salt industries from the densely populated regions of the Center of Ukraine and the Dnieper region, which were the main consumers of salt; dangers and significant physical difficulties associated with movement along the main roads that connected the Center of Ukraine and the Dnieper region with Crimea. According to the memoirs of M. Galagan, the Chumaks had the best oxen in the village to go to the Crimea for the countryside [21, p. 14-15].

Due to the lack of railways and the insufficient development of inland waterways, Chumat cartage is gradually taking the first place in the transportation of goods, which is becoming an important factor in the development of domestic and foreign trade, agriculture and industry of Ukraine. Most of the Chumak goods were transported from the Right Bank and Left Bank Ukraine, Belarus, as well as from the central industrial provinces of Russia (building materials, various industrial and handicraft products, food products) to the South of Ukraine, and salt was brought from there. Cities and ports were built there, the military and merchant fleet gained importance, the population grew rapidly [22, p. 98].

Thus, in 1820, all grain from the Podilsk province was sent to Odesa by road transport (i.e. 100%), and already in the late 1950s and early 1960s only about 68%, because the rest was transported by the Dniester [12, p. 166].

The intensive development of Chumac cartage also influenced the increase in the length of the roads themselves. So, according to official data, in the early 40s of the XIX th century. in only one Kyiv province their length was 3987.2 versts [23, p. 190]. Many important Chumat tracts were laid to places of mining of hard coal, alabaster, chalk and fair centers of Ukraine.

Chumat fishing played an important role in the development of fair trade. Most of the fairs were formed at the turn of the 18th-19th centuries. They became an important element in the trade system of that time. According to M.E. Slabchenko's calculations, in the mid-50s of the XIX century. transportation of goods by oxen to the fairs of Kharkiv, Poltava, Romain, and Krolevets was 38-73% cheaper than by horses. Chumat cartage has especially significant advantages in the southern steppe regions of Ukraine. Thus, during the summer Assumption Fair in Kharkiv, Chumaks collected goods and went to the Crimea for salt and fish [9, p. 69].

Delivery of goods by oxen was cheaper: from Odesa to Kharkiv by 2-2.9 times, from Kharkiv to Kerch, Feodosia and Simferopol - by 2.8-3 times, to Sevastopol, Yalta and places on the southern coast of Crimea - by 2.4-2 .7 times [24, p. 72]. The cheapness of Chumac cartage was due to much lower costs of maintaining oxen, and not to the efficiency of transportation.

Since the Ukrainian region was an agrarian one, the presence of a sufficient amount of cheap, albeit inefficient, transport played an important role in the economic development of the first half of the XIX th century, primarily agriculture, which gradually became the way of commodity production [10, p. 3].

The cheapness of sea transport made it possible to widely expand the export of bread and other agricultural products abroad through Ukrainian ports. It is necessary to note Odessa, which at that time was one of the major grain export ports in the world, where the export of bread was dominated by the grain export of all North American, Prussian and Russian ports. Chumaks delivered 655.2 thousand tons of grain annually to the Black Sea and Azov ports [25, p. 53].

72,000 tons of grain were shipped from the South-Western region alone [26, p. 19]. In 1847, 641,284 th of wheat, 85175 Thursday rye, 14935 Thursday barley, 81960 Thursday oats, 4936 Thursday buckwheat, 5670 Thursday millet, 1873 Thursday peas, 6660 Thursday rye flour, 14,203 poods of wheat flour, 38,518 poods of various cereals [27].

Already in the 1940s — the first half of the 1950s, Podilsk and Kyiv provinces supplied about 50% of exported bread, and in the middle of the century even up to 40% [12, p. 167].

In 1802, the share of Black Sea bread exports in all of Russia was 16.3%, and in 1817 - 40.1%. In 1802, 43.3% of wheat was exported through southern ports, in 1817 – 69 %, and in 1822 – 96% of all Russian wheat exports [28, p. 344]. Due to the lack of railways, the transportation of these goods would be impossible without the Chumack fishery.

I.O. Gurzhii noted that 75% of the bread exported from Ukraine through the Black Sea and Azov ports in the first half of the 19th century was transported directly by chumaks [4, p. 86]. At the same time, the Chuma cartage contributed to the maturation of capitalist production relations in the bowels of the feudal-serf system.

Sea transport played an important role in the development of industry. The possibility of using chumak transport for the transportation of industrial products

expanded the geography of its sales, because chumaks reached the Urals and Central Asia and other remote corners of the Russian Empire.

Chumaks were at that time the only transporters of coal, chalk, lime, building material, stones, contributing to the development of those industries that mined or manufactured them. All these cargoes were transported by Chumaks over long distances, even beyond the borders of Ukraine [8, p. 109]. Chumatsky fishing consisted not only in the transportation of goods, but was also involved in trade relations.

At the beginning of the XIX century. most of the trade in such important goods as salt and fish was in the hands of the Chumaks. In the future, the size and range of Chuma trade expanded significantly. Especially profitable for the Chumaks was the trade in salt with the establishment of a high barrier duty on its export from the Crimea. Only in 1841, when the direct release of salt from the Crimean lakes was opened, this Chuma trade began to decline. The travel expenses of the Chumaks could not be paid off by the transportation of salt and did not give them an income [29].

In 1842, 790,275 poods of salt worth 303,323 krb. were brought to Kyiv region by chumaks, in 1848 – 967,651 poods worth 344,974 krb. [27].

In addition, the Chumaks traded handicraft products that were exported from the Left Bank, Right Bank and Slobozhanshchyna for sale in the south of Ukraine. And Chumat fishing itself was also a consumer of craft goods.

Thus, every year the Chumaks bought several tens of thousands of new cars, many spare parts (axles, wheels and a large amount of various accessories, tar, etc.) instead of worn ones [30, p. 39]. The Chumak trade in handicrafts and their consumption by the Chumaks themselves were the impetus for the development of many branches of craft production in Ukraine, such as sheep-breeding, cattle-breeding, and distilling [31, p. 371].

Chumat trade covered the whole of Ukraine. Different categories of the population were engaged in chumaking. Peasants and Cossacks, sometimes burghers, clergy, and landowners were engaged in chumatsv. From a social point of view, Chumat fishing was not accessible to every Cossack or peasant. In order to do it, you first needed to have a cart ("mazh") and a couple of sturdy oxen. Most Chumaks owned

one or two pairs of draft animals and the corresponding number of "steamers; the smaller, wealthier part - dozens of oxen and vehicles. Poorer peasants were often hired as animal drivers; it gave them a chance to become an independent salt in the future. Chumaks are known from serfs, for whom chumaks were a tribute. The kripak-chumak brought the landlord a rent of up to 25 krb. silver from his family. And if the earnings were high, then it gave an opportunity to redeem oneself [30, p. 38].

