

## Summaries

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#### **Military and Political Aspects of Construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway (Late XIX – Early XX Century)**

The article substantiates the priority of military-political tasks connected with preparation and initial implementation of the Trans-Siberian railway project during the late XIX – early XX century. It determines their correlation with other social and economic tasks along with analysis of various Imperial governmental bodies (Communications, Finance, Military) participation in the project. The first projects of Siberian railways in the 1830s had obvious commercial and industrial focus. However, later the nation-wide objectives came to the fore. The article discusses the transition from the concept of mixed water-rail sections to creation of a continuous rail line. Sharp deterioration of international relations in the Far East during the second half of the 1880s led to the project development of the separate rail sections, and then "unbreakable" Siberian Railway. At this stage, the leading role in the design of the Trans-Siberian was played by the Military Department. Growing tension between the Department of Communications and the Military Department was gradually eliminated, and after the nomination of S.Yu. Vitte as Minister of Finance (1892) a detailed plan for the practical implementation of the project was developed. The article shows that the essential elements of the plan (scheme of work split in three phases, construction of large iron bridges across the Ob and Yenisei, and so on) were determined by military and strategic priorities. Vitte developed the plan of "auxiliary enterprises of the Siberian Railway" intended to create a financial, economic and commercial conditions for payback from the future railway, without which it was impossible to count on the achievement of the military and political goals. As a result, Russia managed to successfully complete the Trans-Siberian project and to create conditions for its further development, despite the significant lack of resources and largely forced limitation of the free action.

*Keywords:* Trans-Siberian railway, Transsib, development of the project, railway construction, military and political aspects, Far East, preparing for the Russian-Japanese War, Posyet K.N., Vitte S.Yu., Kulomzin A.N., Committee of the Siberian railroad.

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#### **"An Octopus still": Russia in Manchuria on the Eve of the Russian-Japanese War of 1904–1905 in the Mirror of the British Cartographic Cartoons**

The article introduces for scientific circulation the cartographic cartoons of the late XIX – early XX centuries previously unused in the analysis of the history of Russian foreign policy. The author uses cartoons in order to study the evolution of European attitudes to Russia depending on the twist and turns of its foreign policy. For a detailed analysis the two cartoons (classics of the genre) are taken. They were drawn by an English artist Frederick Rose, the author of the famous "Octopus map" of Europe in 1877. In 1899 and 1900 he published two cartoon maps with strikingly dissimilar images of Russia. In the first case, Russia was depicted as a human being, in the second case it was represented in the form of octopus expressing the author's critical attitude to the Russian actions in Manchuria. Even in the map of 1899 showing the author's benevolent attitude to Russia there was a perception of Manchuria as a region that irrevocably came under Russian rule. Meanwhile, from the perspective of international law, Russia only enjoyed certain privileges in Manchuria, not inconsistent with the sovereignty of China and not falling under the concept of aggression. Russian historiography tends to describe as aggressive only those aspects of the Far Eastern policy that were associated with the group of "bezobrazovtsy" – the opponents to S.Yu. Witte. Study of European cartography cartoons reveals that long before the resignation of S.Yu. Witte (1903), and to the entry of Russian troops in Manchuria during the Boxer Uprising (1902) the Russian Far Eastern policy was perceived by Europeans as expansion threatening their interests. This helps to clarify ideas about the prerequisites for a war. Along with the victory of aggressive groups in the Russian domestic political struggle one should consider among the prerequisites a heightened perception of the actions of any active Russian foreign observers.

*Keywords:* Russian-Japanese war, cartography cartoon, "Octopus map", Fred.W. Rose, CER, Port Arthur, Dalianwan, "John Bull and his friends", "Angling in troubled waters".

