History of Novonikolaevsk City Formation (1877–1905)

A Navolotskaya

Novosibirsk State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering (Sibstrin)113, Leningradskaya, 630008, Novosibirsk. Russia

E-mail: sibvernisage@gmail.org

Abstract. The official date of the Novosibirsk (Novo-Nikolaevsk) city foundation, established in the early 1990s, was the result of an opportunistic ideological agreement between Soviet party and economic bodies, representatives of science and the public. The city formation was considered both in the event and in the legal aspect. The article is based on the terms, accepted in science: “foundation of a settlement” and “transformation of a settlement into a city”. In chronological order, based on archival sources, the main foundation stages of the settlement and its transformation into the city of Novo-Nikolaevsk are highlighted. The report contains irrefutable evidence regarding 1904, as the date of the Novo-Nikolaevsk city formation, the key role of Emperor Nicholas II and the heterogeneous population, in the process of the city formation and development. The restoration of historical truth by returning true dates, names and events should become the norm for other Russian cities, the return of its true history.

1. Introduction

There are significant discrepancies in the Novosibirsk (Novo-Nikolaevsk) city’s formational date.

The galaxy of authors at different times linked the date of the city formation with the dates of the West Siberian and Central Siberian railways construction.

Two dates were nominated for the starting point of Novosibirsk history: April 30, 1893, by the Julian Calendar, when "the barge landed on the right bank of the Ob first workers, builders of the bridge": S.N. Balandin, G.A. Bochanova, L.M. Goryushkin, V.S. Kirilenko, H.H. Melesk, B.I. Ogly, L.N. Tseplyaev, and on July 20, 1894, by the Julian Calendar, when the solemn, with a prayer, laying of the railway bridge took place: K.A. Nechaev, N.N. Protopopov, K. B. Umbrashko.

The following authors noted the inextricability of the connection between the city history and the history of the Krivoshchekovo village, which was located near the Nikolsky Pogost, mentioned by G.F. Miller in 1688 in the "Description of the Tomsk district, the Tobolsk province in Siberia in its current position", was: Yu.S. Bulygin, M.M. Gromyko, K.P. Zaitsev, K.A. Golodyaev, while the date of the settlement foundation turned to the XVII century.

Some scholars rely in chronology on the "Devil's Hillfort", which traces were still preserved here at the end of the XIX century, these were: Tatar and Teleut nomads on the Kamenka River. There is no documentary evidence of the Devil's Hillfort today.

N.P. Litvinov in 1925 proclaimed the date of the first department store opening E.A. Zhernakova as the date of the city foundation - March 20, 1894 by the Julian Calendar [1, p. 4], thereby affirming the idea that Novo-Nikolaevsk got its foundation to merchants.

Finally, G.G. Chibryakov proclaimed, that the city formation was associated with the establishment of urban public administration, and here appeared the simplified urban administration - November 30, 1904, by the Julian Calendar.
The officially adopted date of the city foundation was 1893, established by the commission of the Novosibirsk City Council on the city history, which was led by USSR Academy of Sciences L.M. Goryushkin, it was the date of the social agreement in 1990s and had ideological in nature. The argumentation of this date was contained in the certificate on the date of the Novosibirsk city emergence, prepared "in connection with the celebration of the city university " by the director of SB RAS Institute of History, Corr. RAS L.M. Goryushkin (dated 06/18/1992 outgoing. No 15364.29317).

The purpose of the article is to clarify the date of the city’s foundation, based on legislation and archival materials in force at that time.

The following tasks to be solved in the process of its preparation:

- identification of the conditions for the city establishment in accordance with the legislative framework in force in the Russian Empire;
- identification of key events in accordance with the legislative framework for the formation of the Novo-Nikolaevsk city and the establishment of their dates;
- identification of historical memory, which had contributed to the formation of the city;
- clarification of the city formation date.

