

## Summaries

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#### **«Inorodtsy» – Estate Project of the Empire: Siberian Version**

The article deals with two important aspects of the Russian Monarchy's policy towards the peoples of Siberia. In the first part the author investigates the history of a notion «inorodtsy» (aliens/non-Russian population). For the first time the issue is studied with regard to the word usage in the rare dictionaries and reference books published in the XVIII century. The original meaning of the word «inorodnyje» («of different nation») in the Russian language is revealed. Until the XVIII century it didn't bear any semantic load connected with differences in belonging to a certain ethnos or the state. The research defines a moment of emergence of the term «inorodtsy» in political and juridical vocabulary of the Russian language and introduction of this notion as a generalizing name of Siberian indigenous peoples. By the early XIX century an ethnic, linguistic and confessional diversity of the empire has been reconsidered. This process has produced a new terminology for description and classification of empire's citizens. In the second part of the article, the question of legal status of inorodtsy fixed by M.M. Speransky's reform is considered. Special attention is paid to the analysis of the status of the category «osedlyie» («the settled»), excluded from a “yasak” system (payment of fur tribute). According to the author, the fact of belonging to the category of the yasak people continued to play a considerable role in understanding and justification of the specific rights and duties among the majority of natives of Western Siberia and after the reform of 1822. The research reveals the attitude of the Siberian indigenous peoples to their status which was prescribed by the state. “Inorodtsy” are to be considered not as a special estate, but rather as a “legal status” («sostojanie») appropriate for several class and ethno-class groups. Basic elements of class self-identity of the Siberian indigenous population had been formed by the late XIX century. It became vividly apparent in the indigenous peoples' reaction to the attempts of eliminating specific features of their administrative and economic status.

*Keywords:* inorodtsy («aliens»), history of concepts, indigenous people, Siberia, M.M. Speransky, citizenship, legislation, estate, yasak.

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#### **Muslims in Western Siberia: Estates Aspect**

Considering patterns of extending "Table of Ranks" to the different regions of Siberia, it is necessary to pay attention to the specifics of the local communities organization. Thus, ethnic elites having taken an oath changed only the ruler but kept the same status roles. However, sometimes they would not keep their former

economic status: some Volga-Ural Mirzas having arrived to Siberia for permanent residence were registered as nobles, but were engaged in farming. Some of the imams being well-educated graduates of Madrasas could not get a good position (especially in the steppe areas of West-Siberian region) and worked as teachers not only in Maktabas, but in the "Russian-native" schools as well. In the areas of "initial Islamization", for example, in the Altai Mountains, transfer to the status of "settled aliens" was conventionalized due to the specifics of natural and climatic characteristics and personal (clan, family) circumstances.

Thus, it can be stated that the official statistics was at odds with the real situation on the ground, but this was not a matter of anxiety among individuals bound up in the traditional society where awareness of personal status is more important than the generally recognized norms.

*Keywords:* Islam, Western Siberia, Ummah, differentiation

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**The Population of Siberia in the XVIII Century: Politics of State and People's Migrations. An Attempt of a New Approach to the Traditional Problems.**

The article discusses the problem of the size of the Russian population in Siberia in the first decade of the XVIII century. Specifics of studying the history of the Russian population in the XVIII century lies in the fact that during this period of Siberian history the proper scientific data was for the first time obtained by the properly educated and qualified scholars with rational scientific consciousness. Possibility to compare the official statistics with scientific materials has led a number of researchers to the mythological conclusion about complete and total unreliability of official data about population. The author believes that this approach is rather one-sided and that it is useless to talk about the unreliability of all official statistics in general and, in particular, of the census of 1710 without establishment of the appropriate confidence interval. The present article attempts at determining such an interval by using some data of G.F. Miller in a "thought experiment". It was assumed that the difference between the official data and the data collected by G.F. Miller could be a model of such confidence interval. The available official data was multiplied by the coefficient of divergence between them and Miller's data. The result was compared with the figures about the population of Siberia for some later periods of the XVIII-XIX centuries. The author concludes that the confidence interval of the official data at the beginning of the XVIII century could not exceed 20 %, i.e. only every fifth representative of a taxable estate could slip the authorities' attention. However, it is possible that the accuracy of the official statistics was even higher and confidence interval didn't exceed 10–15%.

*Keywords:* the size of the Russian population, Siberia, XVIII c., official data, census of 1710, confidence interval

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**Nature of Industrial Colonization of Siberia in the XVIII – Early XX Century**

The article raises the question of the necessity of studying the industrial colonization of Siberia, which, unlike the agrarian colonization does not attract the attention of researchers. The author believes that industrial development (colonization) is not confined to the process of relocation of employees, and shall include the transfer of capital, business traditions, the transfer of technology of production management, i.e. relocation of entrepreneurs, engineers, managers, and development of vocational education. The author also argues that the historical literature overestimates the role of the free exaggerated colonization (exile and penal labor) on the process of Siberia's industrial development. In his opinion, the industrial colonization was characterized mostly by the flow of free settlers. The role of free-colonization was noticeable only during the XVIII - first half of the XIX century, when the Siberian economy was dominated by the feudal enterprises belonging to the State, the Cabinet, monasteries and landlords. The role of the state in regulating industrial colonization of Siberia varied at different stages of its development. In the XVII century local authorities could not effectively regulate the flow of free popular colonization, often following after it. In the XVIII – first half of the XIX centuries the state managed to subdue the industrial sphere of Siberian periphery and to direct the workforce flows. In the second half of the XIX - early XX century all government efforts were aimed at supporting industrial colonization through the construction of railways, contracting and delivery personnel, cost-cutting of machines' delivery by lowering taxes, removing restrictive barriers to the industry, providing training in situ at vocational and mining schools, as well as at the Institute of Technology.