Chumaks prepared for the long and dangerous journey in advance - even in winter. They repaired their carts, made spare parts (axles, drawbars), ordered new wheels from the stelmakhs, fattened oxen, and stocked up on tar and food.

As soon as the grass broke out from under the ground with the first rays of spring, dozens of chumkas gathered on a voluntary basis in the so-called "rolls". With united efforts, it was easier to cross the steppe spaces, defend against Tatars, robbers or even a pack of wolves, and help each other during the journey. The roll, which on the way stretched for hundreds, or even more, meters, was led by the most experienced chumak - the "leader".

He determined the route of the trip, agreed on the payment at the water crossings and customs, determined the places of rest and overnight stays, monitored the observance of discipline and order by the participants of the campaign, was the judge in case of disputes between the Chumaks, etc.

But not every Chumak was a trader. There were chumaks-hires, who were hired for cart fishing. Chumak owners traded themselves, sometimes involving their family members. Among the Chumaks there were those who had at least 20 pairs of oxen. Unable to bypass them on their own, they hired peasants, who became ordinary mercenaries. A hired chumak had the right to engage in trade at his own expense. There were cases when such a chumak returned home already wealthy after a trip.

Fishing was one of the most prestigious occupations and trades. Respect for him was determined, on the one hand, by the relative reliability of earnings, on the other hand, by hard work, conscientiousness, kindness, meekness, sincerity, and other positive traits of Prasol's character. Therefore, most young men dreamed of becoming a chumak.

Chumakowing led to the fact that some villages located on Chumak routes grew into large settlements. For example, Kakhovka on the Dnieper or Boryslav [9, p. 225].

Chumaks often stopped at river crossings due to their heavy traffic. Stopping here, they had the opportunity to sell off part of their goods. Where a large number of Chumat wagons stopped, fairs were held.

Until the 30s of the XIX century. according to its technical and economic indicators, sea transport met the requirements of its time. With the increase in the role of merchant capital in the salt, fishing industry and trade, the specific weight of Chumaks in the sale of these goods gradually decreased.

From the end of the 30s of the XIX century. the situation of water transport began to change rapidly due to the intensive development of the steppe regions of Ukraine, which led to an increase in the cost of water transport. Chumaks' expenses for keeping oxen on the road have increased.

At the same time, the active construction of railways abroad contributed to a significant reduction of railway tariffs for cargo transportation. In 1861, the transportation of goods by oxen in Ukraine was three times more expensive than the price of goods by railways in Western Europe. For the transportation of bread from Balta to Odesa (194 km) they paid the same amount as it cost to deliver bread from Le Havre to Tours (512 km) [32, p. 298].

The development in the second half of the XIX th century, especially in the 1960s and 1990s, of economically more profitable transport - the railway - caused the rapid decline and disappearance of the Chumat fishing industry.

In the history of Ukraine in the XIX th century. chumats left its important contribution to the establishment of political, economic and national ties between the south and the north of Ukraine. At the same time, Chumat fishing played an important role in the rise of agricultural production, gave impetus to the intensive development of domestic and foreign trade, the emergence and development of new cities, industrial centers. The development of chumatism is one of the important pages of the Ukrainian history of the XIX th century. It needs further research for writing scientific articles and teaching aids.

1.3 Development of the agricultural sector of Podilsk province in the second half of the 19th century

As you know, Podillia, along with other provinces of Right Bank Ukraine, occupied a special position in the Russian Empire. All national processes that took place here always had a certain regional specificity, based on the peculiarities of the national composition of the region's population. The presence of a large and wealthy stratum of Polish landowners and the resulting Russian-Polish and Polish-Ukrainian antagonism left its mark on all government measures carried out by Russia in these lands.

There are few regional features and the implementation of the 1861 reform in these lands, which brought noticeable changes to the life of the region, because serf peasants made up 59.54% of the entire population.

In February-March 1858, the nobility of the Podilsk province appealed to the Main Committee of Peasant Affairs regarding the formation of committees to draw up the project "Regulations" on the liberation of peasants [33, p. 103-104], upon which they received a rescript from Alexander II on the opening of preparatory committees in the provinces of the South-Western region, which highlighted their main provisions: 1/ landowners retain ownership of all land, but peasants retain their manor allotments, which they acquire in their ownership over a certain period of time through redemption, in addition, they are provided with land suitable for local conditions for use, for which they pay rent, or fulfill obligations to the landlord to fulfill their obligations to the state and the landlords; 2/ peasants should be divided into village communities, and landowners should be given the right of patrimonial police; 3/ when arranging future relations between landowners and peasants, proper payment of state and local taxes and fees must be ensured [34, p. 205].

It should be noted that the Podil nobles were extremely conservative in the reforms in question. A significant part of the nobles supported the project developed by the Proskuriv nobility leader Poplavskyi, which almost completely reproduced the content of the acts of January 31, 1858. As a member of the provincial committee, he insisted that they form the basis of the provincial project. The same opinion was held by the provincial leader of the nobility Suyatitskyi (at first), as well as the famous and wealthy

landowners Sadovskyi, Pototskyi, Strozhytskyi, Modzelevskyi, Skibnevskyi, Rotsiborskyi, Zaleskyi, Drozhytskyi, Yakubovskyi, Kornylevskyi, Felix Sabanskyi, Gurskyi, Eduard Ronikor, Shashkevych, Golembiovskyi, Sanko-Panovskyi, Steblytskyi and others. Moreover, a similar opinion was held by both large landowners and small-scale nobility [34, p. 205].

In general, the situation of the population in the province on the eve of the abolition of serfdom was extremely difficult. The authorities made every effort to prevent the peasants from demonstrating, explaining that the government wants to arrange their lives in the best possible way, so one should calmly wait for release, receiving land, while obeying the landlord and fulfilling obligations [35, p. 1-2].

In the second half of the 19th century in the Russian Empire, there was a reform of the agrarian sector - the abolition of serfdom, or what historians call the peasant, agrarian reform.

The main provisions of the 1861 reform were laid out in the manifesto of February 19, 1861 and the "General provision on peasants freed from serfdom. According to these documents, the peasants became personally free.

In Art. 1 of the General Provisions stated that "the right of serfdom to peasants settled in landowners' estates and to courtiers is abolished forever...". According to this provision, serf peasants ceased to be the property of the landlord and were declared "free rural dwellers". They were given the opportunity to conduct free trade, open industrial and handicraft enterprises, trade establishments, enroll in workshops, buy, own and sell movable and immovable property, even, without the landlord's permission, marry, send children to educational institutions.