The novelty of this approach lies in the fact that the formation of the city is considered both in an eventual and in a legal aspect, on the basis of the Russian Empire laws in Novo-Nikolaevsk in 1917.

1.1. The legal basis for the establishment of cities in the Russian Empire
An analysis of the legal foundations of the cities establishment in the Russian Empire: “Diplomas on the rights and benefits to the cities of the Russian Empire” of 1785 [2], “City Status” of 1892 [3] showed that the above documents defined legal status of a city in Russia by separating the concepts of “city” and “settlement”. The city was recognized as a special type of settlement organization, which had its own local interests and needs, which satisfaction was saved by the city public administration.

The city was considered as a settlement that received its own deed of honor on the Emperor behalf. The city was commanded to build according to the plan, signed by the Emperor, who confirmed the land belonging to the city according to boundary instructions or in another way. The city was obliged to have a coat of arms, approved by the hand of Imperial Majesty.

The current order, namely the mandatory sanctioning of the city status by the Supreme Power, was maintained in the future until the end of the Russian Empire, during the Provisional Government.

2. Eventual outline of the Novo-Nikolaevsk city formation
The key events of the Novo-Nikolaevsk city formation were:
• laying of the Great Siberian Way, which gave impetus to the Krivoshchekovsky settlement development (1891);
• accumulation of experience in consolidating the population — citizens ’gatherings, a church construction in memory of Emperor Alexander III, renaming the village of Alexandrovsky Tomsk Province in Novo-Nikolaevsky (1895–1898); the suppression of the drunken rebellion that occurred during the coronation;
• an attempt to create a governing body of the village, undertaken by residents and called “vechement of the people-government” (1896-1897);
• litigation between the inhabitants of the village and the provincial authorities for obtaining the city status by the village (1895–1903);
• settlement of land relations with the Cabinet E.I.V. (1897–1907)
• the highest command, dated December 28, 1903 by the Julian Calendar, when the settlement of Novo-Nikolaevsk at the Ob station of the Tomsk Uyezd and the province had simplified city administration;
• the process of its government formation (1904–1905) and the opening of a simplified urban public administration on November 30, 1904, by the Julian Calendar.

“According to archival documents, discovered by V.T. Guzeva in the State Archive of Altai Territory, a settlement at this place was formed long before the construction of the bridge, i.e. in 1877. The second village of workers for the construction and maintenance of the station was formed at the Ob station. The construction of the village near the station began simultaneously with a bridge construction across the Ob and station buildings in 1893. The bridge and the Ob station were the first points focusing the origin of the future layout of the city ”[4].

These data contradict the official historiography of Novo-Nikolaevsk (Novosibirsk), which claimed that "the settlement was formed in 1893, with the beginning of the railway construction» and denying genetic connection with the Krivoshchekovsky settlement. The following authors noted the inextricability of the connection between the Krivoshchekovsky settlement history and the future city: K.A. Golodyaev, K.P. Zaitsev, N.A. Minina, B.I. Ogly, L.N. Tseplyaev.

The Trans-Siberian project was prepared on March 17, 1891. Art. The highest rescript of Emperor Alexander III was on the beginning of the Trans-Siberian Railway construction, named the Heir to the Russian throne E.I. Nikolai Alexandrovich. Officially, the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway began in the Vladivostok region. At the laying ceremony on May 19, 1891, the crown prince (future emperor Nicholas II) was present, who personally took a wheelbarrow of land to the canvas of the future road and laid the first stone of the future station (Figure 2).

**Figure 2.** Future Emperor Nicholas II, who personally drove a wheelbarrow of land to the canvas of the future road and laid the first stone of the future station.

1891 - The surveying in the area of the Kivoshchekovsky settlements on the site of the future Novo-Nikolaevsk was nominated on the city founding date [5].
On the 5th of May 1892, the Committee of Ministers, on the Ministry of Railways recommendation, approved a construction plan for the West Siberian section of the Siberian Railway.