*Keywords:* free popular colonization, industrial development of Siberia, labor, technology, production management, business traditions.

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**Questioning the Workers Super-Exploitation in Altai in the Feudal Period**

The article questions the Soviet historiography thesis about super-exploitation of workmen in Altai during the feudal period. The author refutes the common assumption in historiography that Altai was isolated from the global economic situation, and that its metallurgy and mining were technologically backward. It is shown that relevant technologies were rapidly developing in the region. Stadial reduction in world silver prices invoked technological growth both in Altai and Saxony and Harz. Altai gave to the world such mining standards as automation of all stages of deposit adjustment in Zmeinogorsk mine along with transportation of the produced ore to the foundry of the same name via railway. Thus the silver

production in all European centers developed uniformly. The author considered it obvious that the very fact that Altai had the same technology level as Saxony and Harz was indicative of the similar working conditions and accident rate. This conclusion was further proved by the historical sources and contemporary Germany historical literature. Finally the hypothesis has arisen that the yearly wages both in Saxony, Harz and Altai must have been the same. The annual wages of about 100 – 150 thalers for the melters in Saxony and Harz were completely comparable with wages of 120 rubles per year for the Altai workers. Therefore the author concludes that Altai underwent the same processes of industrial modernization and hereditary proletariat's formation as in Europe, including development of urban centers with population that was from the outset oriented at mining and smelting.

*Keywords:* Altai mining district, Kolyvan-Voskresensk plants, workmen, silver, Saxony, Harz.

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**Status and Rights of Single Women in the Siberian Region in the XVIII – the First Half of the XIX Century**

The article considers the status of single women in Siberia on the basis of mass sources of the XVIII – first half of the XIX century: supervision books of Tarsky district of 1701 and materials of the revisions of the tax-paying population (1721–1850) in the Tarsky uezd, Tobolsk province. These materials include the unique life stories of single women and allow us to judge about the scale of this phenomenon.

During the period under study the women, especially from the lower classes, played a subordinate role in economic and social life. Certain independence was granted only to the few of them who had been deprived of the masculine protection due to various circumstances.

Further, the article examines women's rights to dispose of property: transfer of lands based on title deeds, bills of sale, mortgage and «pleading». The authors give a single fact proving that women had an opportunity to transfer their lands at their own and sole discretion to a third party, ignoring the rights of relatives. However, women were rarely left alone, even entering into a disadvantageous marriage. This strategy is explained by the desire of women to receive certain social status. This thesis is proved by documented facts and paralleled with ethnographic materials.

As a special case of loneliness the authors consider the fates of soldier wives – women whose husbands were drafted as recruits. Being formally married, the soldier wives couldn't resolve this situation by legal means. Meanwhile, life demanded participation of men in their lives that resulted in birth of illegitimate children.

Having reviewed these materials the authors concluded that, despite some legal protection, farming opportunities and settlement of transactions the norm of female behavior was to be married. It is suggested that a woman's desire to get married was determined not only by economic necessity, but also by her desire to occupy a certain position in society which depended on the social position of a man.

*Keywords:* women in Siberia, marriage, widowhood, social status

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**On Registration of Siberian Peasants' Resettlement during the Pre-Reform Period (Materials of Abakan and Novoselovo Volosts of the Minusinsk District)**

The article considers a debatable issue of the freedom of settlement and migrations of Siberian peasants in the period preceding the reforms. In order to solve this problem the author uses the information about peasant resettlements from the Abakan and Novoselovo volosts of the Minusinsk district based on the materials of the eighth and ninth census revisions dating from 1834 and 1850.

The processed data concerns both officially registered and unregistered resettlement of the village families. In the latter case local volost officials provided census records with short remarks about actual location of peasants who had left their villages illegally. Therefore the official list of villagers never coincided with the actual population figures. In different villages the number of house-owners who actually lived there or who had left the place without registration varied.

According to the results of calculations in the second quarter of the XIX century migration of Siberian peasants was mostly of local character. Absolute majority of migrant families moved to the new place without leaving their volost community. Their migrations within the volost and district often were not registered by the officials during the regular census revision.

Sedentary life of many peasants who were involved in migrations was not lasting. After the long absence they came back to their native villages. Others would change their place of residence and remained absent at the place where they originally registered.

The author comes to conclusion that in in the second quarter of the XIX century peasant migrations within the southern areas of the Yeniseisk province were not properly registered and, therefore, were poorly controlled by the the officials.

*Keywords:* resettlement, registration, enumeration, revision, volost, peasants, village, squatting, moving.