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### **Lieutenant Gunji's mission to Kamchatka: Japan and Kamchatka during the Russian-Japanese War of 1904–1905**

The article deals with the events in Kamchatka during the Russian-Japanese war of 1904-1905. It reveals details of one of the war's episodes – the Japanese Navy lieutenant Sechu Gunji's expedition to the village of Yavino, that was perceived by the Russians as a Japanese attempt to capture Kamchatka. As long as Sechu Gunji put up in the village of Yavino a pole with an inscription that Kamchatka belonged to Japan from that time onwards, and distributed leaflets of relevant content, it allowed the Russian authorities to accuse Japan of trying to occupy Kamchatka and, in general, of having large-scale aggressive plans regarding the Russian Far East. However, the small size of lieutenant Gunji's contingent, absence of any official support (for example, from the Japanese Navy) and the number of other factors give reason to doubt it.

The article presents a unique biographical information about lieutenant Gunji that was given to the author by Sechu Gunji's granddaughter (Mrs Haruhi Funakava). This information allowed to reconsider the lieutenant Gunji's "expedition". According to Mrs Haruhi Funakava, Gunji as a hereditary samurai could not act otherwise than in accordance with the spirit of Bushido. Negotiations on the matter of Kamchatka's recognition as a Japanese land were considered by the lieutenant Gunji as part of his duty to the fatherland, but he also showed true humanity and respect for the people of Kamchatka.

*Keywords:* history of Russia, history of the Far East, history of Kamchatka, Kamchatka Commercial and Industrial Society, Russian-Japanese relations, the Russian-Japanese War of 1904-1905, defense of Kamchatka, social consciousness, Yavino events, lieutenant Sechu Gunji.

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**A.N.Pepelyaev: Formative Years of Biography at the Fronts of the First World War**

This article considers formative years of General A.N. Pepelyaev's biography during the World War I in the context of military-historical anthropology. Having used diverse sources the author traced how the military officer A.N. Pepelyaev's way of thinking formed at different stages: during his training in Cadet Corps, at the military school and at the fronts of the World War I. His ideological position and participation in the civil war were mediated by these biographical links. Thus, A.N. Pepelyaev by the end of the World War I had a specific socio-psychological look, a particular way of thinking and behavior, a special type of personality shaped by war. A.N. Pepelyaev didn't become a successful and shrewd politician but made a brilliant military career that underwent an unexpected twist in the dramatic events of our history. The author determined certain qualities necessary for the achievement of these objectives: maintenance of strict discipline, group cohesion, emotional stability in combat and extreme situations.

*Keywords:* A.N. Pepelyaev, World War I, revolution of 1917, Civil war, military-historical anthropology, military psychology.

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**Germans as Perceived by Urban Citizens of Western Siberia in 1914–1917**

The paper deals with the problem of West-Siberian urban citizens' perception of German citizens who lived in the Russian Empire before the World War I, as well as of Russian citizens of German nationality and German prisoners of war. Based on the analysis of archival sources and research, the author evaluates the impact of official propaganda on the behavior of citizens. During the war, a secret circular was sent to all corners of the Russian Empire prohibiting to take to school children

and teachers of German nationality. The influence of ideology went as far as not to recommend the teachers of German for the position of supervising teachers. However, in Siberia there was no strong hostility to the Russian citizens of German nationality. This is evidenced, for example, by the satires in the Siberian city newspapers, which ridiculed the prohibition to teach German at schools or listen to German music. The attitudes of local officials to the Austrians and Germans were adequate, some of them even stood up for the people, whose property was confiscated by order of the central authorities. It is concluded that the perception of the Germans in the cities of Western Siberia was generally loyal. Mass consciousness didn't perceive the German people as responsible for unleashing the war, and such perception prevented from creating an image of the bloodthirsty enemy. Urban strata were inclined to perceive the Germans as victims who were forced to take part in the war by order of the authorities.

*Keywords:* World War I, everyday life, the city of West Siberia, perception, prisoners of war, Germans.