The abolition of serfdom did not bring full equality to the peasants. They were obliged to pay redemption payments. In addition, after the reform, the peasants received less land at their disposal than before 1861. In the Podilsk province, the amount of redemption payments for 49 years amounted to 101.1 million rubles, which was 2.5 times the market value of the land. This was approximately 20% of all payments paid by Ukrainian peasants. [34, p. 207].

Allotments in the amount determined by the inventory rules of 1847-1848 pp were kept for the peasants of Right Bank Ukraine. All "secular lands" were divided into original and additional allotments. On average, peasants were allocated 1.9 - 2.3 tithes per village head. As in the Left Bank, the land was allocated to the village community and assigned to the peasants in hereditary yard land use. In connection with the Polish uprising of 1863 p. tsarist government July 30, 1863 p. issued a law according to which mandatory redemption of peasant allotments was introduced, redemption payments were reduced by 20%.

According to the data of the Podilsk Provincial Statistical Committee, the cuttings in the province as of January 1, 1867 amounted to 126,942 desyatyns, or 23% of the total land area used by the peasants before the issuance of the decree dated July 30, 1863. The average payment for the tithe of purchased land was 1 year, 71 kopecks. With a capitalization of 6%, the redemption fee for the tithe was equal to 28 yrs. 50 kopecks. The smallest allotment of land is 1.55 decytas per head and the redemption payment is 6 years, 91.25 kopecks. was in the Kamianetsk District. In Baltskyi, Gaisinskyi, Yampilskyi, and Letychivskyi - from 2.49 to 3.83 desiatins per Revizka soul, redemption payments from 7.82 kopecks. to 9 years 51 kopecks. [36, p. 48].

The majority of Ukrainian peasants received homesteads and small plots of land. Processing them, they could not provide themselves with a living wage. The average allotment per capita on the Left Bank was up to 2.5 acres, in the provinces of Steppe Ukraine - up to 3.2, on the Right Bank - 2.9 acres. Allotments of state peasants averaged 4.9 decytas per Revizka soul, which was almost twice the size of allotments of serfs. Landowners replaced better peasant lands with worse ones. Pastures, hayfields, forests, part of which after the reform was left for joint use by peasants and landowners, after the Senate decree of 1886 p. almost completely became the property of the latter.

The reform of 1861 in Right Bank Ukraine had a certain peculiarity. Having doubts about the loyalty of the Polish nobility (confirmation of this is the uprising of the Poles in 1863), the government tried to attract the Ukrainian peasants to its side and gave them allotments 18% more than they had before 1861. But, having won in the size of the allotments, the peasants lost at the very inflated prices they were forced to pay for the

land. During the reform, the landlords took the best lands for themselves, leaving the worst for the peasants. In Podilla, as in Ukraine, there were large landowners' estates, and the peasantry remained landless. The incompleteness of the reform of 1861 pushed the peasants to mass demonstrations.

Ukrainian peasants, having gained freedom after the abolition of lordship in Western Ukrainian lands and serfdom in Transdnier Ukraine, could already freely manage their own destiny. In Right Bank Ukraine, the nobility's land ownership decreased much more slowly, its volume was 75% of all lands in 1905. In addition, the conditions for the abolition of serfdom here almost immediately deprived the landowners of free labor (according to the law of 1863), and large landowners were forced to actively rebuild their farms, adapting to new conditions and using freely hired labor, turning into capitalists rather quickly. Farmers and industrialists, which allowed them to preserve their lands.

After the abolition of serfdom in European Russia, including the Partition, vestiges of feudal-serf relations were preserved. Although the very fact of the abolition of serfdom eliminated the peasants' dependence on the landlords, it did not bring them full equality. Unlike other social groups, freed peasants must pay redemption payments. It should be noted that after the reform, the peasants had less land at their disposal than before 1861, as can be seen from Table 1.

Land ownership in Podilsk province

Table 1

№ n/p	Land ownership	Number of tithes
1	Private property	1.650.280
2	Peasant associations	1.771.762
3	Kazenni	100.156
4	Specific	61.239
5	Church	80.458
6	Monasteries	1.624
7	Urban	40.458
8	Private societies and companies	18.878
	Together	3.724.855

Source: Guldman V. Podolskaya gubernia. [Electronic copy] Experience of geographic and statistical description. Kamenets-Podolskyi: Izd. Hem lips Stat. com. 1889. p. 103

So, privately owned land makes up 44.3%, peasant land - 47.6%, state land - 2.7%, private land - 1.6%, all others - 3.8% of all land in the province [2, p. 103].

It should be noted that most of the land in this period was owned by the nobles. In general, Podilsk province belongs to those provinces where noble property is the largest among land owners.

According to statistical data, 2,090 noble families own 1,565,478 desiatines of land, merchants (66) own 43,512 desiatines, which is reflected in Table 2 [2, p. 105].

Land holdings by poviat of the Podilsk province

Table 2.

№ n/p	Counties	Nobles	Land belonging to nobles (des.)	merchants	Land belonging to merchants (des.)
1	Kamenetzky	200	136.667	2	607
2	Proskurivska	152	112.143	3	1.115
3	Letychevska	255	81.271	6	56
4	Litynska	281	141.711	5	605
5	Vinnytsia	110	119.758	6	4.196
6	Bratslavskyi	93	83.228	1	1.039
7	Haysynskyi	81	112.161	12	6.551
8	Olgopolskyi	64	156.330	3	2.156
9	Baltic	203	260.238	16	21.214
10	Yampil'skyi	232	141.287	1	159
11	Mohylivskyi	235	112.462	8	4.043
12	Ushytskyi	184	108.222	3	1.771
	Together	2090	1.565.478	66	43.512

Source: Guldman V. Podolskaya gubernia. [Electronic copy] Experience of geographic and statistical description. Kamenets-Podolskyi: Izd. Hem lips Stat. com. 1889. p. 106.

You can trace the size of the land plots that were owned by the nobles from Table 3.

Land property of the nobles of Podilsk province

Table 3.

№ n/p	Size of land	Number of noble landowners	Number of their land
1	To 10	340	1.250
2	10 - 100	445	19.569
3	100-500	560	149.567
4	500-1000	311	225.255
5	Above 1000	434	1.169.837
	Together	2090	1.565.478

Source: Guldman V. Podolskaya gubernia. [Electronic copy] Experience of geographic and statistical description. Kamenets-Podolskyi: Izd. Hem lips Stat. com. 1889. p. 108.

The main feature of the land allotments in the Podilsk province is that 644,658 Reviz residents own 1,771,762 desiatins of land with the right of redemption, that is, on average, 2.7 desiatins per Revizi soul. The total number of peasant farms in the province was 247,982.

It can be assumed that agriculture in Podillia had a capitalist character. Large land ownership of machines and hired labor prevailed here, compared to the Poltava, Chernihiv and Kharkiv provinces, where the land was mainly owned by small owners.