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**Collective Memory Mobilization in Land Disputes Between Peasants – Old Settlers in South Siberia (Second Half of the the XIX – Early XX Century)**

The article discusses the role of the collective memory of Siberian peasant old settlers in the Tomsk province during litigation proceedings connected with landed property and conflicts with neighbor peasant communities in the second half of the XIX – early XX century. Durkheim and Halbwachs concepts of the collective and social memory serve as methodological basis of the research. The article is aimed at determining the collective memory's functions in administrative and judicial proceedings on the local and regional level during the period under study. Another problem is connected with reconstruction of ethno-social discourse of these social groups involved in practical problem solving. The article is based on archival materials from the State Archive of Tomsk Oblast and State Archive of the Russian Federation. The author gives quantitative data about land disputes for each decade since 1850 to 1910, describes the typical structure of the administrative investigation and makes an attempt to reveal common arguments of the petitioners and appellees. One of this typical arguments lay in the commune's appealing to the length of residence in a certain place. The author maintains peasant communities considered such argumentation as more correct then any rational arguments of the economic practicability, social or legal justness. It is emphasized that in such matters as land litigation proceedings people unavoidably appeal to the past experience and status. However such appeals went beyond the ordinary references to the past. Siberian peasants also showed their attitude to their past, history, memory, their place in Siberia, their rights as Siberian old residents. Another specific feature of such collective memory manifestation was the old settlers' strong desire to dissociate themselves not only from the Siberian aborigines but also from the newcomers arriving from European Russia. This was evidenced by the fact that they were deeply concerned with disruption of their own traditional way of life. The author also considers some other administrative and court cases and peasant appeals of additional privileges based on precedents in history including tax exemption, land rights claims etc.

*Keywords:* old resident, land, Siberia, memory, mobilization, identity.

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**Destruction of Estates in Everyday Life of the Citizens of Western Siberia in the Second Half of the XIX – Early XX Century**

This article considers some aspects of modernization process in the cities of Western Siberia in the second half of the XIX – the beginning of the XX centuries. The article is based on the data of paperwork records from the four Siberian archives, involving statistical reference books and memoirs of the contemporaries. The author analyzes the devastating impact on the class system of secular schools,

cultural and educational institutions, and municipal self-government. These progressive social institutions united population on a common cultural basis, where secular education played a crucial role. Activities of educational institutions, community organizations, municipal government authorities led to destruction of the estate system and provided formation of the new behavior and psychology of citizens. Spread of enlightenment culture, its exposure to the growing number of citizens helped to create a society without estates. The article considers the increasing number of schools and students, number and scope of cultural and educational institutions, the role of municipal government in supporting education. Of great importance were the extra-curricular activities of educational institutions, in particular, organizing various school festivals. Activities of public organizations were analyzed on the basis of their reports and resolutions of the city councils that reflected the great contribution of voluntary associations to the formation of new civic behavior of citizens in their everyday life. The author notes the progressive role played by the specific groups of Siberian people – political exiles. Interests of citizens who shared common professional, cultural, philosophical aspirations were at the forefront. In general, destruction of estates in everyday life along with formation of a new society was a complicated, controversial, and a very long process. However, in the Western Siberian cities of the second half of the XIX – the beginning of XX centuries there was a clear trend of *socium's* transition to the civil society.

*Keywords:* native history, Western Siberia, towns, school, the history of everyday life, estate system, modernization, cultural and educational organizations, municipal government.

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**Cossacks "Lithuanian List" in the History of Siberia**

Foreign troops were a significant element of the Siberian service people. Originally foreigners appeared under the titles: "Lithuania", "Lithuanians", "Polish", "Cherkasy", "German", "Lithuanian list" Cossacks. Cossacks of the "Lithuanian list" were included in the structure of the Siberian service class, representing a separate military rank in the hierarchy of the service class following the "deti boyarskie" (sons of boyars) and "podachiys" (scriveners). This rank topped the category of the Siberian Cossacks. This phenomenon existed in the late XVI- the beginning of the XVIII century.

Analyzing the sources, the author notes that the earliest documents on the history of Siberia list the terms "Lithuania", "Litvin", "Poles", "Cherkas", "German", "Cossacks" "Lithuanian list" in one row. At the same time these terms were differentiated just like categories of "Lithuanian list" Cossacks and mounted Cossacks. Terms for foreign contingent were also used in different ways depending on the Russian understanding of the period and places of origin. Documents show that the Cossacks of "Lithuanian list" were sent to perform the most complex

military operations, they had a unique military experience and were reinforced with people having distinctive military knowledge. The author suggests that the Cossacks of the "Lithuanian list" from the outset and to the middle of the XVII century included either prisoners of war or, perhaps, those who voluntarily switched to the Russian service but had previously served as Registered Cossacks on the territory of the Polish-Lithuanian state.

The author emphasizes that the Cossacks of the "Lithuanian list" played an important role in the history of Siberia, the main directions of their activities were related to the "distant services." Representatives of this service class category became founders of the dynasties of the Siberian service men, they were promoted often more successfully and appointed to the senior positions on the Siberian hierarchy in Siberia – to the “sons of boyars” from whom the majority of Siberian noblemen stemmed.

Foreign element as a whole, as well as the Cossacks of the "Lithuanian list", participated in colonization and development of the region, forming a system of administration of the territory, they remained for many decades and later were incorporated into the region's population.

