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**РОДОВЫЕ УСЫПАЛЬНИЦЫ НИКОЛАЕВСКОГО ХРИСТИАНСКОГО КЛАДБИЩА:
ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ И СОХРАНЕНИЯ**

В статье впервые в краеведческой литературе рассматриваются проблемы некрополистики относительно родовых усыпальниц.

Ключевые слова: кладбище, усыпальницы, некрополистика, биографистика, просопографии, охрана памятников культуры

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**BURIAL VAULTS IN THE OLD CHRISTIAN CEMETERY IN MYKOLAIV:
PROBLEMS OF RESEARCH AND SAFEKEEPING**

The article examines the question of importance of the burial vaults in the old Christian cemetery in Mykolaiv for the first time in regional literature. This type of burial is a part of a system, which studies the local history and history of our country.

Key words: cemetery, burial vaults, necropolis studies, biography studies, prosopography, preservation of cultural conserves.

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**THE HISTORY OF THE SHOCK
WORKING DAY BADGE**

The article reveals the story of rewarding Comrade Brodsky, Nikshveypprom shock worker, with a special badge on October 1, 1930.

It describes his participation in the labor and social activity of the factory collective, establishes his biographical data unknown before.

Key words: badge, shock worker, factory, competition, workshop.

Factory, plant, agricultural industry shock workers* appeared in USSR national economic complex in the 20–30s of the twentieth century. The word is associated with the expression «shock work», that is a work with every effort exerting, oriented on exceeding the established work quotas and terms of product manufacturing and output, mining operations, production of technical equipment items, saving usage of materials, raw materials and means of production,

electricity, etc.

There were also such common expressions as «shock brigade», «shock working day». Shock-worker movement was an important means of ideological influence. The names of shock workers that achieved the most impressive results were widely propagated among the employees of corresponding branches of production, agriculture, etc., used as an example to follow. There were the miners Alexei Stakhanov, Nikita Izotov,

* Shock worker – a worker showing high labor productivity.

the locomotive-driver Peter Krivonos, the steelworker Makar Mazay, the blacksmith-mechanic Alexander Busygin, the multi-machine operatives in the textile industry bearing the same surname Evdokiya and Maria Vinogradova, the tractor operator Pasha Angelina, the champion beet grower (with yield of 500 centners hectare) Maria Demchenko and many others among them. They were national idols and favorites awarded with the highest government badges, they were elected to the legislative authority – the Supreme Council, etc.

There were venerable shock workers followers in Nikolaev region at that time. They were an example and role model for hundreds and thousands of their colleagues in labor groups, their working indices were competing and many workers, farmers, intellectuals participating in the shock work movement tried to surpass them. They were awarded with badges, medals, diplomas costly gifts, etc. at the local level for their shock work.

The results of our small research allow us to tell about the shock worker of those years, Comrade Brodsky, historically forgotten for almost 84 years.

Our research was started when we saw a very curious and interesting badge in collection of a respectful Nikolaev collector.

Diamond-shaped badge, measuring 50x30 mm. It was made of silver by unknown workshop, unmarked, weight 8,0 g. On the obverse of the smooth badge area, along the perimeter there is a hand-engraved inscription: «To the shock worker = of Nikshveyprom = by All-Union = shock working day». In the center of the badge, there were laid on 13x14 mm sized images of the sewing machine and opened cutter scissors. On the otherwise plain reverse, parallel to the upper left side of the rhombus, there is a hand-engraved top-to-bottom inscription of four-lines: «From = Nikshveyprom = to c. Brodsky = $19\frac{1}{x}30$ ». At the top of the badge there is an eye with threaded ring for badge to be worn on a ribbon or chain.

It was more difficult to figure out: who is c. Brodsky?

We analyzed Nikolaev newspapers for those years. The information of Nikshveyprom work was printed on their pages. So, newspaper «Red

Nikolaev» had the article «Streamlined workflow reduces the cost» [1] with the notes:

«...Nikshveyprom factory was mechanized unlike the other local sewing factories. A conveyor system was implemented and besides the division of labor was organized efficiently enough. There are 5 separate workshops with 215 people working there. The mass sewing for peasant consumption workshops and trousers department were electrified... In comparison with the previous year** the production output almost double increased almost by half». The other successes of this labor group are also described.

Another article in newspaper «Red Nikolaev» – «112 percent» [2] – provides specific numbers for Shveyprom production program:

«In the month of February Shveyprom had to produce products for the cost of 123,300 rubles. Products for the cost of 138 000 rubles were produced. It is 112 p. c. of the task performance. From 21 to 28 February, i. e. during the third decade, Shveyprom has to produce products for the cost of 41 100 rubles. Only 100 p. c. of this task was done since the factory worked only 8 days (February – 28 days) in the last decade».

Unfortunately, these and other notes about the work of the factory for 1929 and 1930 did not mention any surnames, and of course Comrade Brodsky we were interested in.