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**The Gendarme Repressions Against Ethnic and Religious Groups in Eastern Siberia (1914–1917)**

The main cases of gendarmery's repressions against the "disloyal groups" of population in Eastern Siberia are discussed in the article. It shows the impact of World War I and the imperial army on the civil administration in the rear areas; differences in gendarmery's attitudes to various ethnic and religious groups. Due to the small number of ethnic Germans-immigrants in the population of the Irkutsk Governorate-General, there were no cases of "espionage" among them. However, the author revealed cases of persecution of firms with significant German capital and German staff: the case against the "Singer" and "Siberian Commercial Bank". It was found that the repressive actions against them were initiated from the central bodies of the front administration.

The official harassment of Muslim organizations or associations hasn't been recorded in Eastern Siberia except for the case of Irkutsk Pan-Islamists among the Tatars (1916) inspired by counterintelligence. However, the longest investigations were connected with the Trans-Baikal and Krasnoyarsk Baptists organizations (1915–1917). The guiding role of the Police Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) is shown in this paper. The author studies various approaches to implementation of repressive requirements: formalism and desire to submit the case to the prosecutor's office in Krasnoyarsk, as well as attempts to award tough sentences in Chita.

The process of persecution of the Jewish population was closely intertwined with the official and domestic anti-Semitism. For the most part this group was accused of "revolutionary" and "disloyal" activities. The complexity of the problem of attitudes towards Zionism was manifested in the case of the Krasnoyarsk Zionists

organization (1914–1916) that ended with a full justification. The paper shows that the political police suffered from the lack of awareness about the "Chinese question".

The factors that reduced the level of state violence against ethnic and religious minorities in the region are discussed: confrontation between various governmental bodies, the subjective positions of the Governor-General and officers of the gendarmery.

*Keywords:* the gendarmery, World War I, Eastern Siberia, nationalism, the police.

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**Anti-Jewish Sentiment in the Yeniseysk Province during The First World war**

In the article the author analyzes changes in the Russian population's attitudes towards the Jews in the Yeniseysk province during The First World war. Siberia was characterized by the tolerant attitudes towards the Jews in the XIX - early XX century. Crimes committed against Jews (robberies, plunders, ect.), were not of anti-Semitic nature. In the spring of 1916 in the Yeniseysk province there was a difficult socio-economic situation due to the increasing food prices. The author gives examples of expression of discontent by the population, sometimes it was anti-Jewish (Krasnoyarsk pogrom on May 7, 1916, etc.). The author concludes that these events were caused by socio-economic factors, not by the ethnic ones. However there were facts proving that these events had been planned and prepared by a certain group of people who tried to stir up anti-Semitic attitudes. Due to the lack of relevant materials it is impossible to identify the forces that stood behind those people and clarify their aims. The article is based on the materials from the central and local archives.

*Keywords:* the Yenisey region, The First World war, Anti-Semitism, anti-Jewish pogrom, socio-economic situation, crime, blackmail.

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**Wars of the Early XX Century as Catalyst of Economic Development of Transbaikalia**

At the turn of the XIX - XX centuries the Tsarist Government had already recognized the necessity of Russian Eastern regions' advanced economic development for the solution of foreign-policy tasks. However the economy of Trans-Baikal Region that was supposed to serve as basis for the future military activities against China, was of a clearly feudal character lagging far behind the other Siberian territories. At first even the Transsiberian Railway did not

significantly change the Trans-Baikal economic market, though its construction was, nevertheless, the main modernization achievement for the regional economics.

The military factor was conducive to successful Transbaikalian industrial development. Unsuccessful Russo-Japanese war once again demonstrated Russian eastern regions' vulnerability. Trans-Baikal Region previously regarded as the Russian Empire's raw material supply began to develop as industrial region: extraction of minerals became more intensive, processing industry having obtained its shape.

Chinese revolution and Mongolian independence were the events of great importance for Russia and promised to strengthen Russian economic rating in the Mongolian market. Russian Government began to develop transport infrastructure plans for the region. Construction of Khiachta Railway in Mongolia via Urga to Peking and its connection with the Trans-Baikal Region in Verkhneudinsk were intended to strengthen Russian influence in Mongolia and to remove China as economic rival.