*Keywords:* service people, Cossacks, foreigners, Lithuania, "Lithuanian list" Cossack

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**Legal and Symbolic Aspects of Political Legitimacy Established by Cossacks in the New Territories. Siberia in the XVII Century**

The article describes cultural perception of “ostrogs” (fortresses) by the Russian population in Siberia in the XVII century. The central concept of the author’s problem field is political identification and legitimation of territories during their accession to Russia. Political identification is considered in a broader context including ethno-political and social-cultural aspects. “Ostrog” is considered as a material object, mediating political and social interaction, formatting this interaction, consolidating it and providing objectivity. “Ostrog” is a mediator, a material object connecting the “inner” and “external” realities, human activity and the volatile outer world. As a material object it was an “anchor” of the political, social, and ethno-cultural interaction. Based on the wide range of sources (including the cossacks’ reports of the 1620s-1680s, Siberian chronicles of the XVII century, maps of S.U. Remezov dated from the late XVII – early XVIII centuries, Russian Siberian folklore of the XVIII-XX centuries) the author shows that ostrogs were perceived by the Russians as a poly-semantic, complex political and socio-cultural cultural symbol. “Alien” territories were turned into “ours” owing to the construction of fortresses – fortifications, , temporary shelter and temporary dwelling built in the field. These military objects used as symbols of unity of the migratory population reflected specifics of the primary stage Siberia's accession to Russia. Symbolization of political domination was an adaptation mechanism used



by the tsarist authorities involved for the sake of taking roots in Siberia. A fortress mediated communications between the Russians representing Muscovy and the Siberian indigenous peoples. Fortresses were viewed as new centers of the territories that were to be colonized, they manifested eminence and power of the Moscow sovereign. They were perceived as places where crucial transformation of the political and social status of Siberia and its aboriginal population took place after the region was annexed to Russia. The author comes to conclusion that fortresses (ostrogs) became key symbols used in the Russian culture of the XVII century in order to form identities of the newly arrived and indigenous population and to ground territorial claims of the state.

*Keywords:* XVII century, Siberia, Cossacks, service men, Siberia's accession, ostrog, fortress, aboriginal, new lands, historical geography, S. Remezov, chronicles.

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**Judicial Office as a Space of Interaction between the Social Groups of Western Siberia and the Urals in the 1720s-1730s**

The article is devoted to the problem of tribunal activity of non-Orthodox population in the Urals and Western Siberia, its involvement in the legal proceedings held in the local administrative and judicial bodies of the Russian Empire. The author notes that this problem has been understudied in historiography, in particular, researchers rarely deal with the imperial policy towards gentiles during the reign of Peter the Great. The paper is based on the work-flow materials accumulated in the archives as a result of judicial practices of administrative and judicial bodies in the 1720s–1730s. Analysis of quantitative data and judicial documents proved that the non-Christian population of Siberia to different degrees participated in the judicial proceedings. Tatars comprised the majority of plaintiffs and defendants, who not only lodged complaints against the Russians living in the Urals and Western Siberia but also tried to resolve conflicts with their coreligionists. Moreover, a lot of cases of confrontation between Tatars and other ethnic groups representatives were fixed in the documents of judicial proceedings. Khanty, Mansi and other local ethnic groups took part in the judicial proceedings much more rarely. They usually appeared as joint plaintiffs or even joint defendants. However, there were many trials where they could appear as individual defendants. According to the statistical data gentiles went to the courts less often than Russians. This situation can be explained by the substantial role played by the patrimonial structures and local communal self-government bodies involved in solving a great variety of trivial conflicts. In many legal conflicts gentiles appeared as defendants. Strategy and tactics of court behavior of plaintiffs and defendants from the non-Christian population were pretty much the same as these of the Russians.

*Keywords:* Russian Empire, reforms of Peter the Great, Ural, Western Siberia, ethnic estate group, tribunal system, tribunal activity, administrative colonization, tribunal chancellery, voevoda's chancellery, foreigners, gentiles

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**The Siberian “Bukhartsy”: Formation and Transformation of the Ethno-Estates Group**

The modern Siberian Tatars are a conglomeration of different ethnic components from which one of the groups is comprised of the *Boukhartsy*. Originally this word denoted settlers from the regions of Central Asia, however during the second half of the XVII – the beginning of the XX century this notion became an ethnic-social definition. The *Boukhartsy* were also called the *Sarts* (e.g. as Mueller wrote, “the *Boukhartsy* in their own language as well as by the Tatars are called with the word “Sart”). In the record-keeping documents of the beginning of the XIX century there are pleas from “the *Boukhartsy* and the *Tashkentsy*”. This unified notion, judging by the text of the document, appeared in the second half of the XVIII century and existed up to M.M. Speransky's reforms. Often, in their pleas to the authorities the *Boukhartsy* called themselves “aliens”. In different times, the Kalmyks ( in small numbers), “the Karakalpucks, who are also called *Boukhartsy* of Muslim law”, the Kyrgyz (the Kazakhs) were included in the *Boukhartsy*. In the materials of the 1897 census the *Boukhartsy* are clearly differentiated on the basis of the estates status.

The Soviet Power considered the national question one of its priorities, as it included the issue of nationality into the 1926 census, according to which the Tatars of Siberia were registered (old settlers and new comers together), the *Boukhartsy* as well; the Barabinsk Tatars were mentioned separately. In the local authorities' documents of the 1920s the aborigine Tatars and the *Boukhartsy* were mentioned. By the early 1930s the *Boukhartsy* were included into the Tatar body, which later was reflected in the Soviet censuses.

According to the materials of the genealogies collected in the 1970s-2000s in the places of compact habitation of the *Boukhartsy* in the former Tara District (modern Bolsherechinsky and Tarsky regions of the Omsk Oblast) in the 1970s the majority of descendants of the older *Boukhartsy* identified themselves with the Boukhara Tatars. The following generations remember their *Boukhartsy* origin, but call themselves Tatars.