The last hope for us was the work with the documents stored in the National Archives of Nikolaev region. Looking through a few documents about the factory, we were interested in, preserved to the present days, we paid attention that it was a widely organized individual and inter-workshops socialist competition. As an example we will provide the contents of one of the preserved applications to the socialist competition commission in November 26, 1929:

«Shock work brigade of mass workshop challenges young people from ladies and confection workshops to organize model shock work brigades as a socialist competition. Having certain achievements in work, such as increased labor productivity, improvement in quality of the items being produced, etc. We commit ourselves to consolidate the achievements and get rid of the shortcomings evidence to date. We are asking all young people to follow our example and prove it

** 1929 year.

so that it is possible to turn to shock workshops. Shock work brigade of mass workshop» [3: 85].

In the majority of the documents, worked up by us, we find the surname Brodsky. Judging by their content, he took an active part in the public life of Nikshveyprom. So he was a member of the Assistance Commission on factory Invention at Nikshveyprom factory [3: 36], was constantly elected as a member of the workshops commission to work out a socialist competition contract [4: 45], he was elected as a male workshop delegate among 25 delegates of Nikolaev Factory for production conference [4: 27]. The latter document helped to determine the position and place of work in the factory – the worker of men's workshop.

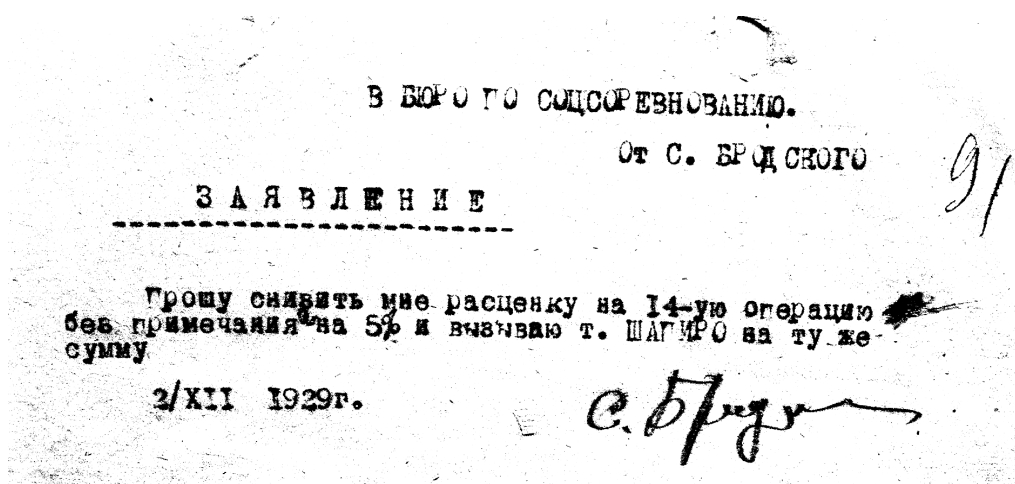
At Nikshveyprom commission meeting on October 19, 1929, when they were listening to the question – individual challenges of workers on

socialist competition, it was literally said in the speech of worker Brodsky: «Changing for demi-season coat, reduced cost for 2. 21 k. because of socialist competition» [3: 42].

However, the most interesting is that we found a personal application of S. Brodsky to the bureau of socialist competition: «Please reduce the price for the 14 – operation for me with no 5% note and I challenge Comrade Shapiro for that amount. «The application has a personal signature of S. Brodsky [3: 91].

Thanks to preserved list of Nikshveyprom workers and employees indicating earnings for the period from October 1, 1925 to October 1, 1926, under number 24 we find the entry: Brodsky Samuil Markovich, the amount of earnings 818 r. 71 kop. [5: 10 turn].

Thus, it was determined the name and patronymic of the shock worker of Nikshveyprom.



In pictures: The front and back sides of the badge, which was awarded to the shock worker S. M. Brodsky on October 1, 1930; application of S. M. Brodsky to the bureau of socialist competition from December 2, 1929 with the personal signature

In addition, for fans of historical dates we provide the following information: according to the statement of Nikshveypprom economic inspection that was done on August 27, 1927, should be «that Nikolaev Shveypprom became an independent unit of Odessa Gubshveypprom on May 25, 1925» [5: 121].

Thus, the badge awarded to the shock worker Samuil Markovich Brodsky returned us another historically forgotten name of our citizen.

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ИСТОРИЯ ЗНАКА КО ДНЮ УДАРНОГО ТРУДА

В статье раскрывается история награждения 1 октября 1930 года специальным знаком ударника труда Никшевейпрома т. Бродского. Рассказывается о его участии в трудовой, общественной деятельности коллектива фабрики, устанавливаются неизвестные ранее его биографические данные.

Ключевые слова: знак, ударник, фабрика, соревнование, цех.

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ІСТОРІЯ ЗНАКУ ДО ДНЯ УДАРНОЇ ПРАЦІ

У статті розкривається історія нагородження 1 жовтня 1930 року спеціальним знаком ударника праці Микшевейпрому т. Бродського. Розповідається про його участь в трудовій, суспільній діяльності колективу фабрики, встановлюються невідомі раніше його біографічні дані.

Ключові слова: знак, ударник, фабрика, змагання, цех.

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