On the 10th of February 1893, Decision to build a bridge across the Ob near Krivoshchekov was made at the first meeting of the Construction Committee of the Siberian Railway, chaired by the Heir.

On the 16th of February 1893, Decision on the Central Siberian Railway construction was approved at a joint meeting of the Committee of Ministers and State Economy Department.

Directly related to the final choice of the bridge crossing placement near the Krivoshchekovo village were unfortunately forgotten engineers Konstantin Yakovlevich Mikhailovsky and Vikentiy Ignatievich Roetskiy.

The first publication mentioning the events of 1893, which became the starting point of the modern historiography of the city, dated back to 1925. The old-timer of the city and its first chronicler N.P. Litvinov recalls: “In the spring of 1893, technical forces sent by the Samara-Zlatoust railway construction department from Samara, arrived on the bridge construction site on the steamships of the West Siberian Shipping Company and Commerce roads”.

Krivoshchekovo appeared as the first detachment of bridge builders, arrived on the ships of the "Association of the West Siberian Shipping and Trade" from Samara. With the completion of the Samara-Zlatoust railway, the liberated skilled workers and engineers were sent to a new construction site. A day later, Grigory Moiseevich Budagov, the chief engineer of the bridge construction arrived in Krivoshchekovo.

This event was considered to be the important date of the Novo-Nikolaevsk (Novosibirsk) foundation, the date of the conjunctural ideological agreement of 1992.

Even before the arrival of ships with workers from Samara in March 1893, the art construction work has already been carried out from the Ob station east to the Krivoshchekovsky settlement, which predetermined the foundation of the settlement on the forested right bank of the Ob.

Work on the railway west of the Ob at this time had not yet begun. The laying of a railway line on the right bank, the construction of a station, a railway depot and villages here marked the beginning of the planning basis formation for the right-bank part of the settlement.

On the 20th of July 1894, the ceremonial laying of the first stone took place in the extreme right-bank caisson of the railway station bridge, designed by engineer Belelubsky. A solemn prayer service was held, attended by the Tomsk governor Tobisen. This date is considered in separate sources as the date of the city foundation. (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Solemn laying of the first stone in the extreme right-bank caisson railroad the bridge.
Considering the alternative founding dates of Novo-Nikolaevsk, it could not be denied that the development of the city was stimulated by the construction of a railway. The settlement, that gave life to the new city, arose on the lands of His Imperial Majesty, which were part of the Altai Mountain District on the site of three villages - the oldest - Krivoshchekovsky settlement, which arose in 1887, the working village of shift workers behind Kamenka and the village of workers who built and maintained the Ob station ”, founded in 1893

2.2. The first experience of population consolidation

For the first time, the Raznochinsky population of the new settlement acted in concert at a gathering of the village citizens in memory of Emperor Alexander III. September 18, 1895 there was a petition for the construction in the village of a stone church in the name of St. bl. Prince Alexander Nevsky (Figure 5). A committee was formed for the construction of the temple, led by the construction engineer of the Middle Siberian section of the Siberian Railway, engineer N.P. Mezeninov [1, p. 5].

![Figure 5. The design of the temple in the name of St. bl. Prince Alexander Nevsky, architect K.K. Lygin.](image)

The construction of the temple in memory of Emperor Alexander III (the third), the founder of the Great Siberian Way, the Imperial Court attached special importance. Fixed assets for construction were given by the Alexander III Foundation - 47 thousand rubles. The Romanovs’ interest in the construction of this church is evidenced by the personal donations of the family:

- a piece of land was granted to the temple in one tithe (1.1 ha) belonging to the Cabinet of E.I.
- 5 thousand rubles were given by Nicholas II (the second) for the construction of the temple
- 6.5 thousand rubles were given by him for the production of the iconostasis, as well as the icons: Iverskaya Mother of God and Panteleimon the Healer
- priestly and deacon clothes of golden brocade (cover of the late Cesarevich Prince George Alexandrovich), the image of George the Victorious donated by Maria Fedorovna Empress [9].