In the second half of the XIXth century the growth of commercial and entrepreneurial production became important for the agricultural sector. Thus, the Right Bank, in particular, Podillia, specialized in beet cutting. As stated by the researcher Guldman V. K., those farms that had their own sugar factories developed best. Only large landowners who had significant working capital could afford to have them [2, p. 125].

In Podilla, the cultivation of sugar beets has taken an important place in the system of agricultural crops for the needs of the food industry and the fodder base of livestock.

As early as 1825-1828, the Sabvanovsky sugar factory (Pyatkiivtsi village, Olgopil district) was the first to start operating in the Podilsk province. Landlords tried to increase their profits by producing sugar. The tsarist government promoted the development of this industry by banning the import of sugar to Russia for a certain time. In the Podilsk province from 1842 to 1847, the number of sugar factories increased from 15 to 25, while there were 31 (1842) and 89 (1847) across the entire Right Bank Ukraine.

In 1853, there were 31 sugar factories in the region, which produced 184,800 poods of sugar [35, p. 19].

Vyshnivchytskyi, Horodetskyi, Trostyanetskyi, etc. were among the large factories of the province. The Trostyanets sugar factory was founded in 1869, the Stepanivskyi one began operating in 1873, and the Kirnasivskyi one in 1898 [37, p. 167-171].

Sugar produced at factories was sold on the local market and exported to Moscow, St. Petersburg, Simferopol and other cities of the Russian Empire. In comparison: in 1861, there were 32 sugar factories in Podilly, in 1882 - already 49, and in 1895 their number increased to 52 [38, p. 506].

In 1882, 56,134 acres of land were sown with sugar beets in the province, at the end of the 19th century. its area was increased to 95 thousand acres. Up to 15,000 poods were sent to the Kyiv Sugar Refinery alone granulated sugar [39, p. 34].

Continuing to talk about the cultivation of sugar beet, we note the important factor of its processing into granulated sugar. The production of granulated sugar can be analyzed from the activity of sugar factories of the Vinnytsia District of the Podilsk Province in Table 4.

Sugar production at factories in Vinnytsia District

Table 4.

№ n/p	Factories of the Vinnytsia District	Sugar-sand (south)	Sugar beet (south)
1	Anger	428.910	374.758
2	Uladiivka	160.123	190.970
3	Braille	250.000	294.270
4	Zalivanschyna	323.793	263.217
5	Kalinovka	271.514	232.717
6	Cordelivka	170.456	130.800
7	Noskivtsi	135.166	113.730
	In total	1.750	1.510.730

Source: Heyden, D. F. Statistical and economic essay of Vinnytsia uyezd and desirable measures for improving the welfare of the population / D. F. Heyden. [B. m.: b.y.], 1902. 40 p.

Each of these plants operated for at least 70 days. And as we can see from the table, from 1,510,462 poods of sugar beet, 1,750 tons of poods of granulated sugar were produced.

In general, in 1886, there were 46 sugar factories in the Podilsk province, which processed 6,078,784 bushels of sugar beet, producing 4,895,021 granulated sugar and 611,287 poods refining (table). In comparison with 1883, when 47 factories worked, which produced 3,550,151 granulated sugar and 588,438 pounds. refining [1, p. 59].

Refined sugar was produced at factories in Bratslav, Gaisinsky, Kamenetskyi, Vinnytsia, and Olgopol counties, the number of factories can be traced in Table 5. It should be noted that up to 15,000 workers worked at these factories, which is 61% of the total number of workers in factories and factories province

Sugar factories of Podilsk province (1886)

Table 5.

№ n/p	Poviats of the Podilsk Province	Sugar factories (quantity)
1	Yampil'skyi	7
2	Olgopolskyi	7
3	Vinnytsia	6
4	Bratslavskyi	6
5	Mohylivskyi	4
6	Litinsky	4
7	Kamenetskyi	3
8	Haysynskyi	3
9	Letychevskyi	2
10	Ushytskyi	2
11	Proskurivskyi	1
12	Baltic	1
	Together	46

Source: Commemorative book of the Podolsk province for 1885. Address-calendar. Statistical reference information. Kamenets-Podolsky: printing house of the provincial board. 1885. P.92.

And according to the total productivity, sugar factories are distributed according to statistical data by regions, which can be seen from Table 6.

Productivity of sugar factories of Podilsk province (1886)

Table 6.

№ n/p	The name of the county of Podilsk province	The amount of productivity (thousand rubles)
1	Olgopolskyi	3.298
2	Bratslavskyi	2.714
3	Vinnytsia	2.612
4	Yampilskyi	2.191
5	Haysynska	1.533
6	Litinsky	1.227
7	Mohylivskyi	951
8	Kamenetskyi	861
9	Ushytskyi	493
10	Baltic	468
11	Letychivskyi	467
12	Proskurivskyi	286

Source: Herald of Finance, Industry and Trade. 1886. T.3. No. 27. P.32-33; Guldman V. Podolskaya gubernia. [Electronic copy] Experience of geographic and statistical description. Kamenets-Podolskyi: Izd. Hem lips Stat. com. 1889. P.166.

According to statistical data, Podilsk province exported 5,447,989 poods of granulated sugar, which was 24% of all collected sugar in the Russian Empire [40, p. 32-33].

Also, it should be noted that in the Podilsk province alone, about 150 million poods of beets were processed, from which up to 120 million poods of raw pulp remained, enough to feed 250 thousand cattle [7, p. 65].

At the end of the 19th century Podilsk province ranked second in the Russian Empire in terms of area and sugar beet harvest.

Grain production

The leading role belonged to grain production. The next important crop in the above-mentioned counties is the culture of spring eared plants, while oats, barley, and spring wheat were not widespread in this part of the province [41, p. 12].

75% of the population is engaged in wheat cultivation, arable land makes up 63.6% of the entire territory. Therefore, it is clear that the main income of the province's productivity was agriculture. As researchers determined back in the 80s of the XIX th century, the Podilsk province occupied one of the first places in the production and supply of bread. [2, p. 126].

In the districts of the Podilsk province, the plowing method of tilling the soil was widespread - the sabans are a thing of the past, the most common plows are Sakka, Donsky, Gena, and local handicrafts, the latter is equipped with a wooden harrow and works inefficiently. Under winter crops, plowing is carried out once, and the plowed field is harrowed only before sowing. Sowing was carried out manually under a plow or a harrow. At the beginning of the XX th century planters began to be used more and more widely.

