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## History of the Novosibirsk Region: From Country-Level to Province (Gubernja)

This article presents the analysis of the contribution to the formation of patriotism of the youth of Russia both the history of the country and the history of the region which is considered to be one of the major goals depicted in the state documents devoted to National project "Education". Using the results of the analysis of the main milestones of the initial period of the history of the Novosibirsk region, this article presents the events of the regional history for to comprehend and to interpret them in the educational process. The purpose of this paper is double folded, to update the significance of the regional history for both historical science as a whole, and for the process of personal development of both children and adolescents. This research is based on some of the historiographical and historical sources, which include the studies of historians of both the Soviet and modern periods of time, documents and materials of the late XIX — early XXI centuries, and educational and methodological sources. In conclusion, it is emphasized that the emergence of the Novosibirsk Region is largely accidental, because this novel economic, administrative and political center of the Asian part of Russia has appeared among some hard competitors, i.e. the towns of Omsk, Tomsk, Barnaul, and Krasnoyarsk. The emergence of this Russian region is associated with the construction of the Great Siberian Railway, the Trans-Sib Railway. By the same token, the emergence of the bridge over the Ob River has marked the start of both a new city and a new region, which later has become one of the largest administrative divisions in Siberia. The Foundation Day of the railway bridge over the Ob River in July 20, 1893, has been proclaimed to be considered as the date of birth of Novo-Nickolaevsk (Novosibirsk) and the future Novosibirsk Region. The materials under discussion in this opus can be of great usage in the educational environment because of its patriotic and national essence in terms of the personal development.

**Keywords:** regional history; education; patriotism; citizenship; Novosibirsk region; Novonikolaevsk; Trans-Sib; historiography; source studies.

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## История Новосибирского региона: от безуездного города к губернии

Целью данного исследования является актуализация значения региональной истории как значимой части исторической науки в целом в процессе становления и развития личности детей и подростков. Изучение истории страны, истории региона способствует формированию патриотизма, гражданской позиции юного поколения граждан России. На примере анализа основных вех первоначального периода истории Новосибирской области в данной статье показано, как события региональной истории могут помочь в воспитательном процессе. Источниковая база, на которую опирается данное авторское исследование, представлена историографическими и конкретно-историческими источниками. Это работы историков как советского, так и современного периодов, документы и материалы конца XIX — начала XXI века. Кроме того, использованы учебно-методические источники. В ходе исследования были сделаны следующие выводы. Возникновение Новосибирского региона во многом носило случайный характер. Новый экономический, административный и политический центр Азиатской части

России появился в окружении сильных конкурентов — Омска, Томска, Барнаула, Красноярска. Образование нового региона было связано со строительством Великого Сибирского железнодорожного пути — Транссиба. Строительство моста через Обь положило начало новому городу, новому региону, ставших впоследствии одними из крупнейших административно-территориальных единиц в Сибири. День закладки первого камня в основание железнодорожного моста через Обь — 20 июля 1893 года — стал датой рождения Новониколаевска (Новосибирска) и будущей Новосибирской области. Материалы по истории Новосибирской области можно смело использовать в учебно-просветительской работе.

**Ключевые слова:** региональная история; воспитание; патриотизм; гражданственность; Новосибирская область; г. Новониколаевск; Транссиб; историография; источниковедение.

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## Birth of the Novosibirsk Region

Nobody would deny the fact that regional history is an important component of both historical knowledge, and historical science, as a whole. The author of this study, and his colleagues addressed their attention to the topic under discussion before [14; 15]. Regional history is of particular importance in the process of personal formation and development of children and adults because the history of the country and the history of the region contribute much to the formation of patriotism and national pride of Russian citizens for their country, and the people.