*Keywords:* The modern Siberian Tatars, the *Boukhartsy*, the Central Asia, the ethnic-social group, the ethnic components

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**Russian Old Residents of the Lower Kolyma and the "Period of Ethno-Cultural Adaptation"**

Lack of knowledge about the ethnic groups of Russian old residents of Yakutia leads to the fact that the scientific literature has developed the stereotypical view of the ethno-cultural adaptation of these groups as a long-term process, that consists in borrowing basic life support systems from the indigenous peoples of the region. Russian old-timers from the lower reaches of the Kolyma (pohodchans) are one of those small groups of Russian circumpolar population that formed in the Siberian Arctic in the XVI-XVII centuries. To date, members of this group have preserved not only a kind of Russian dialect, and other elements of Russian spiritual culture, but also a significant part of the traditional material culture. In 1989-1990 and in 2006 - 2013. an archaeological, folklore and ethnographic expedition was conducted in order to explore Russian old-timers in the lower reaches of the Kolyma and to study the written sources kept in the Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts. Analysis of this material showed that the roots of the pohodchans' cultural tradition go back to the local cultures of the eastern regions of the Russian North. Elements of systems of life sustenance (dwelling, heating system, clothes and to some extent food) reveal genetic affinity with the traditions of the north of European Russia, and their remarkable preservation indicates a small scale of borrowings. Thus stereotypical simplistic approach is untenable. Apparently, it is necessary on a basis of comprehensive study of old-timers to consider the nature and content of the adaptation process of the Russian people in Yakutia from other points of view, perhaps even from the standpoint of other areas of science.

*Keywords:* Arctic, Russian, ethno-cultural adaptation, traditional culture, historical ethnography, comparative analysis, life-support systems.

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**Estates Practices of Integration of the Steppe Population in the Colonization Projects of the Imperial Experts (Second Half of the XIX – Beginning of the XX c.)**

The paper analyzes projects and activities of Siberian administration aimed at integration of population of the steppe peripheries into the social class structure of the Russian Empire. Creation of the social category "Siberian Kirghiz" is considered as a special case of a marginal / steppe policy and practice of the second half of the XIX - early XX centuries relating to "inorodtsy". Since 1850s the Second Siberian Committee proclaimed a new course for the consistent integration of Siberia into the Russian political-administrative and social space. Exacerbation of national problems on the Western peripheries brought ethnic and national vocabulary in the Siberian projects declared as a program of "Russification" of the

region. However, colonization practices of integration remained mainly estate, administrative, and non-ethnic in character. In the late XIX - early XX century a class approach began to appear in the texts of the imperial estate experts, instead of the steppe population stratification. The author identifies and characterizes one of the factors, explaining the spreading and popularity of class stratification among resettlement officials.

*Keywords:* colonization, steppe politics, integration, estate, imperial experts, aliens, Siberian Kirghiz, volost, a semi-sedentary volost.

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**Sample Business initiative in Siberia in the Mid-1870s: the Josef Sivinsky's Life**

The article is devoted to Jozef Sivinsky's business activity in Siberia. Jozef Sivinsky was a young merchant from the Polish region, who contributed his small share to the economic development of eastern Russia. The article introduces new documents for scientific use in Russia – J. Sivinsky's epistolary heritage published in 2013. The archive of Sivinsky is not only a source on the history of Siberian merchants. These documents characterize the mentality of a young Siberian "business man" in the the second half of the XIX century and reconstruct his identity. On the basis of these materials the author considers the fortunes of the Siberian businessmen. It is a good example demonstrating the contribution to the socio-cultural and economic development of Siberia made by the joint efforts of the peoples of the multinational Russian Empire. In many ways, Sivinsky's life was typical of commercial pioneers of Siberia. The article describes the everyday life of the not too wealthy Siberian business people, considers the structure of their business and problems of newcomers' adaptation to local conditions both from the economic perspective and in the sphere of private and family life. Importantly, commercial plans of Sivinsky in Siberia foresaw the creation of the family business. This article describes the type and psychological portrait of a young Siberian business person from the post-reform era (age, social and financial status, level of education, personal characteristics). Josef Sivinsky's type went beyond ethnic characteristics, he exemplified many typical features of the imperial mentality. Resting upon his national identity Jozef Sivinsky considered himself a citizen of the multinational state. These principles guided him in his walk of life, including participation in the trade and economic development of Asian Russia.

*Keywords:* economic development of Siberia, business, trade, Poles in Siberia, history of merchants and commerce.

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**Trade of the Russian Entrepreneurs with "Inorodtsy" of the Northern Yeniseisk Province in the Late XIX - Early XX century**

The article is devoted to the development of trade relations between the Russian people and «aliens» (“inorodtsy”) of the Northern part of the Yeniseisk Province in the end of the XIX – early XX century. Severe climatic conditions, vast territory, absence of convenient means of communication and low population density limited the development of trade in the Turukhansk region.

Entrepreneurs having established contacts with the local population, gradually moved to the more remote Northern areas. In the early XX century the bulk of traders and buyers was comprised of the Russian settlers who did not come from time to time but firmly settled down in the northern part of the Yeniseisk province.