It should be noted that a significant part of the sown area of the province, namely 80%, is occupied by grain crops, 4.68% is under leguminous plants, 10.19% under root crops, 0.54% under fiber and oil plants, 4.54% under crops herbs Wheat and winter rye are the most common grain crops in the province, 21.12% of the cultivated area is under wheat, and 21.01% is under rye; oats occupy 16.70%, barley - 9.67%, corn - 5.83%, buckwheat - 3.29%, millet - 1.96%, spring wheat - 0.28%, spring rye - 0.10% of the sown area of the province [42, p. 4].

Wheat occupied a special place among grain crops grown on large landowner farms. This was especially true of its rather rare and valuable variety - sandomirka, which came to Podillia from Kremenets and Zaslav districts in Volyn. On the territory of the region, it was successfully grown in the vicinity of the cities of Bar and Derazhnya (Letychiv district), as well as in some localities of Ushytskyi, Proskurivskyi, Starokostyantynivskyi (Volyn province), Mohylivskyi and Yampilskyi districts.

It was wheat that was usually exported outside the province. So, in 1857, 12,128 quarters (one quarter = 0.209909 cubic meters, or 209,912 liters of bulk) of wheat in grain were sold from Bratslav district alone, from Litinsky – 4,600, Kamianetske – 48,289, and Ushytsk – 223,848 quarters. The price of grain fluctuated in different regions from five to seven rubles per quarter, however, as noted in the reports of regional reference books, it was quite conditional and depended on sales and ease of transportation [43].

In peasant farms, winter and spring rye, barley, corn, buckwheat and millet were more common than in landlords, and vice versa - spring and winter wheat and oats were less common than in landlords.

Winter wheat crops among peasants make up 16.91% of the entire sown area, and among landowners - 29.48%; winter rye 28.67%; oats – 14.93% and 20.36%; barley - 11.69% and 5.63%; corn – 7.40% and 2.70%; buckwheat - 4.10% and 1.67%; millet – 2.41 and 1.11%; spring wheat - 0.19% and 0.45%; spring rye - 0.12 and 0.07% [42, p. 6].

Sowing grain crops by landowners and peasants

Table 7.

№ п/п	Grain culture	Landholdings (des.)	Peasant farms (des.)	Total (des.)
1	Rye	63.050	224.943	287.993
2	Wheat	229.220	182.113	411.333
3	Spring wheat	20.988	25.154	46.142
4	Grachikha	21.713	53.936	75.649
5	Millet	11.181	34.913	46.094
6	Pea	9.110	17.821	26.931
7	Barley	38.974	113.331	152.305
8	oat	127.845	133.986	261.831
9	potato	2.427	16.155	18.582
19	corn	36.679	66.036	102.715

Source: Average harvest in European Russia, for the five-year period 1883-1887. St. Petersburg, 1886; About the latest data on agricultural production in the Podolsk province // Podolsky host. 1916. № 7-8. P. 4.

It is noted in Table 7 that the sowing of grain crops in landlord and peasant farms differs. So, if the landowners sowed rye on an area of 63,050 decytans, then the peasants - 224,943 decytans. And if we analyze wheat crops, the picture is different. 229,220 decytans are occupied by landowners under wheat, and 182,113 decytans by peasants.

Grain harvest in the Podilsk province for 1883-1887.

Table 8.

№ п/п	Grain culture	1883 (%)	1884 (%)	1885 (%)	1886 (%)	1887 (%)
1	Rye	74,5	113,7	109,8	68,6	135,3
2	Winter wheat	64,0	114,0	118,0	64,0	144,0
3	Spring wheat	86,5	97,3	108,0	59,5	151,3
4	buckwheat	85,7	111,4	111,4	111,4	85,7
5	Millet	92,1	105,3	86,8	118,4	97,4
6	Pea	90,0	112,5	77,5	66,0	132,5
7	Barley	70,8	100,0	102,1	87,5	139,6
8	Oat	82,9	111,4	88,6	100,0	120,0
9	Corn	96,1	98,0	100,0	111,8	96,1
10	Potato	95,1	93,4	82,3	110,4	118,1

Source: Guldman V. Podolskaya gubernia. [Electronic copy] Experience of geographic and statistical description. Kamenets-Podolskyi: Izd. Hem lips Stat. com. 1889. p. 129.

According to the statistics that we observe from Table 8, it can be seen that during the period from 1883 to 1887, a much larger crop of grain crops was harvested.

The introduction of intensive management methods in the agriculture of the right-bank region made it possible to constantly increase the total harvest of grain, starting from the 1860s. During the second half of the 19th century, thanks to market transformations, this Ukrainian region turned into a real granary of Europe. If in 1864-1866, 5134 thousand quarters of grain bread were collected on the territory of Podilsk province, then in 1870-1872 - 7103, and in 1889-1893 - 8080 thousand quarters. In 1894, this indicator reached a record 11,058,000 quarters of bread [43].

Gural production

Landlords received the most significant profits from the construction of grain mills, which processed grain into vodka. The production of mulled wine (vodka) was widespread in all the towns and villages of the Podilska province. According to the value of the products produced at the province's landlord enterprises, vodka took first place.

In 1837, there were 535 distilleries in the province, which produced up to 480,000 buckets of hot wine, which was partly consumed, and a significant part of it was sold to Bessarabia, Moldavia, Belarus, and the Principality of Warsaw. In 1860, there were 251 gural farms in Podilsk province, while in Kyiv - 388, Volyn - 328, and Kherson - 213. Gural production remained the main branch of landlord production until the reform of 1861 [18].

Flour milling production

Flour mill production in the Podilsk province developed quite actively. In the middle of the 19th century in terms of the volume of produced products, it took 89 second place after the sugar industry. Most of the mills were located in rural areas. In particular, in 1867, 2,693 mills operated on the territory of the Podilsk province [44, p. 108].

Flour milling products, which were produced at the mills of Right Bank Ukraine, can be divided into several types, depending on their cost and characteristics.

Wheat flour, which includes up to 9 varieties, which differ in color and bran content. For the most part, three types of such flour were on sale: 1) Krupchatka (worth up to 18 krb. 50 kopecks per bag weighing 81.9 kg). It was used by bakers and townspeople for their own needs. 2) Pervak is a much darker grain. A five-pound bag of such flour costs approximately 10-12 krb. It was used mainly in the production of various types of bread and was sold to provincial towns and villages for home use. 3) A dent (dark brown). This type of flour was mainly used when baking gingerbread. Quite often it was also mixed with.

Rye flour was divided into three varieties: 1. Sown flour - sifted through a silk sieve. 2. Peeled flour - the second grade of quality. 3. Ordinary flour - is made directly from rye and has not undergone any purification. Usually, it is made using leftovers from first grade flour.

Buckwheat flour is quite rare. In everyday life, only one of its types has become widespread.

Pea flour is in great demand among the rural population during the fasting period. Only one variety of this flour was produced. Among the cereals, the most used are barley, millet and buckwheat.