Analyzing the main milestones in the history of the Novosibirsk Region, which are often completely illogical and inexplicable, this article shows how the events of regional history can be of help in the educational process for to foster good traits of the young people. The fate of each person is unique. Some people used to work day and night, tirelessly trying to achieve success, putting all their strength, thoughts, and talent into the life's work... However it doesn't give positive results. Success remains a hazy horizon which is visible, almost palpable, but impossible to reach for those people. And some people, without any visible efforts, receive all the benefits of life, happiness, fame, material well-being... The same may be addressed to the fate of countries, regions, and cities. The origin and initial history of the city of Novosibirsk, and hence the Novosibirsk Region, is largely accidental [12; 13]. Surrounded by established regional dominants before, the towns of Omsk, Tomsk, Barnaul, Krasnoyarsk, the emergence of a new economic, administrative and political center of the Asian part of Russia was simply unbelievable. But the miracles are known to be happened, both in the social and personal life, and in the lives of peoples, countries, and regions. The emergence of the new Russian Region is associated with the construction of the Great Siberian railway — the Trans-Siberian railway. The Romanov government has made a strategic decision in the framework of the fate of Russia for to build the road using finance resources of the

Treasury, with no direct participation of the foreign capital. On May 19, 1891, a solemn ceremony of laying the Great Siberian Road was held in Vladivostok, which started the construction of the section of the Siberian road from Chelyabinsk to the Ob River (1892), and the completion date was determined to be on January, 1, 1897. However, on September, 1, 1894, the temporary movement of passenger and freight trains from Chelyabinsk to Omsk was opened, and on September 1, 1895, from Omsk to the Ob River. On February, 27, 1893, the direction of the Central Siberian Railway was chosen to start from the Ob River across the village of Krivoshchekovo to the township of Mariinsk, Krasnoyarsk, Nizhneudinsk, and Irkutsk. On December, 1, 1894, the temporary operation of the track between the Ob and Bolotnaya stations began. September 1, 1896 is considered to be opened as the total track which moved to the Krasnoyarsk segment. The construction of the bridge over the Ob River marks the beginning of a new city and a new region, which later becomes one of the largest administrative divisions in Siberia. The day of the Foundation stone of the railway bridge over the Ob river, July, 20, 1893, becomes the birthday of Novonikolaevsk (Novosibirsk), and the future of the Novosibirsk Region.

As is the case, the first settlement that grew up «with American rapidity» had no definite name. According to current scholarship, one can find various toponyms, the Krivodanovskaya village, the New village, Gusevskiy, Gusevka, the Crow's Ford, but none of these names aren't adequate and «stuck». The most preferred option is the name given after the river, the village of Obskoy. The report of an agent of one of the Russian trade companies, Yu. A. Schmidt, at the general meeting of the Russian Geographical society in 1894, reads: «Located at the confluence of the small river Kamenka of the Ob, the town, apparently, should have a solid future as a major shopping/commercial center. At present, it is a bunch of ugly, profitably built constructions, occupied by newcomers, railway workers and various merchants». But the publica-

tion dedicated to this new settlement in the magazine of "Niva" gives a slightly different interpretation and emphasis: "By the summer of 1894, the right bank of the river was completely transformed: Bor (the woods) gradually is disappearing, and on its site there are no longer dugouts, quite decent houses are growing up..." [1, p. 16].

By the same token, the registration list of the first inhabitants of the village shows, by the year of 1894, there are about 350 households on its territory, with the number of 740 inhabitants. This is the evidence of the emergence of the future of Novosibirsk in 1893, although there are other opinions in science literature. Indeed, the number of 740 people is not a large population, but the first step is the hardest one. In July of 1894, after some preparation in the existing village, a prayer service is held on the occasion of the first caisson of the railway bridge. On this basis, some researchers have suggested that the date of Novosibirsk's origin is the year of 1894. By this time the new settlement has been in existence for more than a year. Therefore, this hypothesis cannot be accepted [6, p. 8]. The date of 1903 cannot be accepted as the date of foundation of the new city when the settlement of Novonikolaevsky receives the status of a town. After all, it is not accepted to be considered the date of birth of a person. Infancy, childhood, and youth are integral, usually, the happiest stages of any person's life. Moreover, the hypothesis that the date of creation of Novonikolaevsk is 1908, when the city regulation of 1892 is fully extended to Novonikolaevsk, which means the creation of the first municipal authorities, the Duma and Council, is under thorough criticism.

