



**Inzensky District**

**Founded: 1929**

**Total area – 2,020 sq.km**

**Population – 29,686 people**

# Historical Facts

Inzensky district is situated in the west of the Ulyanovsk region. It is bounded by the Ulyanovsk and the Penza regions, the Mordovian Republic.

The history of the district began in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century during the building of the defense line.

After the suppression of the peasants' uprising there was a massive growth of the land aristocracy and new settlements appeared. They were Syzganskaya Sloboda, Kitovka (1676), Trusleiskaya Sloboda (1682), Chumakino, etc. Speaking about Inza one may not omit mentioning Kitovka because it's one of the town's districts now.

Intensive development of Inzensky district began in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The trade developed. A.F. Karpov and Sons' Trade House in Troitskoye, Tyurin and Sons' Trade House in Yulovo, Goldshtein's Trade House, Paramonov's Trade House and others in Inza station considered to be the largest in our district.



# Historical Facts

The look of villages was changing in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Stone churches, mosques, schools and hospitals were built in many places.

The names of many outstanding people are connected with Inzensky district. The Aksakovs' family estate was in the village of Repyovka. The name of Decembrist I.A. Annenkov is connected with the village of Pyatino. N.P. Ogaryov – a poet, a revolutionary democrat and a publicist lived in Prolomikha in 1850-1855. At his factory he tried to improve worker's life and re-educate them but soon he was disappointed with his social utopian experiments.

Troizkoye is the birthplace of a poet of Pushkin's epoch, a polyglot, a translator, a folklorist, an outstanding public figure Dmitry Petrovich Oznobishin.

Trusleika is the birthplace of a bishop Antony (in the world Mikhail Simeonovich Florensov 1847-1918) the teacher of a famous Russian philosopher Pavel Florensov.



# Historical facts

The problem of development of transport system became very acute by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was connected with the rapid growth of capitalism in Russia. In Simbirsk province the construction of railroads began in the 90<sup>th</sup>. Thus a railway station with a poetic name appeared on the map of our country. It was a future town and a district center. Inza took its name from the river. The word “Inza” means raspberries in the Mordovian language, as there were a lot of raspberry-canes on the banks of the river. Vladimir Aleksandrovich Butlerov’s sawmill and brothers Rutchi’s distillery in the village of Maloe Shuvatovo were the most important enterprises at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Also there was a private studfarm which belonged to the noble man Ivan Fyodorovich Akhmatov.



# Historical Facts

Inza is the birthplace of the Hero of the Soviet Union, the test-pilot Yu.T. Alashev and a legendary Soviet scout E. Ya. Vologodskaya.

The glorified of five orders Inzenskaya Sivashsko-Shtettinskaya division was formed in Inza in June 1918. The names of V.V. Kuibyshev, M.N. Tukhachevsky, L.D. Trotsky, M.N. Kalinin are connected with the town.



13, 320 soldiers fought during the Great Patriotic War under the banners of five-order division. A lot of them were decorated with orders and medals. In Kitovskaya school there was a military hospital where there were 300-500 beds.

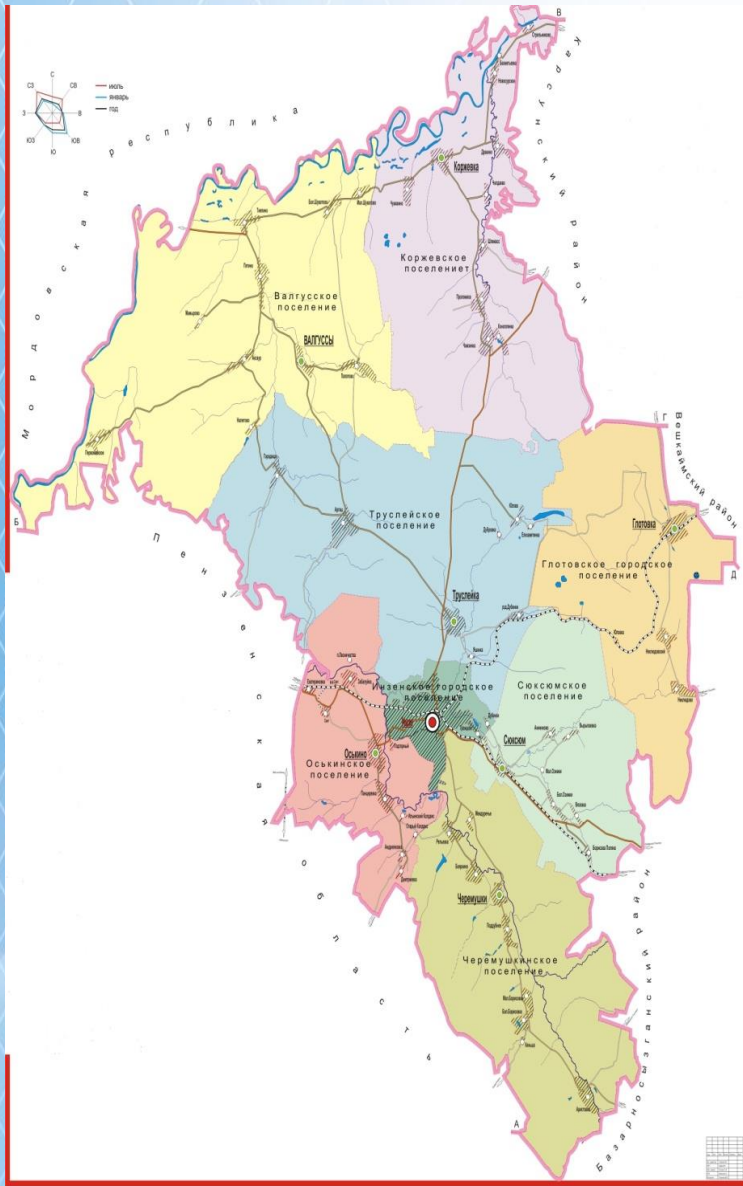
The history of Inzensky district is presented in sketches written by doctor of History V.N. Shkunov.