Semolina is the only type of cereal that is made from wheat. It is extremely small and is considered the most delicate of all types.

Barley groats are one of the most important products of the bread market and the most widely used. 8 types of cereals are made from barley.

Millet groats are the third most common type of groats. It is characterized by a significant increase in volume during cooking. Oat groats (oatmeal) – 2 varieties were produced. It was used infrequently in everyday food. It should be noted that falsification of cereals was quite rare, as it is very easy to detect during purchase. A more common phenomenon was the counterfeiting of wheat flour of the highest grade. Because this product is more valuable and the fake is harder to detect. Mostly it was mixed with starch and pea flour. White sand (up to 10%) could be added to flour of lower grades. First of all, those who traded in flour were interested in the falsification of flour [11, p. 151–152].

The price of flour and groats often changed and depended on the region. The sale of flour also took place immediately after its production, directly on the territory of the mill. In this case, the cost of the product could be somewhat lower. This was due to the desire of the mill owner to sell the produced flour or groats as soon as possible. For example, in 1894 in the Podilsk province in the village of There was a water roller mill in Shustyliv. The price of flour sold on the territory of the mill was: wheat flour of the first grade - 90 kopecks. per poud, flour of the 2nd grade - 70 kopecks, flour of the 3rd grade - 40 kopecks; Rye flour of the first grade - 70 kopecks. per poud, flour of the II grade - 50 kopecks, flour of the III grade - 40 kopecks. [45, p. 104–105]. Grinding of grain was also paid for. Payment could be made in raw materials (1/10 part) or in money. On average, peasants paid 7 to 10 kopecks for grinding 1 poud of grain. But the price could be much higher. In 1894, 35 kopecks were charged for grinding fourth flour at a water mill in Olgopol. [46, p. 201–202].

Animal husbandry

Animal husbandry has become widespread in the Podilsk province. According to archival data, in 1853 there were 8 stud farms in the province: in the Haysynskiy, Olgopolskyy, Baltskyy, and Proskurivskyy counties. Horses were traded at fairs in Lityn, Letychev, Medzhibozh and other towns [56].

According to the statistical data of the provincial statistical committee, the total number of animals reached 2,496,759 heads. There were 473,278 horses, 675,621 cattle, 803,837 sheep, 42,048 fine-wool sheep, 488,649 pigs, and 13,326 goats [2, p. 133].

According to statistical data, we find out how many animals were in each district of the Podilsk province (table 9).

Animal husbandry in the poviats of the Podilsk region

Table 9.

№ n/p	County	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
1	Kamenetskyi	38.713	54.189	46.293	25.726
2	Proskurivskyy	53.957	63.723	42.517	24.932
3	Letychivskyy	35.066	40.001	30.476	30.321
4	Litinsky	42.795	39.401	40.568	35.354
5	Vinnytsia	40.394	54.772	68.888	49.038
6	Bratslavskyy	34.602	41.373	70.938	40.276
7	Haysynskyy	30.619	47.454	76.579	39.237
8	Olgopolskyy	41.055	64.271	77.113	52.200
9	Baltic	59.428	136.661	164.991	60.964
10	Yampilskyy	38.741	49.017	79.035	42.815
11	Mohylivskyy	28.778	34.760	61.415	26.673
12	Ushytskyi	29.130	50.899	87.072	41.113
	Together	473.278	675.621	845.885	488.649

Source: Guldman V. Podolskaya gubernia. [Electronic copy] Experience of geographic and statistical description. Kamenets-Podolskyi: Izd. Hem lips Stat. com. 1889. P. 134.

Ukrainian gray cattle were the most common among cattle breeds. It was the main one in Podilsk, Kherson, Tavriysk, Katerynoslavsk, Kyiv, Poltava, Kharkiv

provinces and in the southern districts of Volyn, Chernihiv region. According to researchers' estimates, almost 7 million heads of this breed were counted in this territory [7, p. 66]. Therefore, from Table 6, it is possible to note the distribution of this breed in the territory of the Podilsk province (more than 0.5 million heads).

Also, it should be emphasized that in almost all districts, except for the Gáisin, Balt, Bratslav, and Podil provinces, important attention was paid to the breeding of thin-fleece sheep, as we can see from Table 10.

Breeding of thin-fleece sheep

Table 10.

№ n/p	County	Number of thin- fleece sheep (pcs.)	Offspring (pcs.)	Wool (pd.)
1	Kamenetskyi	600	120	40
2	Proskurivskyi	7.000	1.765	640
3	Letychevskyi	1.496	250	60
4.	Litinsky	541	295	77
5.	Vinnytsia	4.361	823	336
6.	Olgopolskyi	12	-	-
7.	Yampil'skyi	11.767	3.188	1384
8.	Mohylivskyi	6.593	3.026	766
9.	Ushytskyi	9.672	1.909	698
	In total	42.048	11.376	4.000

Source: Guldman V. Podolskaya gubernia. [Electronic copy] Experience of geographic and statistical description. Kamenets-Podolskyi: Izd. Hem lips Stat. com. 1889. P.144

In the city of Trostyanka, Bratslavsky district, Podilsk province, a third of the villagers were only engaged in livestock fattening. About 600 heads of oxen alone were profitably sold annually on local and distant markets, in particular in Odessa [7, p. 65].

The role of peasants in the production of livestock products has increased. However, the export of large amounts of fodder to the world market inhibited the development of the livestock sector of agriculture.

Gardening

Researchers of the development of the Podilsk region noted that there were a lot of orchards in Podilsk, especially plum orchards, in the coastal zone of the Dniester River. The gardens occupied large areas and were maintained in an exemplary manner.

In the 80s of the XIX century. orchards occupied almost 1% of the territory of the entire province, namely 36,505 acres [2, p. 139]. The largest number of gardens occupied territories in such counties as Letychevskiy, Bratslavskiy, Olgopolskiy, Haysynskiy, Ushytskyi.

Therefore, it should be noted that landowners and peasants mainly bred pears, plums, rarely found peaches and apricots, quince was grown only in the Baltic region [2, p. 143].

A large amount of fresh and dried fruit is sold at bazaars and fairs, and is also exported outside the province to Odesa, Mykolaiv, Yelysavetgrad and the capital.

At that time, prunes were in great demand. Up to 300,000 poods of prunes were sent from Ushytsk County alone, one town of Studenytsia produces more than 10,000 poods of prunes [2, p. 144]. For drying, plums are collected during August - October, and from November they began to dry, later storing it in 10-pound barrels. Then they were transported either by railway or by truck (subway) to Volynsk, Kyiv province, and also to Odesa.