Major role in the trade exchange was played by the firmly established credit system. Trading operations based on credit ruined «aliens» and helped the Russian entrepreneurs to get high profits. Such trade caused discontent among the local population. At the same time, long-term trade allowed the indigenous people of the North to exchange their products on-site for vital supplies.

Goods imported to the Turukhansk region were sold at high prices. These prices were not stable. They significantly increased with the movement of traders to the North and to the Taiga regions. Prices for goods exported from the Turukhansk region were also not stable. Trade rules were often violated in the region. According to a tax-paying inspector of the Yeniseisk province some entrepreneurs traded with indigenous people without proper documents or incorrectly registered their own trade company. Traders tried to hide the real turnover and profit of their own commercial establishments. Entrepreneurs often gave false information about a class of their own commercial enterprise.

The author draws attention to the fact that trade relations were necessary for both parties. Imported goods were part and parcel of the everyday life of native people. For the Russian population trade was an important sector of economy and contributed to the further development of the region. In the process of economic relations between Russian traders and «aliens» mutual influence and suppression of representatives of different cultures occurred.

*Keywords:* trade, traders, Yeniseisk Province, North, North-Eastern Siberia, «inorodtsy» («aliens»).

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**Mandates to the Commandants of the Upper Ob Fortresses in the Late 1710s - Early 1730s**

This article attempts at a systematic analysis of typological characteristics of such type of historical sources as mandates during the decline of the feudal law

system in the Russian Empire. The source base of the research consists of the materials from the holdings of the Russian State Archive of Ancient Documents. The materials relating to the specific region (the upper reaches of the Ob River) were used to trace the key structural and thematic components of mandates. The relevant documents were studied in the context of both functional status and law enforcement routine of commandants in stockaded towns of the upper reaches of the Ob River as well as the hierarchy of the legislative acts. The conceptual framework of the research is based on the assertion that the study of the mandates is a very important requirement for both the interpretation of the administrative doctrine in the period of annexation of the upper reaches of the Ob River and the reconstruction of the general attitude of the authorities of different levels towards governance challenges in the area. The author makes a conclusion that unification of the legal and regulatory framework of administrative institutions in the upstream areas of the Ob River began in the late 1720s and was not the result of mere copying of the management experience accumulated in the adjacent areas. Earlier, the content of the mandates had corresponded to the dynamics of socio-political situation in the South-West Siberia. The mandates gave commandants clear instructions on the financial and logistics management and the defense of the fortresses. The resulting data provides a better understanding of the nature and principles of interrelation inside the lower levels of administration system (voivodes and commandants) and the chain links of this system in Siberia in general. It illustrates the ability of voivodes to analyze management demands of the settlements and stockaded towns remote from the district centers and develop legislative and regulatory documents.

*Keywords:* mandates, commandants, voivodes, authority, the feudal law, legislative regulation, administrative doctrine, instructions, fortresses, the upper reaches of the Ob River.

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**Social and Economic Development of the Turukhansk Region At the End of the XVIII – First Half of the XIX Century**

The article considers socio-economic development of the Turukhansk region at the end of the XVIII – first half of the XIX century on the basis of literature and archival materials. It gives a brief historical overview of the subject, characterizes social and ethnic composition of the population, living conditions of Russian settlers. The problems linked with negative demographic trends, extermination of fur-bearing animals, food supply of local inhabitants are discussed. The author analyzes measures undertaken by the government for the development of the region. Attempts to organize resettlement of peasants from the southern territories to Turukhansk are considered. Attention is paid to such measures as the fight against epidemics, establishment of schools for children of indigenous Northern peoples, organization of bread deliveries. The activities of merchants in the region

are characterized as well as a unique project of Yeniseisk merchant Alexander Kobychiev foreseeing to take the whole Turukhansk territory on lease. The conclusion is made that during the period under investigation the state's attempt to resolve the most urgent tasks for the development of the region were of incidental and largely contradictory character, a long-term plan of its development never existed. The authorities treated with suspicion the initiatives of private individuals and refused from close cooperation, apparently because of the fear of possible negative consequences for the local population, as well as of damage to the state interests. As a result, by the middle of XIX century any noticeable shifts in solving urgent tasks for the development of the region did not occur.

*Key words:* Turukhansk region, colonization, population, living conditions, state, private capital.

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**Project of S.Y. Witte on Colonization of Siberia in Connection with the Construction of the Siberian Railroad**

The paper is devoted to the little known issue of the Russian history – S.Y. Witte's project on the organization and development of peasant resettlements to Siberia at the turn of the XIX-XX of centuries. This project has been presented to the Committee of the Siberian railway in 1893 and provided a wide complex of actions on rendering the state help to immigrants. On the large factual material it is proved, that some of Witte's proposals had been actually implemented before the Committee of the Siberian railway was abolished. Some of his proposals opposed the government's official course and were rejected by the majority of members of Committee. However the government revived some of his ideas at the beginning of XX century. The general conclusion is made, that Witte's proposals greatly influenced the character and direction of the governmental policy and actually laid a cornerstone of the concept of Asian Russia's agrarian colonization developed in at the turn of the XIX – XX centuries.

*Keywords:* S.Y. Witte, agrarian colonization, a policy of peasant resettlements, Siberia, Committee of the Siberian railway.