From the first steps of development, the future town grew up at a fantastic pace. In the first five years, after the emergence of railway bridge the number of its inhabitants increased ten times. Then the city began to develop as a trade and transport center. The population before 1914 doubled every five years. The name of the new locality was not immediately formed. The name "Ob village" did not catch up. Spontaneously a new name appeared, "the village of Krivoshekovsky". However, the General Assembly of the population in 1895 decided: "The village of Krivoshekovsky in view of the construction of the Church in the name of the Holy Prince Alexander Nevsky to be renamed Alexander..." But this name was not the final name.

### First public self-government

The verdict of residents of the Novonikolaevsky village on December 3 1895 reads: "...We, the undersigned residents of the Novonikolaevsky settlement on the right Bank of the river Ob, are against the former village of Krivoshekov at a meeting of the inhabitants, had a judgment that the population of our village, belonging mainly to *raznochintsy*, has no social structure, since our village arose only two years ago from several courtyards, and moved from the village of Krivoshekov, and the absence of any public administration does not allow us to take care of the improvement of the village, which is already a tem-

porary temple, has begun to build a stone Church, and is an extensive trade, decided: to apply to the government for to rename the Novonikolaevsky settlement, consisting of the Tomsk province and district, as a Posad or city. For to send the petition was decided to elect three persons: a peasant of the Perm province and district, Sludskaya volost and village, Mikhei Vasilyevich Popov, a Kolyvan merchant, Sozont Mikhailovich Yarensky, and a Barnaul Philistine, Efim Gavrilovich Shapkin, and to authorize them to appear before all the officials and government agencies if necessary..." [4, p. 248]. To respond to the opinion of the residents, in 1898 the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire made a decision to rename the Alexandrovsky village into the Novonikolaevsky. As it turned out later, this name was also not final.

The Tomsk Governor informed the Chief of the Altai district about the economic development of the Novonikolaevsky settlement: "The rapid emergence of the Novonikolaevsky village on the land of his Majesty's Cabinet since the beginning of the construction of the Sredne-Siberian railway, consisting already in 1895 of 5000 inhabitants, for 4 years reached up to 14,000 souls living in 1404 estates, was of constant concern of the administration for the improvement of police order in the village, and finally served as the reason for the publication in 1897. The Supreme decree that the expenses for the initial improvement and maintenance of the police be charged to the funds of his Majesty's Cabinet, and that the transformation of the village is considered premature. Novonikolaevsky to Posad or the town is to be ordered when the value of the settlement and views for the future are found out, then to be discussed as the issue of reconstruction into Posad or to the town, and then to be assigned under the care of its improvement to the local public self-government" [4, p. 248–250].

In December 1903, at a meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Russian Empire, the most important issue for the residents of the new settlement was considered. "The note of the Minister of Internal Affairs, dated November 18 for No. 235 (according to the Household Department) on the formation of an urban settlement from the village of Novonikolaevsk in the Tomsk province, was under discussion.

These considerations for recognition of the amendments and conclusions in the present case, in the frame of more precise definition of the rights of the present tenants to leave for the town of Novonikolaevsk the land, according to High His Imperial Majesty's command on February 13, 1903 the instructions, the Committee stated:

I. The Settlement of Novonikolaevsk at the stations of the left Ob, Tomsk province and province, to build up (on the degree of "non-district") the town of the same name within the current residential area and pasture lands, so that the exact force of the Supreme command, on February 13 this year, from this space — public land of the amount of 4881 tithes, 2260 square fathoms, or what will

be at the final allotment, received in the gratuitous property of the town, and the estate plots were presented to the inhabitants for redemption in the property;

II. Submit to the Ministry of Internal Affairs to make up an order: a) on the introduction in the village of Novonikolaevsk the public administration of the City Regulations of 1892 in a simplified form on the grounds specified in the Annex to article 22 of this regulation, and b) on the assessment of real estate in the town to determine the rights of their owners to participate in the initial meeting of householders through a special assessment commission elected by the owners of real estate of their environment, chaired by a person appointed by the Tomsk Governor. The Emperor, on the 28<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1903, approved the position of the Committee" [4, p. 262].

In 1903, the village of Novonikolaevsky became the town of Novonikolaevsky. In accordance with the City regulations of 1892, residents of the city could choose commissioners, who elected the mayor and his assistant from their members. The commissioners (they had to have real estate) were chosen for 4 years. Modern historian, V. I. Bayandin, pointed out that in September 1904, a meeting was held to elect commissioners, 15 commissioners and 7 candidates were elected, the majority of whom were merchants and entrepreneurs. In November 1904 the commissioners elected the merchant I. T. Surikov as Mayor of the town. The Mayor and two assistants were paid by the town budget, while the other commissioners and candidates worked free [7, p. 9].