1897, May 15 - the laying of a stone temple took place. At the gathering, residents decided to rename the village of Krivoshchekovsky to Alexandrovsky due to the construction of the temple in the name of the Holy Prince Alexander Nevsky. The village of Alexandrovsky was legal for a month. It was never called Aleksandrovsky officially.
At the next gathering, a decision was made to rename the village "in honor of now reigning sovereign Emperor Nicholas II the second."

1895, November In the province, they could not refuse such a loyal request.

However, the name Novo-Nikolaevsky required mandatory approval in the capital: it came three years later - February 17, 1898.

It is said, regarding the Minister of the Interior, Prince Obolensky:

“The petition, excited by the peasants of the Alexander village was recognized as subject to satisfaction on the basis of the Highest Command on November 6, 1897” on the assignment of names to the villages and volosts (region) in honor of the August names”. [11].

2.3. New Nikolaev veche national democracy
The sprayed human mass, which formed the village of Novo-Nikolaevsky: workers, dealers, contractors and others, up to 5 thousand people, could not be united by any form of legal administration - neither the bourgeois administration, nor the peasant administration according to the "Regulations of February 19, 1861 by the Julian Calendar on peasants coming out of serfdom"

The hardships and inconveniences of such a disordered, disorganized state made us feel everyday at every turn. The population demanded the organization of some kind of village public self-protection. The killings made it necessary to have a house of arrest, which was not in the village. The criminals were sent across the Ob River, to the Bugrinsky prison, which was crowded [1, p. 5].

In order to satisfy these and other elementary requirements of public order, it was necessary to think of some organized form of government. Local, fragmented attempts to legal self-determination began.

December 3, 1895 by the Julian Calendar, the gathering of the village residents decided to petition for the renaming of the village, named in the verdict Novo-Nikolaevsky, as a settlement or city. In total, the application was signed by 1075 people living in the village [12]. But the solution to this issue dragged on for many years.

The plenipotentiaries handed the decision to the Head of the province G.A. Tobisen, in May 1986 - to the head of Altai district V.G. Boldyrev.

G.A. Tobizen re acted unfavorably to the petition: “Renaming the village of Novo-Nikolaevsky into the city, which its residents were troubling about, was not caused by any needs so far ...”.

Nevertheless, a year later, the “Case on the transformation of the Novo-Nikolaevsky village into a city” was opened in the Tomsk provincial administration, which noted: “It began on September 17, 1896” [1, p. 6].

The first attempt to create a governing body of the village was made on the initiative of the residents themselves and was called by Nikolai Pavlovich Litvin Novo-Nikolaev “veche national rights” [1, p. 9].

On May 12, 1896 by the Julian Calendar, a group of rebels turned over tents designed to treat the people, broke into a wine cellar and drank. Some of the beaten rebels did not reach the Bugrinsky volost prison. Such facts stimulated the population to self-government. Autocratic democracy acted at your own peril and risk not waiting for the decision of the provincial authorities [1, p. 7].

The inhabitants of the village chose the headman - Ilya Titlyanov, a peasant in the Berdsky volost, who lived in the village and worked on the construction of the railway, having not received satisfaction of his application, on August 12, 1896 by the Julian Calendar at the gathering. During the four months of 1896 I.G. Titlyanov served as the village headman, he took the most necessary measures to restore order in the village. Relying on the authority of the meeting, he levied his voters a fee of 1 ruble from each rental estate for management needs, 30 kopecks for the construction of the first municipal building - a glacier for storing corpses. Such an insignificant fee did not cover the needs of the village, and soon he imposed a 3-ruble tax on all persons living in the village. This gathering affected the interests of many non-resident members of the general population and caused discontent.