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**Alexandre N. Koulomzin on the Resettlement Policy of the Siberian Railway Committee**

Facilitating migration of peasants to the Russian periphery was considered to be the most important priority of the Committee of the Siberian Railroad (CSR). However, the outlook and approaches of some project managers to solve this problem substantially varied. Fundamental principles of the CSR policy regarding a resettlement were formulated by S.Yu.Vitte at one of the first meetings that

discussed the plans of subsidiary companies of the Siberian railway. Witte pragmatically bound up the volume of financing for the resettlement events, terms of their implementation, and the necessary sequence of actions with the time-lines and plans for the construction of the entire Trans-Siberian Railway. Much deeper and more robust approach to peasant migrations was observed in the activities of A.N.Kulomzin, a business manager of CSR. He believed that the successful development of agriculture in Siberia and the Far East depended not on legislative measures to boost the formation of resettlement farms, but on long-term efforts to improve the culture of land use, on introduction of the advanced technologies, scientific agronomy, and general growth of the productive forces of the peasantry. The most significant provisions of the Kulomzin's concept were the following: 1) resettlement as the most important phenomenon of people's life, requires constant legislative and administrative regulation; 2) the state regulation of migration must be put into practice using step-by-step and consistent measures; 3) officials that were involved in resettlement actions were obliged to rely on good personal experience and profound scientific knowledge of the subject; 4) the most stable colonization of uninhabited territories can be provided by the most independent, skillful, and vigorous peasants. Following these principles, Kulomzin supported a complete agronomic assistance to the displaced persons, constructing hangars for seeds and agricultural tools, farms organizing, setting-up provincial agronomists positions, constructing meteorological stations, carrying out hydroengineering works and soil and agronomic measures. During three months of summer 1896, Kulomzin personally visited 135 resettlement villages, drove over 2200 miles by water and over 5000 miles by unpaved roads, and talked with hundreds of farmers and officials. A great personal experience and knowledge he gained helped him for a certain time to overcome a strong resistance of departmental bureaucracy and conservatives in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and to smooth somehow the negative effects due to centralized management methods applied at the periphery.

*Keywords:* Trans-Siberian railway, Transsib, Committee of the Siberian railroad, Kulomzin A.N., memoirs, Witte S.Yu., agricultural crisis in Russia, peasant resettlement in Siberia and Far East, colonization, peasant migrants, migration policy.

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**Public Opinion as a Factor of Interaction between the Government and Society (Example of Tyumen in the Last Quarter of the XIX - Early XX Century)**

The article is devoted to an issue of the relations between authorities and society. The author aimed to determine the main directions of their interaction using the example of Tyumen in the last quarter of the XIX- early XX centuries. In this case the public opinion was a crucial point. Research of the historiography on this issue permitted to reveal the prospective subject-matters. The people's influence on the



process of elaboration and realization of decisions made by the authority attracted the most interest. In this connection, the practice of appeals made by the citizens to the local authorities and participation in the elections of deputies for the town council were examined in this article. During that time, the right to vote was given only to some of the Tyumen citizens. However even possessing this right, citizens were not eager to use it. The most practical persons treated this right as possibility to serve to the public interest, to push forward their social status and to gain profits as well.

Furthermore the author focused her attention on the mass media as one of the instruments of shaping the public opinion. The amount of local periodicals was limited; their character and orientation differed one from each other. The town press had a mission of informing the citizens and conceiving the value judgments on the actual questions of town life.

The graphics were used by the author as the sources for the article; among them, caricatures of the representatives of local authorities contributed to the fixation of stereotypes in the people's perception.

The article attempts to determine factors which favoured the involvement of the citizens in the social life of the town; reveal events of social importance; characterize the formed image of the authorities; evaluate the interaction mechanism between the local authorities and the citizens of Tyumen.

*Keywords:* interaction, authority, voting rights, glasnyi (member of the town council), town, mayor, town council, caricature, public opinion, society, press, local government, Tyumen.

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**“Banish in View of the Questionable Loyalty...” (Government, Society and the Attitude towards the Japanese in the Russian Far East at the Beginning of the XX century)**

Article considers the problem of attitudes of the Russian authorities in the Far East towards the Japanese population at the beginning of the XX century. Based on a study of archival materials, the author reveals a hostile, suspicious attitude of the authorities to the Japanese, desire to keep them under close control. In the Japanese they saw the hidden spies and deported them as “unreliable” and “suspicious” on the slightest provocation, and this attitude existed both before the Russian-Japanese war of 1904-1905, and after its completion.

The article also provides specific examples of manipulating with the public opinion of the Russian population of the Far East in order to create a negative image of Japan and the Japanese; first of all - exploitation of the myth of the "yellow peril" (the supposed pursuit of Japan to subjugate the whole of Asia, as well as to capture the Asian part of Russia up to the Lake Baikal). Derogatory image of the Japanese (“macaque monkeys”, “narrow-eyed savages”, “Japs”) was typical before the Russian-Japanese war of the entire Russian society, but during the war years it

underwent significant changes being replaced with “ambivalence” of perception of the former enemy (the admiration and fear at the same time, “picturesque Japan” plus “yellow peril”). Meanwhile, the authorities of the Far East even after the war were greatly influenced by “spying mania”; the perception of the Japanese exclusively in a negative way, as potential enemies who were striving for revenge (as shown in the article). This attitude was actively propagated to the Russian population of the Far East and was partially accepted by the latter. Meanwhile, there was a friendly and positive attitude to the Japanese, both from Russian and non-Russian population of the Far East, due to the specific facts of cooperation between the Japanese and the local population, against which the authorities also tried to fight with violent “restraining” measures.