In general, it should be noted that, nevertheless, gardening in the Podilsk province has disadvantages:

- 1) Climate change, when spring frosts destroy fruit trees;
- 2) lack of certain capital to support orchards;
- 3) lack of roads necessary for transportation.

Cultivation of tobacco

In the Podilsk province, not only ordinary tobacco, but also Turkish tobacco, of the highest grade, was successfully grown. Tobacco was grown in all poviats of the Podilsk province. In 1864, nobleman A. Markevich asked the Podolsk governor for permission to open a tobacco factory in Kamianets-Podolsk.

In the Podilsk province, tobacco has been known since ancient times, at least since the 17th century, under the names "dubek", "enij" and "Albanian". Its breeding was facilitated by climatic and soil conditions [7, p. 58].

It should be noted that most tobacco breeding was done in Baltskiy, Olgopolskiy, Mohylivskiy, Ushytskiy and Proskurivskiy counties. According to statistical data for 1887, tobacco plantations occupied 969 desyats and 1,200 square meters. fathoms, 24,208 poods of high-quality tobacco were collected, both from American and Turkish seeds [2, p. 148]. According to the data of 1894, there were 32,864 tobacco plantations in the Podilsk province, from which 20,875 poods of tobacco were collected, including 5,985 poods from Novoushytskiy district alone.

Tobacco production provided the province with the first place in Right Bank Ukraine (28 thousand poods) [1, p. 35].

Winemaking

Grapes were grown in the Podilsk province mostly in the coastal areas of the Dniester River - Kamenetskiy, Mogilivskiy, Olgopolskiy, Ushytskiy counties. According to the statistics for the year 1887, up to 555 vineyards occupied the territory of 387 decarets of 2,166 square meters. fathoms, 27,550 buckets of wine were produced. In addition, it is known that the best wine in the Podilsk province was produced from vineyards in the town of Kamenka. 18 rubles per bucket was paid for this wine, while other wines were sold from 75 kopecks. up to 4 rubles [2, p. 153].

In the agricultural sector of Ukraine, both in its western and eastern regions, significant remnants of feudal relations continue to exist, due to the very content of agrarian reforms. It is clear that they complicate the development of market relations, but, despite this, they still gradually gain positions in both landlord and peasant economies.

The main reason for this situation can be considered the fact that landlord entrepreneurship dominated in this region since pre-reform times.

1.4 Internal trade relations in Right Bank Ukraine at the end of the XIX th century

Socio-economic changes of the second half of the XIX th century. Also influenced the development of internal trade. Fair, bazaar and permanent stationary trade remained

the main forms of organization of internal trade in Right Bank Ukraine, as in the entire Russian Empire, during this period. It should be noted that all trade in the Podilsk province was in the hands of Jews. Bazaars played an important role in internal trade. They were one of the forms of the main and permanent economic ties between the city and the countryside. The number of bazaars and market days constantly increased: in the 1860s and 1890s, from 351 to 897, and market days from 50.8 to 77.3 thousand [47, p. 66].

Annual circulation of bazaars at the end of the XIX th century. Amounted to more than 80 million rubles. If in the first post-reform years bazaars were opened mainly incities, then in the 80s and 90s of the XIX th century and in most villages. With the gradual development of capitalism, constantly operating bazaars turned into a peculiar form ofstationary trade. It should be noted that fairs were held in all seasons: winter, spring, summer and autumn.

Due to the lack of improved communication routes and the backwardness of means of transportation, the largest trade operations at fairs were conducted in January, February, June, July, August, when dirt roads were the most convenient for transporting goods. By the middle of the 19th century. the main role in the transportation of salt, fish, bread and various types of industrial goods belonged to chumaks [10, p. 6].

But huge distances, insignificant population density in certain regions of the empire, weak development of railways, increase in expenses of Chumaks for keeping oxen on the road stood in the way of the formation of internal trade relations.

The poverty of the rural population also affected the development of the domestic market. Thus, in Podilly, for example, as in the whole of Ukraine, there were large landlord estates, and a large number of peasants remained landless after the 1861 reform. According to the population census of 1897, the total number of workers in Podillia was divided into two main categories: trade and industrial workers - 25,863 thousand and non-trade and industrial workers (i.e. agricultural) - 113,199 [48, p. 7].

In Podillya, the labor force surplus amounted to 1,184,000 people. This prompted the Podolians at the end of the 19th century. before moving to the city [49, p. 367].

Railway transport played a significant role in foreign trade. In 1865, the first railway in Ukraine was built - Odesa - Balta. The fact is that Balta was an important trade center of the Podilsk province, there were several large fairs and a significant number of bread shops for a long time. Products produced mainly in the South-Western region (wool, bread, lard, seeds, etc.) were shipped from the Odesa port [50, p. 70, 88].

In 1866, the state treasury of Russia began financing the construction of a railway on the Kyiv-Balta line. The construction of this railway connection was completed in 1870 [51, p. 2,3]. In 1781, railway lines were opened - Zhmerinka - Volochynsk, Virzula - Zhmerinka. Later, the railways Kozyatyn - Uman, Vapnivka - Khrystynivka, Zhmerinka - Mohyliv were laid.

The above-mentioned railways boosted trade and opened the way for the sale of local products to the population of Kyiv, Volyn, and Podilsk provinces. The opening of this railway contributed to the further development of the South-Western region [52, p. 34].

The Odesa railway, which crossed the length of the Podilsk province, provided an opportunity for the sale of production to the South. To the west of Kyiv - the Baltic railway opened the way to the north.

The growing length and significant density of Ukrainian railways contributed to the concentration of agricultural products and raw materials of scattered producers at numerous railway stations and junctions, their further promotion for domestic consumption and export. The interaction of agriculture with all types of transport increased as the level of industrialization of the country deepened.

The main trade items of the Podilsk province were: wheat, rye, oats, flour, as well as items of factory and factory industry, namely: sugar, alcohol, leather, paper, wooden products, etc. [2, p. 179].

With the help of railways, a large amount of sugar was transported from Ukraine, including Pravoberezhnaya, to various regions of the Russian Empire and abroad. Only

in 1882, more than 15,000 poods of sugar were sent from the Podilsk province to the Kyiv sugar refinery [53, p. 34].

According to the statistics for the year 1886, we can analyze that the production and sale of granulated sugar produced in the Podilsk province is 5,447,989 poods, which corresponds to 24% of the sugar produced throughout the Russian Empire, as can be seen from table 11.

Production and sale of sugar in the provinces of the Russian Empire (1886)

Table 11.

