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Features of the urbanization process in Ukraine in the XIX – the beginning XX century (on the example of the city Slavyansk of Kharkiv region)

The article represents the main directions of development of Slavyansk to XIX - the beginning of XX century, it is analyzed change in population, the transformation of the industrial and social infrastructure of the city. The article deals with the dynamics of the increase of the city's Slavyansk population, analyzed the circumstances that contributed to the growth of citizens. The largest group of industrial enterprises of the city accounted for the plants for mining and processing mineral resources. A special role in the development of the Slavyansk played mining rock salt. This sort of production were engaged factories that belong to private entrepreneurs and collective owners. One of the reasons for the increase of urbanization has been the development of production of construction materials. In 1913 the city worked in 38 factories of different forms of ownership. The work of these enterprises demanded increasing the number of workers. The growing number residents of Slavyansk contributed to a significant change in the social infrastructure of the city. Positive changes have occurred in the field of education and health care. Rapidly increasing number of catering establishments, opened apartment houses and hotels. An important indicator of urbanization was the intensification of transportation in the region, development of road transport in the city. The changes affected the life of citizens, the organization of their leisure time. In Slavyansk new printing plant opened, bookstores, theaters, libraries, cinemas and photo salons.

Key words: urbanization, city, Slavyansk, entrepreneur, social and economic development.

Problems of formation and development of cities is one of the important and traditional research areas in the world and national science as the urbanization process serves as a criterion of civilization. It should be noted that without study of transition peculiarities of Ukraine from a traditional agrarian to a new industrial society it is impossible to explain the specifics of the national historical process, to find its place in the world civilization dynamics. Cities play an especially important role in the development of the state creation performing cultural, socio-economic, political and administrative functions.

The history of urbanization in Ukraine in the XIXth - early XXth century has already attracted the attention of research-workers, but most scientific studies are devoted either to the state in general or large territories of the country. Among the latest research of the general phenomenon of urbanization it is worth mentioning works by I. Salii [1] T. Zastavetskyi [2]. An important contribution to the analysis of urbanization problems of South region of Ukraine, peculiarities of peasants' perception of this phenomenon was made by V. Konstantinova [3]. Regional aspects of urban development of Pravoberezhna and Livoberezhna Ukraine are examined by V. Molchanov, O. Prischepa and D. Black [4]. M. Berlinskyi, P. Herliha, O. Yarmysh, A. Bolebruh, L. Savenko dedicated their works to the history of major cities of Ukraine [5]. But the urbanization process in Ukraine had some local features not only for large cities but also for small towns. Analysis of development of such towns and their infrastructure in definite parts of Ukraine allow studying these issues more deeply and comprehensively, outlining and considering the local peculiarities.

It is quite interesting to study urbanization processes in Naddniprianska Ukraine, the history of its cities is studied quite unevenly. A large number of research papers are devoted to large cities, but significant changes in the development of the city is better reflected, in our view, in the historical course of events associated with the development of small towns. Slavyansk which in the XIXth - early XXth century was part of Kharkov province is one of them. Without considering the early history of the town, the author of this article aims to analyze the changes in the town development that occurred during the XIXth - early XXth century. Research assignments are based on statistical characteristics and reference publications of Russia Empire and archived documents, meaningful changes in the town, the growth of population, the transformation of its industrial and social infrastructure.

The driving forces of urbanization processes are the production development, scientific, technological and social progress, expansion of social labor division, productivity growth in agriculture, increasing territorial and social

migration. Such factors as increasing opportunities to find work and get education, attractive diversity of leisure, comfortable living conditions promoted the process of urbanization. The emergence of urbanization as a process, its active development related to the industrialization of society in general, when due to the large-scale machine industry the town acquired its own foundation for rising and converted into the development center of new forms of production. Despite the fact that towns existed since ancient times, only during capitalism foundation they took a leading role in the socio-economic development and the dominant position to the village where town relations and traditions began to penetrate.

As in tsarist Russia, in Ukraine in the XIXth - early XXth century the trend of prevailing urban population growth existed. The course of the urbanization process in the given period in Slavyansk clearly captures the dynamics of demographic change. If in the late eighteenth century there were about 2,000 urban residents in Slavyansk [6], according to 1832 the population was already 5850, in 1864 - 11,000 persons; [7], in 1897 according to the census 20,340 people lived in Slavyansk [8]. That is, during the nineteenth century the population of the town increased more than 10 times!

This increase in the number of residents was caused by a range of factors: the growth of salt extraction, which was the traditional occupation of the population, and the emergence of new, very profitable industrial productions.

The railway network construction in the region played an important role that greatly simplified the setting up of industrial and trade relations with other regions of the country, helped local residents being involved in a market economy. Construction of railways and the growing number of factories and salterns resulted in the increased demand for building materials, which actively began to be extracted and produced in Slavyansk and around the town. The growth of the middle class favoured the food production increase and appearance of agricultural product processing enterprises. Along with expansion of industrial production social infrastructure began to be formed, new institutions were opened to meet the needs of the population of the town and surrounding areas.