# Historical Facts

Now Inza is a large railway junction, a center of woodworking industry and production of diatomic articles.



# Administrative division



Municipal unit Inzensky district consists of 8 settlements including 2 urban settlements: Inzenskoye and Glotovskoye, and 8 rural settlements (Os'kinskoye, Cheryomushkinskoye, Valgusskoye, Korzhhevskoye, Trusleiskoye, Suksumskoe).

Inza is 165 km from Ulyanovsk.

The district is bounded by the Karsunsky, Bazarnosyzgansky districts of the Ulyanovsk region, the Nilkolsky district of the Penza region and the Bolshebereznykovsky district of the Mordovian Republic.

District area: 202,200 ha

Agricultural land: 101,600 ha - 50.2%

Forests: 87,500 ha - 43.3%

Settlements: 8,100 ha – 4.0%

# Climate

The climate in the district is temperate, warm, continental with enough rainfall.

Max. winter temperature: -35 degrees centigrade

Max. summer temperature: +38 degree centigrade

Average temperature in January: -13 degrees Celsius

Average temperature in July: +19.5 degrees Celsius

Average year temperature: -3.4 degrees centigrade

Rainfall: 493 mm

Rainfall during the vegetation period: 210 mm

# Population

Total population of the district - 29,686 people:

the Russians – 85.5%

the Mordovians - 8.4%

the Tatars – 3.3%

the Chuvashes – 0.4%

the Ukrainians – 0.5%

the rest – 0.5%





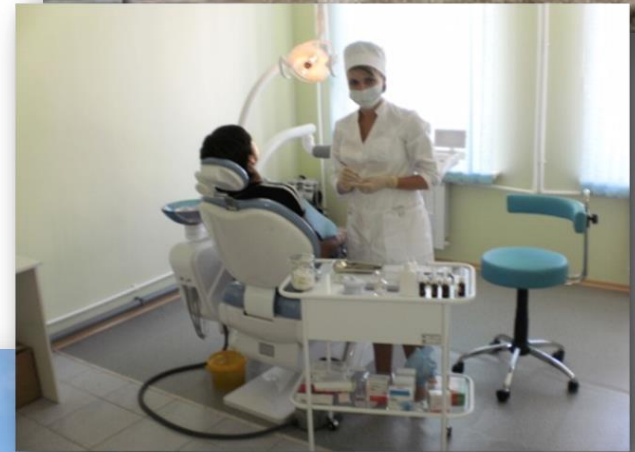
# Education

There are 14 pre-school educational institutions, 19 general education organizations, 1 establishment of basic and secondary vocational training education “Inza college of sectoral technology, economics and law”, higher educational institution “The Inza Branch of Ulyanovsk State University”.



# Health Care

There are state health care establishments: District Hospital, Sanatorium “Yulovo”, Children’s Healthcare Center “Yulovo”, Tuberculosis Sanatorium “Inza”. There are also privately owned health institutions: LLC “Planta”, LLC “Zhemchug”, LLC “Doctor Plus” and some dental offices and medical centers: “Biotest”, “Be Healthy”.



There are 7 natural landmarks, 20 historical sites, 47 architectural monuments in the district

## Natural Landmarks

### Lake Yulovo and its surroundings

Total area is 489 ha, water surface -67 ha. The depth differs from minimum up to 15-20 meters.

The history of the pond began more than one hundred years ago when a local landowner Yulov decided to build a watermill on a fast, clean and cold river Yulovka. The place turned out to be so good that a large pond with clear water appeared there.