V. I. Bayandin also wrote about the difficult situation connected with the first town prefects. In 1905 the Tomsk provincial administration considered the need to hold additional elections in Novonikolaevsk due to the reduction in the number of commissioners (departure, illness, death) in March, 1907. The commissioners elected the entrepreneur, N. P. Litvinov. But the provincial authorities, aware of his liberal views, did not approve the election results. Until the end of the year, one of the town's assistant prefects, M. Kuznetsov performed the duties of the mayor. In December 1907, a new one was elected; it was A. G. Besedin [7, p. 9].

In 1907, the local public administration raised the issue of the need to introduce a full town regulation in Novonikolaevsk, but the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire refused the request. The authorities again and again persistently sent their petitions to the capital.

And at the end of 1908 Nicholas II approved the regulation of the Council of Ministers on extending the town regulations of 1892 to Novonikolaevsk to the full. This meant eliminating the Assembly of commissioners, and creating a full-fledged town Duma and the Council.

In January of 1909, the first elections to the Town Duma for four years were held in Novonikolaevsk. 40 members were elected, who chose the first ever mayor-homeowner V. I. Zhernakov at their meeting [7, p. 10]. He was re-elected for a second term, and remained in this status till 1914,

when he resigned for health reasons. He was replaced by A. G. Besedin before the elections of 1917. The February Revolution did not allow these evolutionary plans to be realized.

### **Economic levers and the "rise" of a young city**

The relationship of its municipality with the Tsarist administration were of great importance for the subsequent «rise» of the young town. As the town was originated in the Cabinet, so the municipality had an active dialogue with the Central authorities on various aspects of the administrative, economic, political, and social life of the citizens. In the early twentieth century in the territorial-administrative terms it included Zmeinogorsk, Biysk, Barnaul, Kuznetsk and Tomsk, some southern districts of the Tomsk province [8, p. 22]. These are the territories of modern Altai territory, Novosibirsk, Kemerovo, some parts of Tomsk, Semipalatinsk, and Pavlodar regions of Russia and Kazakhstan, a total of 42 million tithes, for the use of office land, citizens paid rent, which quickly increased.

There are some contradictions in the research literature about these rental payments. According to the remarkable Russian historian, L. M., in 1893 for the lease of the estate from 10 to 25 fathoms the annual fee was 1 rouble, in 1900 — 100 or 200 roubles (depending on the district), in 1903 — 1500–2000 roubles [3, p. 126]. The land was leased for 24 years. Every 6 years, the Cabinet had the right to increase the fee by 10 %. The scientist specifically pointed out that the Forester who arrived at the end of 1893 from Barnaul set the rent "for a place for the estate" a rouble per year. Then it was increased to 2,5 roubles, later to 10 roubles [4, p. 37]. The researcher of the architectural history of Novosibirsk S. N. Balandin noted: "And from the new settlement on the Ob river, on the "Gusinsky estate", or "dacha", finally, the tsar began to benefit. The Office rented out farmsteads to new settlers for 30 years with a fee from 2 roubles 50 kopecks to 10 roubles per year with the right to increase the rent every 6 years by 10 %. Thus, the settlers paid double taxes" [1, p. 17].

According to modern historian, G. A. Nozdrin, in 1893 the cost of rent per square fathom the land was 7 kopecks, and in 1910 — 80 kopecks [8, p. 585]. In another article, the same author pointed out that in 1893 the rent was 1 rouble per year for a 250 square fathoms estate, then it grew to 10 roubles. In 1900, estates of 250 fathoms were rented for 100–200 roubles. In 1903 it was for 1500–2000 roubles. The Land was leased for 24 years, and in 6 years the Cabinet could increase the fee by 10 % [8, p. 353].