The needs of the management of the villages grew, pushed the elder to take risky measures and incurred hostility not only on the residents, but also on the authorities. In addition, the headman introduced a system of fines. But the fatal decision was to build a village management on a drunk budget, opening worldly taverns. The rights of the exclusive sale of alcohol to the elder were granted to
the only breeder Alunin. The governor agreed on the decision of the headman. The head of the Altai okrug was indignant at the violation of his own exclusive permit for the sale of alcohol on Kabinetskaya land. Correspondence began between Barnaul and Tomsk [1, p. 8].

December 20, 1896 by the Julian Calendar the provincial administration informed I.G. Titlyanova, that the post of the old village settlement would not be approved. It was prescribed: to hand over the sign, seal and all correspondence to police official Rzhevsky. Despite the objections and protests of the villagers who stood up for their headman, Titlyanov lost his position, forbidding in the future holding “all kinds of gatherings and elections of elders.” Thus, the provincial authorities eliminated the attempt of local residents to create a local government.

The inhabitants’ complaint of the Novo-Nikolaevsky village about the actions of the Tomsk district police officer, depriving the peasant Titlyanov of the headman rights, dated back to January 10, 1897.

On January 20, 1897 by the Julian Calendar, the inhabitants of the village sent a telegram in the name of the tsar, the companies were refused, they said there was no society, the public drinking establishments were refused opening for their initial needs, they were given to private wine merchants, and police officers were assigned a bailiff [13].

January 21, 1897 by the Julian Calendar the general presence of the Tomsk provincial administration recognized the gatherings and election of officials as illegal. Novo-Nikolaevsk was located on the state-owned lands, neither village, nor the city yet [13].

February 11, 1897 by the Julian Calendar, the Tomsk governor confirmed the decision of the Tomsk provincial administration on the illegality of the gatherings and elections in the Novo-Nikolaevsky village due to the lack of administrative status of the settlement [14].

2.4. Battle of the city

The risky but precisely calculated move made in May 1986, the appeal for support to neighboring Barnaul, had an effect. November 12, 1896 by the Julian Calendar the Head of Altai District, Major General Boldyrev expressed his utmost benevolence for satisfying the request. In presentation to the Tomsk governor, Major General V.G. Boldyrev reports: “Sharing your Excellency’s view of the prematureness of directly renaming the named village to a city, for my part, I would find it not only possible, but even necessary, to rename it to a settlement or a village according to the following considerations: a new village with amazing fast turned into a significant commercial and industrial settlement, which has about 1,500 estates, and the total population of up to 5,000 souls. Trade turnover exceeds one million rubles”.

Meanwhile, the populous population of the Novo-Nikolaevsky village, consisting of peasants, philistines, merchants and other members of the same community, was not interconnected by any act of social organization, which absence, on the one hand, did not allow the residents themselves to support the necessary payments and decrees order and beautification, and on the other hand, deprived actions in the indicated direction of both the Office and the administration [15].

The lawsuit between the residents of the village and the provincial authorities for obtaining the object status of self-government (city) continued. December 1, 1896 by the Julian Calendar the New-Nikolaev merchants-homeowners appealed to the Tomsk governor. [16].

January 20, 1897 by the Julian Calendar. Along with a complaint about the actions of the local authorities and the abolition of the New Nikolaev national rights to the Emperor, a telegram was sent with the petitions of the land and renaming the village in the settlement [17]. In response to this appeal from St. Petersburg receives the highest order: to sort it out and report. And the office worked.

April 9, 1897 by the Julian Calendar Cabinet, Manager E.I. sent request to the Tomsk governor about the conditions which gave the possibility to rename the village, caused by temporary reasons - the construction of a railway bridge across the Ob, and, consequently, the temporary nature of the trade and industry development, - to the city. The instability of the settlement did not inspire the Manager with confidence in the unhindered flow of income in the event of the lands alienation [18].

May 19, 1897 by the Julian Calendar, Tomsk Governor was responsible for the Cabinet Manager E.I.V. about the state of the Novo-Nikolaevsky village, that it was not advisable to apply for renaming
the village as a settlement due to the special conditions for the emergence of the Novo-Nikolaevsky village, caused by temporary reasons.