Many years later only a dam was left and the pond has turned into a lake with distinctive aquatic flora.

There is not only rich coastal vegetation, flood plains and low marshes, but also wonderful forests of pine trees mostly.



# Natural Landmarks

## Moss Moor

Moss moor which is located on the territory of Inzensky district was declared a natural landmark on the 16<sup>th</sup> of June 1987. It is situated in Trusleiskoe forestry, among pine-birch forests where there is water-parting line of the Syuksymka and the Yulovka rivers. The area of this moss moor is 3 ha. It is of scientific value to paleobotanical research.



Its uniqueness lies in the fact that it is the only representative of the real high moor in our region. It is a nesting place of valuable species of waterfowl and a place where rare medicinal plants such as vaginal fluff (Lat. *Eriophorum vaginatum*), wild rosemary, pine of a special marsh form (Litvinov form pine) grow.

The flora of the swamp includes 17 species of vascular plants and 11 types of moss. There is 500 m protection zone around the natural monument.

# Architectural Monuments

Church of St. Nicholas the Miracle-Worker  
(village Oskino)

The church construction began in 1909. It took lots of time for local people to choose the construction place. Once a significant event happened. One of the villagers saw a fire coming from the sky. The fire was moving up and down as if indicating something. All the villagers got together to watch the miracle and decided to build a church right in that place.

The Emperor Nicholas II allocated a large amount of best forest from public lands.

The church construction continued for 3 years. In 1912 it was completed. In June, the 13<sup>th</sup> of the same year the church was solemnly blessed by Archbishop Penzensky Vladimir. Two decades later the church was closed. It was opened again in 1945 and has not been closed since that time.



# Architectural Monuments

## Church of the Holy Trinity (village Pyatino)

The church was built in 1823 by Anna Ivanovna Annenkova, the mother of the famous Decembrist Ivan Andreevich Annenkov. There are three thrones in the temple: the main one named after the Holy Trinity, the right principal temple in honor of the Holy Righteous Simeon the God-Receiver and Anna the Prophetess. And the left principal temple in honor of Great Martyr Ekaterina.

The Holy Trinity Church was recognized as a Cultural Heritage site of regional significance in 1997.



# Architectural Monuments

## Church of the Nativity (village Gorodischi)

The first church in honor of the Nativity was built in the village in 1782. In 1898 a new wooden church was constructed on its place. Soon it burnt down. In 1909 a new stone Orthodox Church was laid there. Its construction lasted until 1924. The temple lasted only a short time. It was closed soon after the implementation of construction.



The stone five-headed temple made of red bricks remained until now. It represents the further development of Russian-Byzantine style at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries.

# National holidays, festivals, traditions and customs

## Shumbrat

Shumbrat means “Hello” from the Mordovian language. During this festival a lot of people of Inzensky district get acquainted with culture and traditions of the Mordovians as one of the native peoples of multinational Russia. Shumbrat is not only a national festival but it is also a meeting point of friends not only the Mordovians but the representatives of other nations.



## Sabantuy

Sabantuy is a Tatar national festival. Annually it takes place in the village of Drakino. Saban means plough, tuy – holiday, wedding. It comes from ancient time from pagan Bulgars. At that time people believed that they should gratify the land to get a rich harvest. Sabantuy took place in early spring soon after the snowmelt.





# National holidays, festivals, traditions and customs

## Film festival “ The first Step. The first shot”

All films which are presented at the festival are created by children. The first film festival took place in 2014. Children not only from Inza and the Ulyanovsk region but from other parts of Russia ( Yaroslavl, Krasnodar Territory, Republic of Crimea, Lipetsk, Novosibirsk, Samara, Kazan, Moscow, Arkhangelsk, Volgodonsk, Kazakhstan, Kurgan, Perm Territory, St. Petersburg, Cheboksary, Krasnoyarsk) take part in the festival.

All jury members are recognizable people of cinematography and show business.

In 2017 the festival was named after Oleg Teroykhin – the initiator of this film festival.



# National holidays, festivals, traditions and customs

Interregional song festival “Yulovskie Zori”  
named after the Hero of the Soviet Union

Yury Timopheevich Alashev

The festival is traditionally held on the banks  
of Lake Yulovo since 2004. Amateur song  
lovers come here every year. The number of  
participants is up to 50 people.



## Recreation Areas



**Holiday Base “Aksaur”**



**Holiday Base “Nalitovo”**



**Holiday base “Nadezhda”**

### **Lake Yulovo**

Lake Yulovo is one of the most favorite vacation places not only for the locals but also for holiday-makers from the nearby regions.

The number of vacationers is up to 400 people daily. On the shores of the lake there is Children’s Sanatorium “Yulovo” and Child Recreational Summer Camp.



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