*Keywords.* History of Russia, history of the Far East, Russian-Japanese relations, the Russian-Japanese War of 1904-1905, the image of Japan, Yellow Peril, spying mania, public opinion, government, authorities, non-Russians.

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**Tax Distribution Acts of the Early XX century as a Basis for Studying the Peasant Democracy (on the Tomsk Uyezd Materials)**

The article discusses correspondence between rights and duties of the Russian peasants at the beginning of the XX c. as a function of the peasant self-government. Tax distribution acts of local village communes have never been used as historical sources for studying this issue, while some documents of this kind contain important information. Reader's attention is drawn to the distribution acts that combine information about: 1) the political structure of a commune (number of voters), 2) distribution of fiscal responsibility (lists of taxpayers), 3) wealth of commune members (lists showing the amount of ploughlands, cattle and adult workers for each of the taxpayers). Thorough study of three such acts was undertaken in order to reveal each society's structure by comparing all the disposable data. The research proved the commune structure, contrary to the legislation, to be four-storeyed, not three-storeyed. Beside the lowest group – dependants, and the upper group – house-holders of the full rights (assembly voters) there were two intermediate groups. The first one comprised the dependant adult workers: they were charged personally with taxes but were not responsible for their payment and, naturally, did not participate in commune's decision-making. The second group included voteless taxpayers who were personally responsible for paying taxes but had no voting rights. It was further proved that the voting right did not depend on the presence of a household in general or the tillage in particular. The full-rights householders might as well have no tillage, while the presence of husbandry (cattle) not always guaranteed the vote. The author tends to explain this phenomenon by subjective factors that determined a peasant's status within his commune.

Discovery of the four-storeyed structure of the Russian peasant commune emphasizes the role of the peasant traditions and social needs which formed a basis for self government no less than the acts of law did.

*Keywords:* Russian peasant commune, *sel'skoye obshchestvo*, peasant commune assembly, *mirskoy skhod*, peasant householders, tax distribution act, *raskladochny prigovor*.

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**The Request of the State Duma of 1912 for Land Management in the Altai District in the Context of Public Opposition to the Cabinet's Policy**

The article considers the inquiry of the State Duma dated from June 9, 1912 about land management in the Altai district. The author shows that the inquiry emerged in the heat of public criticism of the Cabinet by the beginning of summer of 1912. The inquiry accused the Cabinet of his Emperor Majesty of protecting its own economic interests and ignoring the needs of local population. However, the inquiry was addressed to the Minister of Internal Affairs and aimed at finding out his opinion on the revealed violation of law by the Cabinet in Altai. The inquiry was based on facts that had been already published in the press, therefore its content was not of special interest. For the members of the Duma it was more important to pay the government's attention to the Cabinet policy. Therefore the inquiry could serve as the beginning of broad anti-Cabinet campaign that could implicitly result in criticism of the Emperor. For explanations the inquiry was transferred to the Tomsk governor. The author believes that the head of the province didn't hurry with his consideration as the divergence of substantial and resolatory parts of the inquiry could testify against the governor irrespective of the position he adopted on this issue. Attempt of the governor to shift responsibility to one of subordinates wasn't successful. On September 24, 1912 the request was reviewed at a meeting of Tomsk provincial administration. Abuse of the meeting's procedure made it possible for the representatives of the Altai district to accuse the governor of unwillingness to justify the Cabinet's actions. The author shows that the real benefit from this meeting was gained by the heads of the Altai district. The main denial of inquiry was issued by the head of the district V.P. Mikhaylov. The article describes the authorities' attempts to answer to the deputies based on Mikhaylov's response. However the Minister of Internal Affairs A.A. Makarov was not going to reply to the the deputies' request. Therefore the inquiry remained unanswered. The author comes to a conclusion that the reason of the inquiry's futility lay in the fact that it was made on the last day of the Third Duma's work and also in inconsistency of anti-Cabinet actions of all parties concerned.

*Keywords:* Cabinet of His Imperial Majesty, the Altai district, the State Duma, land management, Duma inquiry, N.V. Nekrasov, E.N. Volkov, V.P. Mikhailov

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**Peasant Communal Self-Government in Western Siberia during the First World War and Social Cataclysm (1914-1919)**

Analysis of the processes occurring in the system of peasant communal self-government in the West Siberian village during the First World War and the social cataclysm of 1917-1919. suggests that the felt an increasing load on them. At the level of the peasant self-government functionaries (rural and township officers, clerks, tax collectors, etc.) there was a growing trend of substituting them through elections, but on a permanent basis. The structure of the rural administrative nomenclature grew because of the emergence of new posts. Performing administrative functions was no longer voluntary (and paralleled with the main job) but instead it became an independent way to provide material security for an individual and his family. The lower level of peasant communal self-government underwent bureaucratization and transformation into an integral element of the overall system of governance. The breeding ground for the formation of the professional corporation appeared owing to the marginal layer of veterans and former Red partisans (who were usually the former front-line soldiers). There was an increase in number of elected rural managers who received monetary compensation on the account of the additional dues and fees collected by zemstvos from the population under their jurisdiction. The First World War and the social cataclysm of 1917-1919 strengthened the processes of modernization, first of all, not in the economy, as it was during the previous periods, but in the sphere of sociopolitical relations.

*Keywords:* public self-government, the First World War, revolution.