Therefore, the stability and future development of the village did not give a chance to foresee the future significance of the village. The composition of the population itself did not in any way inspire sufficient confidence in the unhindered and timely receipt of income in the event of the land alienation to the property of the posad and their appropriate expenditure. [19].

November 27, 1897 by the Julian Calendar Cabinet, Manager E.I. informed the Tomsk governor about the refusal of the village inhabitants’ petition to the Emperor: “The transformation of the Novo-Nikolaevsky village into a posad or a city should be considered premature before clarifying its views for the future and assigning care about its welfare and establishing police supervision to the means of the cabinet” [20].

The decision has been implemented. December 31, 1897 the police department ordered the Tomsk governor to open police bodies in the village of Novo-Nikolsky: to establish the posts of a police bailiff, assistant bailiff and 10 guards before converting the village into a city at the expense of Kabinet E.I. [21].

January 7, 1900 by the Julian Calendar, Tomsk Governor capitulated. In a letter to the head of the Cabinet E.I.V. he reported on the state of the village of Novo-Nikolaevsky. [23].

2.5. Red tape
But these shifts in the correspondence of officials did not stop the residents of the Novo-Nikolaevsky village. They shifted the emphasis to the field of regulating land relations with the Cabinet of E.I.V.

Until 1917, the land in Siberia belonged either to the treasury (state), or was the property of the royal family. In Western Siberia, the Romanovs’ house belonged to the Altai Mountain District, on the lands of which Novo-Nikolaevsky village was founded.

Unsettled land relations did not contribute to the subsidence of the population: it was impossible to get a loan for construction on rented land, shift workers, most of whom were peasants, were double taxed, and trade and industry took a wait and see attitude. In the village, gatherings again became frequent.

The inhabitants of the village elected a deputation of representatives authorized to apply in higher areas for the transfer of the settlement lands for redemption into property and on February 22, 1901, they made a petition for the endowment of the village with both manor and pasture land on the basis of property rights [22].

Head of Tomsk Province Prince K.A. Vyazemsky approved the arguments of the deputation on the return of the land to the village for redemption and promised to support the petition before the ministries of the Court.

On the 21st of November 1902, Litvinov, Lukanin, Gorlov were as a part of the delegation, which should transmit the petition to the Tsar to provide the village with the rights of the city and the redemption of land ownership.

On the 27th of January 1903, the deputies from the village of Novo-Nikolaevsky sent to the E.I.V. Cabinet an application for the granting of town rights to the village and for the redemption of land ownership for 350 thousand rubles.

On the 28th of February, 1903, the deputation already had a written sanction of the Emperor to satisfy the main application

An act that predetermined the transfer of the village to the city and sanctioned the general principle of land, namely: public lands (streets, alleys, cemeteries, as well as fields) were provided “in the city’s gratuitous property”, and the estates occupied by ordinary people were “on rights foreclosures - into property.”

The act predetermined the transfer of the village to the city and the second one sanctioned the general principle of endowment with land, namely: common land (streets, alleys, cemeteries, as well as pasture) in the amount of 4881 tithes of 2280 square meters.
On November 18, 1903, at a meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers, a note was heard by the Ministry of Internal Affairs on education from the Novo-Nikolaevsky village urban settlement and a decision was made to transfer the settlement of Novo-Nikolaevsky to a degree of a city without cities with simplified city administration.

On December 28, 1903, the Sovereign Emperor Nicholas II signed a rescript No 747-47, which proclaimed “1) Novo-Nikolaevsk Settlement at the Ob station of Tomsk Uyezd and the province elevate to the power of a city without county denominations within the residential area and pasture lands occupied by it so that, according to the exact force of the highest command of February 13, 1903, 4,881 acres of 2,260 square meters and 2) to provide the Minister of Internal Affairs with the order: a) to introduce a public administration in the settlement of Novo-Nikolaevsky according to the city regulation of 1892 in a simplified form on the basis specified in the appendix to Art. 22 of this provision b) on the assessment of real estate in the city to determine the rights of owners to participate in the initial gathering of householders, through a special assessment commission, selected by property owners from their own environment, under the chairmanship of a person appointed by the Tomsk governor” [24].