№ п/п	Provinces	Sugar-sand (pd.)	Refined sugar (pd.)
1	Volynsk	1.292.597	565.579
2	Katerynoslavska	110	149.213
3	Kyivska	9.084.444	653.845
4	Podilska	5.447.989	768.516
5	Poltava	258.771	-
6	Kharkivska	3.415.919	-
7	Chernihivska	608.273	-
8	Bessarabian	103.252	-
9	Voronezh	397.492	-
10	Kursk	1.641.421	-
11	Orlovskaya	30.332	-
12	Penza	30.087	-
13	Tambovska	308.040	-
14	Samara	-	137.887
15	Tula	114.858	-
	Together	22.793.585	2.275.040

Source: Herald of Finance, Industry and Trade. 1886. Vol. 3. No. 27. P. 32-33.

The distillery industry played an important role in trade. In addition to local sales, vodka and alcohol from Ukraine were exported to many cities and counties of Central Russia, to Belarus, the Don Military Region.

The inclusion of Podillia in the all-Russian economic market gradually changed its position. The most common industries were farming and horology [6, p. 61].

Podilsk province began to stand out among others in increasing the export of a large amount of bread to the south.

In 1871-1873, grain cargoes accounted for 40% of the freight turnover of the Ukrainian railway network. Only from Right Bank Ukraine, the average annual export

of grain amounted to 320,000 tons [54, p. 25]. In 1880, 725.5 thousand tons of grain were transported by the South-Western Railway, and in 1902 - 3120.6 thousand tons of grain [55, p. 15].

In the last decades of the 19th century, as the network of the South-Western Railway expanded, more and more merchants chose this method of transporting goods, although the delivery of, for example, a quarter of a loaf of bread to Odessa cost an entrepreneur 2 yrs. 25 kopecks. - for 25 kopecks. more expensive than by water. Thus, in 1887, 11574374 bushels of grain bread were exported from the territory of the Podilsk province. Of this amount, 1,070,2122 poods (92%) were sent by rail and only 872,252 poods by water [43].

Thanks to the expansion of the railway network, industrial areas were connected to the agrarian outskirts, which contributed to the improvement of commodity circulation, strengthening the domestic market.

At the end of the XIX th century bazaars and fairs continued to play an important role. The most important fairs of the Podilsk province are: Troitskyi in Balta, Petropavlivskyi in Yarmolynka. From the table, we can observe the turnover of fairs in the 80s of the 19th century. (table 12).

Turnover of the fair in 1886, 1887

Table 12.

№ n/p	Fairs	1886 p. (rubles)	1887 p. (rubles)
1.	Yarmolinetsi		
	Goods have been delivered	3.263.005	1.677.300
	Sold Out	1.547.906	973.100
2.	Balta		
	Goods have been delivered	3.238.245	3.049.978
	Sold Out	2.025.147	2.191.362

Source: Guldman V. Podolskaya gubernia. [Electronic copy] Experience of geographic and statistical description. Kamenets-Podolskyi: Izd. Hem lips Stat. com. 1889. P.148.

So, the table shows that the year 1886 was more successful, both for the Baltic and Yarmolynetsk fairs. Also, it should be noted that the Yarmolynetsk fair served only

for local sales of goods, while the Baltsky fair served more for the external turnover of goods.

Grain and flour were also an important article of internal and external trade of Podillia. Starting from the 1950s, the main part of the bread was sold, which was equal to 2.5% of the annual harvest. Podilsk province supplied the best varieties of wheat to the Odesa bread market. The main bread was sold on local and domestic markets, processed into vodka, and supplied to the army. The bread trade in the Podilsk province consisted of two parts: 1/ covered the territories of the province along the Dniester (Kamenets, Ushyts, Yampol, Mogiliv counties); 2/ had a focus on the export of bread by rail (Proskurivskiy, Vinnytsia, Bratslavskiy, Haysynskiy, Olgopolskiy, Litynskiy, Letychivskiy, Baltskiy). Up to 8-10% of all the grain of the province was transported by water on the Dniester. The largest trading post was the city of Mohyliv-Podilskiy. The town of Balta was a nodal center connected by railway to the Odesa grain market.

According to statistical data, in 1887, 11,574,374 bushels of wheat were exported from the Podilsk province: 1,0963,119 bushels of wheat, 345,587 bushels of oats, and 142,107 bushels of barley. and rye - 123,561 pounds. Exported to Odessa: wheat - 10190661 bushels, barley - 142107 bushels, oats - 298525 bushels, rye - 105,879 bushels. [2, p. 188].

Through the western border, the following were exported by rail from the Podilsk province: wheat - 420,414 pounds, oats - 47,062 pounds, rye - 15,869 pounds. To Poland - 93,276 poods. of wheat and 1813 pud. of rye, and 41,197 bushels in Kyiv province. wheat So, in 1887, 11574374 pounds of grain bread were exported from the Podilsk province. [2, p. 193].

40% of bread went to Right Bank Ukraine (wheat – 57%), about 38% - to the southern provinces, more than 22% - to Bessarabia. Food industry products were sold in nearby and distant markets of the country. The development of railway, sea and river transport provided them with direct access to Central Russia, Belarus, the Baltic States, the Kingdom of Poland, the Caucasus, Siberia, and the Far East.

Therefore, sufficiently high internal and external trade characterized the economic and industrial development in the territory of the Podilsk Territory.

CONCLUSIONS

Summing up, it should be noted that the agriculture of the Podilsky Krai in the first half of the XIX th century. Was at the level of primitive development. The influence of feudal-serf relations affected the rather uneven development of the agrarian sector of Podillia.

It should be noted that the most common industries in the first half of the 19th century. there were farming and farming, sugar production.

Chumatsto made an important contribution to the establishment of political, economic and national ties between the south and the north of Ukraine. At the same time, Chumat fishing played an important role in raising the agricultural production of Podillia, gave impetus to intensive development of domestic and foreign trade, emergence and development of new types of agricultural sector.

However, since 1861, the transportation of goods by oxen in Ukraine was three times more expensive than the delivery of goods by railways in Western Europe. For the transportation of bread from Balta of the Podilsk province to Odesa (194 km) they paid the same amount as it cost to deliver bread from Le Havre to Tours (512 km).

The introduction of intensive management methods in the agriculture of the Right Bank region, in particular, in the Podilsk province, made it possible to constantly increase the total harvest of grain starting from the 1860s. Thanks to the capitalization of the economy, this Ukrainian region turned into a real granary of Europe in the second half of the 19th century. If in 1864-1866, 5134 thousand quarters of grain bread were collected on the territory of Podilsk province, then in 1870-1872 - 7103, and in 1889-1893 - 8080 thousand quarters. In 1894, this indicator reached a record 11,058,000 quarters of bread.

A series of reforms in the 60s and 70s of the 19th century. contributed to the deepening of specialization, increasing the yield of grain and industrial crops, and the use of machines.

The state of economic development of the Podilsk Region can be characterized by a high level of domestic and foreign trade.