In 1891, the future Tsar Nicholas II passed through Siberia, and raised the issue of cultural development of Siberian territories in the Trans-Siberian region. The Foundation named after the Emperor Alexander III was created for the construction of churches and church schools attached to them. The campaign of contributions for the construction of a Church in Novonikolaevsk among railway employees and construction workers was opened by the engineer

N. P. Mezheninov. The Alexander III Foundation donated 45 thousand roubles to the temple. Nicholas II donated from the funds of the Cabinet of his Imperial Majesty five thousand roubles, then another 6,5 thousand roubles, and allocated land for the Church free of charge from the possessions of the Cabinet. In 1899 the consecration of the Alexander Nevsky Cathedral and the wooden Church of St. Nicholas took place near the station (the cost of construction — 12 thousand roubles). A school was opened at the Church.

In November, 1891, the Department of the Altai district donated for the public needs of the village 5500 roubles for the police, 400 roubles for the maintenance of the fire society, 3000 roubles for the improvement of the village. At the same time, the Royal family received more than 45 thousand roubles a year from leasing the land, transporting it across the Ob river, maintaining taverns and drink establishments, and other income from the settlement [1, p. 17].

The outstanding Russian historian, L. M. Goryushkin, emphasized that in 1900 The Cabinet received 39 thousand roubles from the village for the lease of land, transportation across the Ob, and the activities of shopping and other institutions. The cost of maintaining the village was 25 thousand roubles. Net income was 14 thousand roubles [2, p. 28]. In 1903 Novonikolaevsk received the status of a county-free town and very simple administration. By the decree of Nicholas II, 4881 tithes were transferred to the municipal property of the town free of charge (squares, streets, etc.), 582 tithes homestead plots — to the property of their owners for redemption. The deal took place in 1907. The notification of an office-manager to the representatives of Novonikolaevsk about the terms of the purchase of land by the town reports: "I notify the commissioners of Novonikolaevsk that the Minister of the Imperial Court on the 18th day of February has been submitted all the following assumptions about the allocation of land to Novonikolaevsk for the purchase of property.

The town of Novonikolaevsk is assigned:

1) *Homestead land intended for redemption to the inhabitants (582 tithes 1282 square fathoms).*

2) *Urban areas: in the station part of blocks No. 1 and 2, in the Central part of No. 28, 52, 58, "K" and built-up areas of block No. 70 in the Zakamensk part, not occupied by the district administration part of block No. 2, and sections 9 to 17 in block No. 1.*

3) *On the Ob river in the lit. "B" in the passage along the log to the river with a width of 30 fathoms, with the right to build up a bridge over the log, and then for the device of water supply, a plot on the Bank of the Ob river with an area of 3600 square fathoms (60 × 60). Section "P", which is now occupied by the settlement point with leaving it in free use of the settlement administration for the duration of the existence of this point, section lit. "G" in 28 tithes. The adjacent part of the area lit. "T" in the 2 tithes, the area lit. "B" to the cordon, and then to the Bolshaya Yeltsovka River.*

4) *Prizezka to the pasture of the site "A" in 2415 tithes.*

*The resolution of the petition of commissioners, for disqualification of the town area for a large river Eltsovka to the first road of the Nikolaev Bor, humbly cast down by the Minister of the Imperial Court, on the merciful, his imperial majesty permission.*

*For these lands, the town of Novonikolaevsk is obliged to pay to his Majesty Cabinet six hundred thousand (600,000) roubles, with an installment payment for 20 years, starting from March 1, 1907, i. e. at the end of the first year, 100,000 roubles, in four subsequent years, 50,000 roubles a year, and then for 15 years, 20,000 roubles a year; interest on the remaining outstanding amount of debt must be paid 4 % per annum.*

*The town must ensure that the money is paid correctly under a notary agreement with all the amounts that will be earned by the town from the sale of its land to the inhabitants, and then by the town budget.*

*The given assumptions of the Minister of the Imperial Court are most highly ordered to be fulfilled with the allocation to the site beyond the Bolshaya Yeltsovka river to the first clearing of the Nikolaev forest.*

*Due to the conclusion of the commissioners of Novonikolaevsk the notary contract in terms of assignment of land to purchase, on the order of payment by the town redemption, and the formal limit of the lands, is granted to the town for a ransom, I will draw specific orders.*

*I. D. administrator of his Majesty's office*

*Major General Prince Obolensky*

*Assistant Office-Manager*

*Major General Volkov*

*Town Secretary...*" [4, p. 267–268].