On January 7, 1904 the Ministry of the Interior sent a rescript to the Tomsk Governor: “Sovereign Emperor, on the 29th day of December last year according to the regulations of the Committee of Ministers, the following was designed: 1. Novo-Nikolaevsk Settlement at the Ob station of Tomsk Uyezd and the province to raise to a degree a city without a countryside [25].

On January 23, 1904 the Tomsk governor sent out a circular letter on the construction of the Novo-Nikolaevsky village to the city degree without a county [26]. Residents are transferred to the petty bourgeois class, received the right of permanent residence, and also paid taxes at the place of former residence in other regions of Russia [27].

The key date for the formation of the city was the date of the Highest Command December 28, 1903 or January 10, 1904 - date of signing by the Emperor Nicholas II of re-script No. 747-47 on the construction of the Novo-Nikolaevsk settlement at the station to the degree of a city without a countryside.

From this date, the city of Novo-Nikolaevsk was found, which later became Novosibirsk. The mechanism for the formation of self-government was laid down in the decree; the boundaries of the allotted land were indicated. However, according to the law, self-government was not formed, the land was not dissociated, and the transfer of land did not occur, there was no approved emblem of the city.

2.6. Self-government process
Thus, the date of November 30, 1904 or December 13, 1904 to the present - the opening of a simplified City Public Administration. This date of Novo-Nikolaevsk (Novosibirsk) foundation was first proposed by Gennady Grigoryevich Chibryakov [33].

However, no land transfer was made. Borders of land allotments did not suit Nicholas residents. The budget for the first year was approved later. The official stamp appeared later. The city plan was endorsed only in 1906. The circulation of papers was hindered by Russia's entry into the war with Japan.

January 3, 1905 the budget of the first year of "urban age" was approved. The estimate included expenses on the rental of premises, on the public self-government work and expenses for heating, lighting payment. [1, p. 20]. The city’s budget consisted of taxes on trade, households, industrial establishments, payments for the rental of land, premises in urban buildings.

There was no data on the city arms development. Nevertheless, the seal with the coat of arms was made and transferred to the city council. The first impression of a seal found in GANO dated back to March 15, 1905 (Figure 6).
On the seal in the upper part of the heraldic shield, there is a horse with the coat of arms of the Tomsk province, in the lower part of the heraldic shield there is a furnace symbolizing the copper smelting from the coat of arms of Barnaul, which is the center of a large administrative-territorial structural unit of the Altai mountain district. The imperial crown on the seal is a heraldic error. Such a crown was used on the coats of arms of county-level cities, and only three-tower crown was used on the cobblestones. In fact - this is a modified (crown and direction of the horse) coat of arms of Barnaul. There is no evidence of press approval.

During 1905, land management on the ground was carried out in Novo-Nikolaevsk and a plan of urban lands was developed. The city government received a copy from the highest approved plan: “To be this. Nicholas June 7, 1906, Peterhof ”[34].

The receipt was an act of land granted transfer to the city. This land allocation was initially unsuccessful, as it reflected the realities of the city at the turn of the 19th – 20th centuries. It turned out that the pasture area, which also served as a reserve for the growth of both the residential and industrial zones, would not be enough for the needs of the city. The cabinet bureaucracy did not keep pace with the growth of the city, and therefore the highly approved plan was immediately obsolete [35].

October 23, 1905, a census of the Novo-Nikolaevsk population. “The total population is 26,028 people, 4,000 are men and 12,028 are women.” In the section of government institutions the police under the jurisdiction of the Tomsk police department, medical institutions, the veterinary department, justice, the department of the state treasury, the administration of the Tomsk estate and the office were mentioned [36].