Since the beginning of the World War I facing the threat of Western industrial regions' loss the Tsarist Government realized the evident advantages of Asian markets. Russia began to develop Trans-Baikal Region as economic base to establish Russian economic and political influence in Central Asia.

*Keywords:* economic development, trading-industrial base, transport construction, strategic importance, foreign policy target, Transsiberian Railway, Mongolian market, Chinese competition, Russo-Japanese war, World War I.

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**Fur Trade in the North-East of Siberia and State policy during the First World War**

The article describes the basic directions of state policy in the sphere of fur trade during the First World War. A key issue analyzed in this paper is the work of the Meeting at the Nizhniy Novgorod Fair Committee, chaired by a member of the State Duma A. Salazkin, which discussed a series of questions concerning the development of the foreign fur trade, fur reserves and organizations in the territory of the Barguzinsky uyezd of the Irkutsk province. Of scientific interest is the information about G. G. Doppelmaier's expedition, organized by the Ministry of Agriculture to determine the effectiveness of the reserve. The paper presents the previously unpublished historical data – the results of expedition as they were described in the report of G. G. Doppelmaier. According to the expedition report, the representatives of indigenous population from the reserve were among the participant of the Congress of fishermen where they expressed the view that the reserve did not help to protect sables. Some fishermen believed that reproduction of sables could be provided by keeping terms and using proper methods of hunting. The second part of the study presents data about turnover of large firms from the north-

eastern Siberia that sold furs in the foreign markets. Trading houses «Heirs of A. I. Gromova», «Heirs of A. M. Kushnarev», «G. V. Nikiforov», «Kokovin and Basov» during the First World War entered the new international markets of the United States and Great Britain to sell large quantities of high-quality Siberian furs. In addition to transactions with furs the large firms of north-eastern Siberia during the war were engaged in supplying food to the province's population, as well as purchasing and supplying raw materials for the needs of the army. The state's interest in the development of fur trade by the large firms of north-eastern Siberia was conditioned by the fact that the treasury received regular assignments highly needed in view of the military budget deficits. The author notes that in addition to their commercial activities the merchants were actively involved in charity for the needs of the army.

*Keywords:* fur trade, public policy, law, trapping, large firms, north-eastern Siberia, war, nature reserve, lots of fur, the circulation of capital.

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**Impact of the First World War and the Civil War on the Demographic Processes among the Buryat Population**

The unfavorable demographic situation among the Buryats – indigenous ethnic group of the Transbaikal region and Irkutsk province, resulting from the implementation of the land management policy by the Tsarist government was clearly manifested at the beginning of the XX century. During World War I this situation worsened. The mobilization of the most efficient part of population as a result of the Tsar's decree “On the requisition of inorodtsy” led to a further decline of the Buryat economy and, consequently, reduced fertility.

Based on the archival sources and published literature the author reveals the demographic consequences of World War I and the Civil War. The most noticeable demographic losses among the Buryat population included the slowdown in the natural population growth, increase of mortality, reduction of fertility, increase of morbidity, impairment of gender ratio in favor of women, increase of uncontrolled emigration in Mongolia.

After the Civil War the main source of the Buryat population growth was natural reproduction, which was still marked by high fertility and high mortality, particularly among children.

The article proves that the war is not only a powerful factor influencing the mechanism of demographic changes, but it is often the reason for the demographic crisis.

*Keywords:* World War I, Civil War, the buryats, requisition of foreigners, demographic processes, emigration, demographic crisis, population, fertility, mortality, age and gender structure of population.