The Cabinet administration reduced the area of the land transferred to the town for free to 171 tithes, and increased the area to be redeemed to 3,184 tithes. The town received less than it asked for (10 thousand tithes), and less than it was initially promised (5,463 tithes). The Cabinet left for its ownership the territory of 9 blocks, the site under the resettlement point, etc. The amount of the purchase was 600 thousand roubles, which the town had to pay over 20 years with a payment of 4 % per annum from the outstanding amount. The total amount to be paid to the Cabinet was approx. 1 million roubles, by 1917 the town contributed about half of this amount [4, p. 29].

Balandin gives the following data: in 1907 Novonikolaevsk was allocated 7771 tithes of land (8,470.4 ha). At the same time, the researcher noted that the Tsar Cabinet did not just give this land, but demanded a ransom of 600 thousand roubles from the town budget, and the amounts which were collected from the sale of town plots to developers. The ransom was to be paid within 20 years, on March 1, 1908, the town made the first payment in the amount of 150 thousand roubles; subsequently, it was to make 50 thousand roubles annually, and then, for 15 years, 20 thousand roubles [1, p. 25].

Current science scholar of the national history, M. V. Shilovsky, points out that the Altai district office within the town retained two quarters in the Station part, five in the Central, two in Zakamenskiy, 2443 tithes on Large and Small Eljtzovsk rivers, partly Inskoy obrok artifacts near the village of Ust-Inya, the right bank, the coastline of the Ob river in the town [8, p. 22].

### **Novonikolaevskaya province**

In the early years of 1920s, the new Soviet-style Russian state began to restore the order in the vast territories that it inherited from the Tsarist Russia. The changes also affected the administrative division of Siberia. On June 13, 1921, the Central Executive Committee of the RSFSR adopted a resolution on the formation of the Novonikolaevskaya province. The document stated, the all-Russian Central Executive Committee decides: "To form the Novonikolaevsky province with the center in the town of Novonikolaevsk as part of the following counties: A) Kainsky <...> B) Kargatsky <...> C) Kamensky <...> D) Novonikolaevsky <...> E) Cherepanovsky <...>". The Chairman of the Central Executive Committee M. Kalinin. Secretary of the Central Executive Committee A. Enukidze" [5].

The map of the province in the 1920s was "modest". Why did Novonikolaevskaya province arise? The question of separating a new administrative entity from the Tomsk province was planned even earlier, and was officially raised by the Siberian government in 1918. In one of the memos of the Novoyikolaevsky district, Executive Committee, submitted to the Sibrevkom, in 1920, was noted that "the two main types of industry prevailing in the Tomsk province — agriculture and mining — divide the province into two halves, mutually unrelated to the interests of production or distribution (as local exchange). The Novonikolaevsky agricultural district covers the territory of Novonikolaevsky division (uyezd), and the parts of the Kainsky and Tomsk uyezds with a developing industry for processing agricultural products and leather raw materials, with the unconditional center of economic gravity in Novonikolaevsky. <...> Two economically administrative centers in the Tomsk province — Novonikolaevsk and Tomsk — both claiming to be provincial residences, are not able to serve the province, which is vast in territory, divided thanks to the interests of production. <...> The separation of Novonikolaevsky, Tomsk uyezds and Bolotninsky district into an independent province cannot, in any way, weaken the economic power of the remaining part of the Tomsk province. The allocation will only separate the two districts thanks to production; will allow each center to pay all its attention to their development" [10, f. R-1133, op. 1, d. 36, l. 22–22 ob.].

V. M. Kosarev became the first Chairman of the Novonikolaevsky regional Executive Committee. The economy of the new province (and the entire country) was in deep crisis as a result of the Bolsheviks policy of war communism. Acreage and livestock were sharply reduced. The taxes

imposed under the NEP due to the poorest harvest years (1921, 1922) is actually equal to the surplus of the period of war communism, which did not help the economic recovery, kept agricultural instability, and led to famine in several counties.

