

Tobolsk State Archives Funds in the cultural and linguistic aspects

Handwritten clerical work, made of different ranks and the local population of the former provincial town Tobolsk from Tobolsk State Archive funds – a rich and little-known linguists documentary material about the multifaceted and exciting life of the former capital of Siberia. They reflect the process of the formation of the norms of the Russian literary language and the Russian clerical work system of the Russian suburbs.

The intensive colonization of Siberia was in the XVII century. Due to its location, the city developed as a commercial, cultural and industrial center. It opened factories for the production of glass, candles, tanning, weapons. At the end of the XVIII century Tobolsk was the largest industrial, commercial, scientific, cultural and spiritual center of Siberia. Trade routes from the European part of Russia and China in Central Asia passed through Tobolsk. «More than fifty cities traded with Tobolsk. Merchants from Bukhara and the Great Ustiuga, Vyatka land and Salts Vychehodskaya, Kazan and Moscow, Junggar and China met in his living yards. Precious Siberian furs delivered from Tobolsk to Moscow» [Zavarihin 1987: 23] Chronicles began in the first third of the XVII century in the city. At the beginning of XVIII century, opened the first professional theater in the Urals and Siberia, and later the first printing house in the east of the country. It published the first in Siberia books by history, medicine, economics, and the first magazine in Siberia and the second in Russia, called «Irtysh turning into Ippokrenu.»

Funds Tobolsk archives contain documents of institutions Tobolsk province of Tobolsk governorship (1787-1796 gg.), Siberian governor-general (1803-1822 gg.) And West Siberian governor-general (1822-1824 gg.). The documents of these institutions are valuable sources on the history of the province of Tobolsk, the vast territory of the Far North to the steppes of Kazakhstan, from the Urals to the Pacific Ocean.

Older documents are stored in a number of church funds number 70, 156 belong to the middle of the XVII century. They reflect the colonization of the Trans-Urals and development of Russian Siberia, peasants disagreement with numerous levies, life Peoples of the North, the information about displacements in Tobolsk province. Scientific interest are the documents that existed throughout the history of the centuries-old monasteries Abalak, Ivanovo, (John the Vvedenskogo) Assumption of female and male Znamenskogo. The most valuable is the Fund of Male Znamenskii Monastery (the Fund number 70), who was considered one of the biggest monasteries in Russia, the main owner in western Siberia, has transformed over time into the largest feudal economy with many fish, of plowed fields, forests and grasslands.

The documents reflect the XVIII century, the period of work of the provincial administration and police agencies, the existence of Tobolsk vicegeral board, police council, bureau chief of police, prosecutors and court officials, military establishments. Particular importance was the activity of the financial and fiscal, industrial, agricultural, land surveying, transportation, construction, cultural, educational and community institutions and religious schools. The documents contain information about the socio-economic structure of the city, the level of development of industry, trade, agriculture, construction and improvement of the city of Tobolsk, on the construction of the walls and towers of Tobolsk Kremlin, Swedish walls and Renteria (repository of the royal treasury), protection of the borders of the city of nomads Fund (number 169).

The funds of №№ 329, 323, 361, 365, 341 contains information the census and registration in one or the other, «salary», capitation fees with money Russian settlers tributaries fees from the local Tatar population, petitions Leads bread, money and Trademark salary of officials (Cossacks), who were in the initial period of colonization of the core group of the urban population. This information captures the financial policy of tsarist Russia, unbearable oppression, countless fees, ruining the peasants, townspeople, coachmen and lead to an exodus of the population in the vast Siberian taiga.

Funds administrative, police, judiciary and other institutions of the province of Tobolsk (Foundations number number 12, 363, 661, etc.) highlight the socio-political structure of the Trans-Ural, Ob North Western Siberia, the tsarist colonial policy, the development of agriculture, industry and trade, the history of cities Western Siberia, tax and resettlement policy of Tsarism.

The materials of the end XVII century, the beginning of the century XVIII (Funds№ № 205, 475) cover the issues of agricultural colonization of the region: the organization of a «state of arable land», demarcation of disputed land between the Russian and Tatar population, the emergence of quit-rent land, diversion of forest and fishing grounds in tax use and the development of fur, fish, merlin and falcon and crafts, leather, mittens , carpentry, turning, brick and blacksmith crafts.

Documents later period (the Fund № 205) contain material on the activities of the treasury arms factory, paper and glass factories, tanneries, and salotopilnyh candle factories, dozens of different craft enterprises.

More recent documentaries funds Tobolsk provincial administration, Tobolsk order for exiles, police departments, monasteries (about monastic prisons) indicate the royal prison and exile to the end of the XVIII century until 1917 (the Fund № 329).

Texts of different genres of Tobolsk clerical work widely shown picture in the formation of the Russian language the period of its formation on the suburbs of the Russia.

Literature

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2. Malysheva IA Problems of source studies written records XVIII century // Problems of Linguistics, 1998. – № 2.