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**Siberian Merchantry in the Periods of War Conflicts (XIX – early XX century)**

On the basis of reference editions on the history of Siberian and Far East merchantry the article considers the merchants' role in repelling the threat to the country's security and overcoming the consequences caused by Russia's participation in the military conflicts and long wars in the XIX - early XX century. The different types of merchant charity in the war periods are analyzed. It is stated that merchants made the largest donations in the region, and the stronger was a military threat, the more cases of charity were observed and the greater were their amounts. The role of government in stimulation of private charity is noted. The author describes activities of merchants in different charity organizations created on the initiative of authorities' or the most active part of local population for the sake of helping the soldiers and members of their families. Creation of such organizations along with the general growth of charity movement in the second half of the XIX century made it possible not only for men but also for women to participate actively in the community life. The paper analyzes the merchants' role in the work of different structures established for coordination of army supply during the First World War, and also their role in the committees providing help to refugees. Cases of merchants' personal participation in combat operations have been revealed. The special attention is given to the war's impact on merchant trade and enterprise. It is shown that in the war periods a part of merchants suffered losses due to the decrease in consumer demand and the government's economic policy, however many other entrepreneurs succeeded to fit the new conditions and to increase considerably their incomes supplying the army with munitions, clothes and food.

*Keywords:* Siberia, merchantry, war conflicts, charity, trade and enterprise.

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**The Cabinet of His Imperial Majesty and the Altai District in the First World War**

The article characterizes the policy of the Cabinet of His Imperial Majesty in regard to the Altai district during the First World War. The author shows that by the beginning of the war at the head office E.N. Volkov had developed an enthusiastic view of the situation in the Cabinet segment of the region. Having reorganized the land use system by the summer of 1914 the Altai district's authorities approached a long-awaited milestone allowing them to focus all efforts exclusively on the Cabinet economy. According to the author, the way the Cabinet's prospects were perceived at the beginning of the war determined the policy of the Cabinet managers in the Altai. The difficulties caused by the war did not lead to any significant corrections to the planned development of the district. The basic idea of



the article is that during the First World War the quality of governance tended to decrease. The author notes that during the war disagreements between E.N. Volkov and the Chief of the district V.P. Mikhailov became even stronger. The head of the region did not support the enthusiastic expectations of his boss, more soberly assessing the situation in the district. The author comes to conclusion that by 1916 managerial controversy had only sharpened divergence of views about the Altai region's actual state and prospects of its development. Ye.N.Volkov's assessment of situation in the Altai district was based on the idea of its progressive development. Such perception was fully expressed during his trip to the Altai in the autumn of 1916. However, the discrepancy between plans and its current goals led only to an external well-being. In the end, the author believes that stated managerial trends that developed in the relations between the Cabinet and the Altai district, were among the factors of the Cabinet economy's rapid degradation that occurred during the first revolutionary months of 1917.

*Keywords:* Cabinet of His Imperial Majesty, the Altai district, E.N. Volkov, V.P. Mikhailov, managing.

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#### **The Role of E.L. Zubashev in Organization of Departments of the Siberian society For Feeding the Sick and Wounded Soldiers in 1914.**

Russia's entry into the First World War was accompanied by patriotic enthusiasm of population. Across the country various charitable institutions were created. Their activities were aimed at supporting soldiers at the front line. One of such organizations was the Siberian society for Feeding the Sick and Wounded Soldiers (1914–1918). The organization originated in September 1914 on the initiative of Siberians living in Petrograd. In 1915 across the Russian Empire there were 34 departments of the Siberian Society for Feeding the Sick and Wounded Soldiers. The purpose of the members of the society was to establish field hospitals and so-called medical-nutritional units to help the wounded soldiers. In the rear areas its employees were to give full support to demobilized soldiers. Members of the Siberian Society for Feeding the Sick and Wounded Soldiers collected money and clothing donations; registered petitions for pensions; helped the sick soldiers who were returning home; drew up lists of killed, wounded or missing soldiers of Siberian origin. Productive work of this organization was provided by enthusiasm of its employees.

One of the active members of the Siberian Society for Feeding the Sick and Wounded Soldiers was Yefim Lukyanovich Zubashev (1860-1928) - social and political activist of Russia at the beginning of XX century. From 1899 to 1907. he served as director of the Tomsk Institute of Technology. Since 1912 - Member of the State Council of the Siberian exchange committees. In November 1914, as authorized by the Siberian Society for Feeding the Sick and Wounded Soldiers, Yefim Lukyanovich Zubashev was sent to the Tomsk province to coordinate the

efforts of the local community for the establishment of regional departments of the organization. Thanks to the work E.L. Zubasheva by the end of 1914 in Tomsk province seven departments of the Siberian society for Feeding the Sick and Wounded Soldiers had been formed.