In 1922, the province was visited by one of the most influential Soviet functionaries of the 1920s, F. E. Dzerzhinsky. He gave the correct task to restore normal traffic on the Trans-Siberian Railway. Novonikolaevsk gradually became a major transport hub of the Trans-Ural part of the Soviet Federative Socialist Republic of Russia. This was all the more important, since the new "agricultural" province did not at first justify the hopes of the center for increasing the volume of agricultural products produced. Only since 1923, as a result of tax regulation, there has been an increase in food production. Industry was gradually revived. The introduction of the trade market elements into the economy produced positive results.

But man does not live by bread alone. During these years, writers worked in Siberia — V. Zazubrin, L. Seifullina, Vs. Ivanov. On March 22, 1922, the first issue of the new literary and artistic magazine "Siberian Lights" was published. It was assumed that the magazine "should be a living and strong association of all the literary resources of Siberia". The editorial board set to fulfill the task for "the revival of the artistic word, the social power and political significance of which, in recent years, due to the combat tasks of the revolution, has not been sufficiently evaluated". In a memo of the head of the office, Singasandra V. Pravdukhin, outlined the structure of the new journal: art and literature department, political and economic department, popular science department, art and life, bibliography [2A, f. P-1, op. 1, d. 1389, l. 1–2]. Another influential Soviet functionary of those years, the people's commissar of education, A. V. Lunacharsky, wrote: "The magazine <Siberian Lights> has to be recognized as the best of the province".

In July, 1922, a "grand bicycle race" was held along the route of Novonikolaevsk — Tomsk — Novonikolaevsk. The cyclists (8 people in total) started on July 16, and returned to Novonikolaevsk on July 23.

In March 10, 1923, the thousandth issue of the newspaper "Sovietskaya Siberia", the editorial office of which in 1921 moved from Omsk to Novonikolaevsk, was published. The circulation was up to 20 thousand copies, and this publication for many years was the main of all-Siberian publications.

In September 1923, a pedagogical conference was held in Berdsk, which was attended by 30 teachers. Teachers paid special attention to the tasks of the new labor school, teaching new disciplines — homeland studies, social studies, etc.

A. V. Lunacharsky, visiting the same year the town of Novonikolaevsk, pointed out: "Some strange city... This is probably how varied Klondickes looked like in the first years of their existence" [9].

After the death of the leader of the world proletariat, V. I. Lenin, in 1924, the Bureau of the Novonikolaevsky Gubkom of the RCP decided to issue a card "The brick for the house in memory of V. I. Lenin", with a circulation of one million copies, worth of 10 kopecks. In January 1925, the Lenin house was inaugurated.

A new page began in the history of the Region, which later received a new name of the Novosibirsk Region. But that's another story. The materials on the original history of the Novosibirsk Region can be used in the classroom. In 2017, a team of the authors prepared a textbook "History of the Novosibirsk Region" [11], where archaeological materials are also widely used for to help in educating patriots of the citizens of Siberia and Russia.

### A new era and the first results

Thus, in 1909 Novonikolaevsk received a full city status, and in 1910 had a population of 52,695. The cost of real estate in the city grew up rapidly, in 1900 it was determined only in the amount of 280,760 roubles, and in 1909 this amount was 3,224,845 roubles. In 1906 Novonikolaevsk took the second place in Siberia after Tomsk in terms of real estate assets. The collapse of the house of the Romanovs in 1917 was the collapse of the Russian state, a tragedy for millions of our fellow citizens. But, paradoxically, this social catastrophe had favorable consequences for the city of Novonikolaevsk. During the years of devastation caused by the Civil war, the population of Novonikolaevsk decreased, and the death rate from epidemics increased. But despite the devastation and economic difficulties of the period of war, communism and civil war, the cancellation of a huge amount of redemption debt allowed the town quickly to restore the economy during the New Economic Policy. In the end, by and by, Novonikolaevsk, a provincial town city has been changing into the capital of all Siberia. The first demographic wave of high population growth in the post-October period was observed in the mid-1920s, during the restoration of the national economy. That is why Novosibirsk in the 1920s became the administrative center of the vast Siberian territory. In other words, the capital of Siberia. This status is not officially maintained for him to this day.

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### АФОРИЗМ НОМЕРА

Педагог — это тот человек, который должен передать новому поколению все ценные накопления веков и не передать предрассудков, пороков и болезней.

А. В. Луначарский