Industries associated with the production and processing of various mineral resources of the region were quite developed in South Eastern Ukraine. Development of rock salt deposits is of particular importance for the region in general and Slavyansk in particular. Although the salt production had been famous here since XVIth century active industrial production started only in the second half of the XIXth century. There were 10 factories in the area until 1861, including a factory of the second guild merchant I.M. Kotlyarov, the most powerful one, where 18 people worked, producing more than 20,000 puds of salt (one pud - 16 kilograms), which cost 10 600 rubles [9].

Salt producing enterprises were formed by entrepreneurs in their own lands and in the leased ones. Representatives of all strata of society were among the founders of the enterprises. In particular, in 1872 the Town Council gave four acres of the urban land to Prince Kochubei and G. Sanzharevskyi for organising drill-fault extraction of rock salt on payment terms to the town $\frac{1}{4}$ cop. per pud of salt extracted by any way. In two years they were obliged to form a corporation for the establishment of the factory, where the townsfolk had to have certain advantages. However, enterprising leasers operated the wells exclusively for their own benefit for eight years and received income over 12 000 rubles every year. Due to the failure of the contract the Town Council put the issue of rapture of the agreement with the leasers, but due to the high rank of one of them decided to hold “peace” negotiations with the descendants of Kochubei [10].

In the mid 80s of XIXth century “Assosiation of Slavyansk salt producers” was formed for joint struggle for market outlets in a competitive environment in the South Eastern region. The association not only planned selling prices of salt, but affected the plan of each plant output, engaged in the search of new markets, outwatched the high quality of salt. This allowed the association to get the Great silver medal at the agricultural exhibition in Kharkiv in 1887. Sometimes, instead of the single large company owners opened small plants but overall scale of salt production of such entrepreneurs was quite considerable. On the eve of World War II 22 different power plants worked, but even at the small salt factories belonging

to Ivanov, Kochur, brothers Golberg electronic equipment was used [11]. Production of salt in Slavyansk played an important role not only in Ukraine but also in the development of this industry on the scale of Russia.

Production of building materials became an important reason for the urbanization growth in the region. With the opening of metallurgical plants, construction of railways, the general rise of the mining industry for the installation of blast furnaces, buildings, bridges and other structures there was an acute need for a large number of ordinary and refractory bricks, cement and tile. Slavyansk played an important role in providing the area with this type of product industry. Thus, if in 1865 there were only 3 brick factories in the town that produced goods worth over 4,000 rubles [12], in 1913 the output cost of only one of the powerful brick plants of the merchant I. Hutnikov was about 40,000 rub. There was no numerical increase in the number of enterprises, but by increasing the size and capacity the total value of manufactured bricks in enterprises of Slavyansk increased almost 20 times.

The dimensions of production at the new enterprises required significant numerical increase in workers that was also one of the factors of urbanization processes in the region. Only more than 400 people worked at the joint stock company of ceramic factories "Dzevulskyy and Lyahne" the output of which in 1901 received the honorary diploma and gold and silver medals at the International Ceramic Exhibition in St. Petersburg. In 1897 South Russian company producing and selling soda and other chemical products has opened a soda factory in Slavyansk. Overall, on the eve of World War I there were 38 industrial enterprises of different capacity, employing more than 2000 workers in Slavyansk [13].

An important manifestation of the urbanization process of the modern era was the fact that towns and cities of Ukraine turned into industrial and commercial centers, transportation hubs, centers of cultural life. Under these conditions some entrepreneurs directed their activities to meet the growing needs of residents staged

a variety of innovations in the field of public utilities and services, creating a new "face" of Slavyansk.

Population growth and other changes in Slavyansk significantly changed the situation in health care and education. In the sixties of the XIXth century the town college and two private boarding schools of the noblewoman Gamen and the landowner Heyevskeyi worked, where 30 people studied. At the beginning of the XXth century there were 17 schools which enrolled 2300 students in Slavyansk they belonged to private persons, joint stock companies and local governments. If in 1806 only one hospital for 6 beds worked, in the early twentieth century medical institutions of different ownership existed in Slavyansk, where 9 doctors, 11 paramedics and 7 obstetricians worked. Of course, the number of medical and educational institutions was not able to meet the needs of the town and its residents completely, though some positive changes had taken place [14].

Due to urbanization the level of other services that the town could offer to its residents grew rapidly. Offices of bankers and big merchants, shops, restaurants and hotels opened there. In the XIXth - early XXth century municipal trade developed in three main forms in Slavyansk: market, fair and stationary. Over the years the first two yielded in favor of the latter, which was the general historical phenomenon. If at the end of the eighteenth century 15 merchants lived in the town, 4 times a year fairs were held, 213 merchants lived in 1837, three fairs were held, but there were 37 institutions of stationary trade [15]. And in 1911 there were 93 commercial establishments in Slavyansk that specialized in selling different products [16].