*Keywords:* charity, patriotic, the First World War, Tomsk province, Siberian society for Feeding the Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

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**The Printing Bureau of the Tatyana's Committee and Collecting the Refugees' Memoirs**

The paper considers the work of the Printing Bureau of the Tatyana's Committee (Committee on Providing the Temporary Assistance to the Victims of the War Disasters). The author used circulars of the Committee, reports of its Special Department and the shorthand transcript of the Second Congress of its local offices' representatives, as well as letters of P.G. Vasenko to S.F. Platonov. Chairman of the Printing Bureau, historian P.G. Vasenko and the Bureau's manager, journalist L.N. Vitvitskiy were in charge of its two main lines of activities, such as 1) the collection and creation of sources on the history of refugee movements, and 2) the identification and collection of printed materials on refugees and informing the public about the activities of the Tatyana's Committee. Formally the Printing Bureau was established in November 1916, however Vasenko's report and his letter to Platonov contained information about the actual start of the Bureau's work already in 1915. Along with high rank officials many well-known historians worked in the the Bureau and in Historiographical Commission of the Tatyana's committee. These bodies' official task was writing the history of refugees movement, collecting and partial publication of sources. In 1916-1917 the Committee's "Proceedings" began to publish stories of such refugees. Historians, primarily Vasenko, developed a program for recording their memoirs. This program with guidance on its use was sent to the local offices of the Committee. In their speeches at the Congress in April 1917, S.F. Platonov and P.G. Vasenko stressed the importance of recording the memories of many "uncultured people" as an important source for future researchers of the history of the First World war. It was no mere chance that the two medievalists, specialists in the history of the Time of Troubles, expressed such views. Their approach allows us to consider them as the predecessors of the "oral history" that developed much later. Study of the activities of the Printing Bureau and Historiographical Commission of the Tatyana's Committee is important for understanding the possibilities of professional historians' self-realization during the war.

*Keywords:* The First World War, refugees, Tatyana's Committee, Printing Bureau, collecting memoirs, S.F. Platonov, P.G. Vasenko, oral history

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**Military Conflicts of the XIX–XX Centuries and the Poles at Tomsk: History of a Photo Album**

Since the late XVIII century and mainly in the XIX–XX centuries the lands inhabited by Poles had been put into the orbit of the Russian Empire. In 1772 Russia, Austria and Prussia partitioned the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth for the first time. The revolutionary events in France predetermined a negative reaction of Eastern European monarchies to the changes in Poland. Insoluble contradictions between the various parties, foreign intervention led to a prolonged crisis of 1790-1795 which was resolved in the second and third partitions of Poland between its neighbors. However, the loss of political sovereignty did not lead to the loss of political consciousness of the representatives of the Polish nation, all the more so as after victories over Austria the French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte in 1807 restored the semi-autonomous Duchy of Warsaw. It existed until 1815, later was incorporated into the Russian Empire as the Kingdom of Poland. The contradictions between tsarism and the Polish population were insoluble within the Russian political mechanism of those times and led to armed uprisings of 1830 and 1863.

The answer to these revolts was the forced migration of the socially active part of population into the eastern regions of the Russian Empire, to Siberia. Part of the population moved to Siberia voluntarily. In the XIX century Poles formed in the Western Siberia a large group which is currently well-studied by the Siberian scientists. However, some unique documents fell into the author's hands: a separate photograph and a whole photographic album. The separate photograph and five photos from the album have inscriptions on the back side allowing us to determine the names and fates of a number of Poles who lived in Tomsk since 1863. They were Jakub Wikilinski (1840-1882), Jozefa Wikilinska (b. 1872), Valeria Wikilinska, Bronislaw Ostrowski (d. After 1905), Witold Ostrowski. They were all relatives of Adelaida Witoldovna Ostrowska who married Fedor Bozhko-Bozhinski in 1918.