3. Results. The practice of city chronology

The practice of the city reckoning traditionally fixed two main facts of local history: when the settlement was founded and when it received the status of a city. The dates of the Siberian settlements founding and their conversion into cities (Table 1) were given in the 1914 edition of Asian Russia. [5].

In the Date Certificate of the Novosibirsk city foundation, prepared by the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR said that "the time of the city foundation was 1893." The year of the city’s foundation was replaced by the year the settlement was founded in the certificate.

The confirmation of 1893 as the “time of the city's foundation” of Novo-Nikolaevsk, old reference editions and articles about Novosibirsk published in dictionaries and Soviet encyclopedias are given here.

In these editions, 1893 is indicated only as the year of the settlement foundation. Along with this year, all of these same publications cite 1904 n.a. as the year of the settlement transformation into a city.
The date distortion of the city foundation leads to the degradation of the city historiography, the devaluation of the historical role of urban self-government institution, the historical figures who contributed to the city formation, the replacement of their fictional characters.

The main stages of the Novo-Nikolaevsk (Novosibirsk) city formation and their chronology by the Julian Calendar, this: January 10, 1904 was the date of the Novo-Nikolaevsk settlement construction to the degree of a city without a county”and December 13, 1904 was the opening of the simplified City Public Administration. Which of these dates can be considered the city foundation day? The wording made by Nikolai Pavlovich Litvinov, an old-timer of Novo-Nikolaevsk in 1905, sounds most accurately: "The city of Novo-Nikolaevsk, opened with the establishment of the simplified City Public Administration on December 13, 1904 according to the Highest order on January 10, 1904".

Definitely, this was 1904 (Figure 23). The set dates for a decade differ from the accepted date of the city.

In the process of preparing this report, the key role were the Romanov dynasty and personally of Emperor Nicholas II in the formation of the city, Raznochinsky population of the village, subsequently the city of Novo-Nikolaevsk: V.I. Zhernakova, L.I. Lapshina, N.P. Litvinova, I.T. Surikova, I.G. Titlyanova et al at various stages of its formation.

Table 1. Chronology of Siberian cities.

| No | Settlement        | Founded or conquered | Converted to City                |
|----|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 18th century |
| 1  | Biysk             | 1709 (fortress)      | 1752                             |
| 2  | Kolyvan           | 1713 (Chausky prison)| 1822                             |
| 3  | Kainsk            | 1723/1722 (outpost of Cain Pass)| 1782 |
| 4  | Troitskosavsk      | 1727 (prison on the site of the Barsukovsky winter hut) | 1881/1774 (magi strat) / 1805 (city) |
| 19th–20th centuries |
| 5  | Barnaul           | 1739                 | 1771                             |
| 6  | Omsk              | 1716                 | 1782                             |
| 7  | Berdsk            | 1716                 | 1782                             |
| 8  | Minusinsk         | 1739 (village)       | 1822                             |
| 9  | Novo-Nikolaevsk   | 1891                 | 1904                             |
| 10 | Bogotol           | 1903/1893 (station)  | 1911                             |
| 11 | Bodaibo           | 1864 (cargo warehouse)| 1903                             |
| 12 | Tatarka           | 1896/1894 (station) / 1733 (Tatarka village) | 1911                             |
| 13 | Taiga             | 1896/1760 (village)  | 1911                             |

The correct interpretation of the “settlement” and “city” concepts, based on current legislation, in relation to the history of the Novosibirsk city, distorted today by the ideological transformation of the Soviet past, will contribute to the official recognition of the legal dates of the city’s formation, awareness of the importance of the urban self-government institution in the development of the territory, restoration of historical justice in relation to people who have contributed to the formation of the city, but who are affected by the right to memory, the return of historical changing streets and squares will affect the ideology of the annual celebration of the City Day. A precedent may contribute to the return of historical memory to other cities of Russia.

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