Catering business developed rapidly. Undoubtedly, this area of business activity was not new but quite attractive. Traditionally those who held inns and taverns, where they sold vodka and other alcoholic beverages by the glass had one of the real possibilities to get high profits quickly in this area. However, next to these facilities there were so-called "white" inns, which did not sell alcohol, but everyone could try simple and inexpensive meals. So called "teahouses", "coffeehouses", "confectioneries", "meathouses", "milkhouses" were quite

common, they served as modern cafés and were a meeting and communication place of entrepreneurs, intellectuals and generally middle class. Their owners offered visitors a large list of goods and products, participated in competitions for the best facility and the best products held at local and regional levels. Working under the laws of market economy, entrepreneurs of the town clearly took into account the demand for their services and in terms of its growth increased propositions that were in the interests of both owners and consumers of services, and city community as a whole. Taverns, inns, teahouses, coffeehouses, bakeries, pastries opened only with the permission of the urban or rural authorities, which established the excise duty the entrepreneur had to pay annually for the benefit of the community.

Profitable household became an important element in the formation of the town infrastructure. With increasing number of population, rapid urbanization, the development of trade industrial links with other parts of the country there was the definite need for the emergence of such services as housing for rent. Housing proposal in Slavyansk was significantly limited, because of the increasing demand for it the price of rented apartments in the late XIXth - early XXth century significantly increased. If in 1904 the annual rental apartments, consisting of 4 rooms cost 60 rubles, then in 1910 prices ranged from 100 to 240 rubles. Prices for rental housing in Slavyansk were among the highest in the region. For comparison, in 1910 the price of the same size flat was in nearby towns Bakhmut - 60-180 rub., Lugansk - 100-180 rub., Mariupol - 300 rub., Yuzivka - 6-20 rub. [17]. Very high prices are explained with real food prices in the same period. For example, 1 pound (about 400 gr.) the best meat cost 18 kopecks, bread: rye - 3 kopecks, wheat - 3.5 kopecks, sugar - 15 kopecks. Some industrial enterprises offered their workers factory housing, but since most industrial establishments of Slavyansk had average size compared to the giants of metallurgical or coal production in the region, then the number of such housing was limited. In our opinion this fact explained the relatively high prices in the towns, where the industrial business was lower compared with Yuzivka for example or Bakhmut in which the enterprises built

more housing for their workers. But in Slavyansk soda plant in South Russian association had a number of houses and provided masters and skilled workers with housing. Apartments were built by the British model: there were kitchens, storerooms and other rooms on the lower floors, dining-rooms, living and reception rooms on the first floors, bedrooms were located on the upper floors.

On the eve of World War II 7 hotels and 5 inns functioned in the town. The Grand Hotel belonged to F.V. Serezhnykov was considered to be the first-class institution. The restaurant of the hotel offered rooms with baths, showers, daily cost of which ranged from 1 to 4 rubles. Entrepreneurs A. Storm and A. Kotlyarov developed hotel business, their hotels had own power plants [18]. To open furnished rooms, visiting homes and hotels was possible only with the permission of the urban or rural authorities. Each of these establishments were levied with excise duty for the town, which constituted one of the major sources of income of municipal budgets.

An important indicator of the urbanization process was the intensification of traffic in towns and on long-distance routes.

In the late XIXth - early XXth century mechanical means of transportation played an important role in the transport structure of Ukraine. The emergence of cars gradually pushed out cab drivers, speed of which was 12 km / h

In 1910 Slavyansk Town Council authorized the citizen E. Svirikov to begin passenger car traffic on the entrepreneur set conditions. It is interesting that the Duma resolution stressed "... township doesn't assume any responsibility for any possible unpleasant consequences of driving ..." but "... the Duma reserves the right at any time to establish rules and tax, determine the order of movement, prescribe a fee for the town and set other conditions of automobile traffic in the town"[19].

Modern day also caused changes in the way of urban life and leisure. As advances in science and technology primarily appeared in everyday life in the towns lower middle class were able to enjoy a higher level of everyday comfort, they used electricity, telegraph, telephone increasingly. The city opened new

bookstores, printing houses, theaters, libraries, cinemas. The press, which reflected international, state and local events, was of great importance. Official reports, journalistic materials were published on the pages of periodicals; if necessary they carried out an active outreach. Owners of newspapers sometimes had their own printing plant, but more often they turned to printing offices for services. O. Mishon published a weekly newspaper "Leaf of Slavyansk mineral waters" since 1882 in Slavyansk. As the price of newspapers was not very high, it was bought by representatives of different sectors of the population.

A. Kotliarov's printing office (50 employees) worked in the town, A. Agarkov's famous printing plant received an honorary diploma and a gold medal at the Brussels international exhibition in 1907 [20].

Cultural development in the towns of Ukraine of modern day also evolved for the better. In the late XIXth - early XXth century new services appeared and became widely popular quickly in Slavyansk - photography and cinema. Photo salons functioned in the town.

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