*Keywords:* Poles at Siberia, photo album, Wikilinski, Ostrowski, exiled rebels of the 1863.

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**The First World War: a Collection of the Novosibirsk State Museum.**

Novosibirsk State Museum was founded in 1920. The thematic collection of the First World War has been amassed throughout the history of the museum and contains over two hundred items. The collection was started during the Soviet era which actually led to a number of interesting artifacts. Initially it was not focused on the war artifacts due to the absence of the relevant state demand. This lack of state direction allowed the museum to assemble a wide variety of artifacts that are

not directly connected with any particular subject. Moreover, the collection does not follow traditional museum practices in that many of the museum's artifacts do not have a full history or information associated with it. All this makes it difficult to work with the collection, reduces its usefulness to scholars and researchers, but with the correct investigation, the artifacts can be used in exhibitions and other educational activities.

The museum's collection contains authentic artifacts from the war period including rifles and helmets. The museum also holds other significant items including various medals, badges and military awards given to Russian soldiers. The museum had some unique pieces of uniform from both the Russian Imperial Army and the Germany Army. Beyond the authentic items such as rifles and uniforms, the museum also contains documents, photographs and postcards within the museum's archival collection. The real treasures of the Novosibirsk State Museum are the photograph collections of the 5th Siberian Rifle Regiment and the 4th Siberian Rifle Corps. The photographs of the Siberian units during the First World War represent a truly unique chronicle of the war and many of the photographs that were shot on the regional scene are a true rarity. Beyond the photographs, the archival collection also includes various Russian wartime periodicals.

*Keywords:* World War I; thematic collections; Novosibirsk State Museum of History and Nature; acquisition; archival collections; phaleristics; armory; military decorations and awards; Saint George's Cross; Imperial Russian Army; photographic archive; war prisoner.

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### **Sons of the Kainsk Land at the Fronts of the First World War**

The article lists surnames and short biographical data on the veterans of the First World War – the authors' fellow countrymen, natives of Kainsk district of Tomsk province (now Kuibyshevskiy, Vengerovskiy, Kustovskiy districts of the Novosibirsk region) and partly Tara and Tatar districts of the Tobolsk province (now Omsk region).

These materials are stored in the fonds of Kuybyshev Museum complex. The article is based on the memories of Kuibyshev (before 1935 – Kainsk) residents, collected by V.A. Oblasova, the director of the House-Museum of V.V. Kuybyshev in 1953–1981, as well as memories of participants of the civil war in Siberia and establishment of Soviet power in the area of Kainsk uyezd, collected by the participant of the civil war, career soldier M.I. Stupakov.

The main task of this article is to restore the full list of participants of the First world war - residents of the Kainsk uyezd, on the basis of the above-mentioned materials and research conducted at the Museum complex. This is the first attempt to generalize the study materials on this topic.

The presented results are a part of the project «World War I, 1914-1918. Alphabetic lists of participants of World War I, natives of the Kainsk district of the Tomsk province». Surnames of the lower ranks who remained alive and came back from the front are listed in this project. However it doesn't include the data about the dead, whose lists can be freely accessed on the website of the Russian State Library.

Based on the materials of Local Lore And Memorial House-Museum of V.V.Kuibyshev (Kuibyshevsky district) and on the memoirs and personal archives of Kuibyshev citizens the authors managed to find and specify 91 surnames of participants of World War I – natives of the Kainsk district of the Tomsk province. For those of them who later took part in revolutionary movement and establishment of the Soviet power in the Kainsk district of the Tomsk province the short biographical data is submitted.

The search is being continued. These materials are demanded for exhibition activity by the museums, libraries, educational institutions, Salon of memory of Kuibyshev district.

*Keywords:* First World War, Kainsk district, participants of the First World War, M.I. Stupakov, V.A. Oblasova.