Yearly Publications Produced by the Arkhangelsk Gubernia Statistics Committee as a Source on Socio-Economic Development of the Arkhangelsk Governorate in early 20th century

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Abstract
This work examines a set of yearly publications produced by the Arkhangelsk Gubernia Statistics Committee. These publications could be drawn upon for insight into socio-economic development in early 20th century Arkhangelsk Governorate.

The principal sources for this study are a set of yearly publications produced by the Arkhangelsk Gubernia Statistics Committee in the early 20th century, namely a set of memorandum books and address calendars for Arkhangelsk Governorate and ‘Arkhangelsk Governorate Overview for 1911’.

The study’s findings revealed that the production of yearly publications by the Arkhangelsk Gubernia Statistics Committee in the early 20th century was characterized by impermanence. In 1901–1904 the Committee published address calendars, in 1905 – a directory, in 1906 – another address calendar, and in 1907–1916 – memorandum books for Arkhangelsk Governorate. In addition, in 1912 the Committee released what would be a one-off – ‘Arkhangelsk Governorate Overview for 1911’.

When the publication of memorandum books for Arkhangelsk Governorate commenced, there began to be published scholarly articles devoted to socio-economic development in the region. Most of those publications were prepared by staff members of the Arkhangelsk Gubernia Statistics Committee, who also held responsibility for the quality of other materials that were published by it. As was the case in most regions across the country, the production of yearly

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publications by the Arkhangelsk Gubernia Statistics Committee was cut short by the events of 1917 and the collapse of the Russian Empire.

**Keywords:** socio-economic development, Arkhangelsk Governorate, Russian Empire, sustainable regional development, early 20th century, yearly publications, Statistics Committee.

1. **Introduction**

Socio-economic development in regions across the Russian Empire was covered in a large number of historical sources of the imperial period. These include archival documents, sources of private origin (diaries, letters, and recollections), collections of published documents, and prerevolutionary periodical press materials. Among the periodicals, of particular note are memorandum books, address calendars, and governorate overviews published by regional statistics committees. This paper will examine this type of yearly publications through the example of early 20th century Arkhangelsk Governorate.

2. **Materials and methods**

The principal sources for this study are a set of yearly publications produced by the Arkhangelsk Gubernia Statistics Committee in the early 20th century, namely a set of memorandum books and address calendars for Arkhangelsk Governorate and 'Arkhangelsk Governorate Overview for 1911'.

In conducting source studies research, of particular importance is validation of the historical documents. Internal criticism enables the researcher to identify worthwhile sources and perform a factual analysis thereof. With this in mind, the present study was focused exclusively on the yearly publications prepared for production by the Arkhangelsk Gubernia Statistics Committee. The use of the historical-chronological method helped explore these yearly publications retrospectively and identify their key distinctive characteristics.

3. **Discussion**

In terms of the topic's historiography, it is worth noting that letters, personal accounts, and the periodical press have been drawn upon as sources for the study of Arkhangelsk Governorate more than once.

Specifically, M.A. Smirnova considers the newspaper Arkhangelskiye Gubernskie Vedomosti (Russian: “Arkhangelsk Gubernia Gazette”) as a historical source for genealogical research (Smirnova, 2003), and O.N. Bolgova addresses forest management in Arkhangelsk Governorate based on materials from Lesnoy Zhurnal (“Journal of Forestry”) (Bolgova, 2013).

T.G. Ivanova examines the early testimonies to the existence of epic poems in Arkhangelsk Governorate found in writings by a number of Russian folklorists (Ivanova, 2016), and G.G. Kotsur addresses the life and work of M.A. Kolchin, the first chronicler of the history of the Solovetsky prison (Kotsur, 2013).

In terms of the use of letters as a source of private origin, D.I. Il’chuk addresses the daily life of political exiles in the town of Mezen’, Arkhangelsk Governorate, based on letters from I.F. Armand (Il’chuk, 2016), and R.A. Davydov examines letters from peasants and officials in the governorate petitioning for a curtailment of the application of the Hunting Act of 1892 (Davydov, 2019).

4. **Results**

The set of historical sources covering socio-economic development in early 20th century Arkhangelsk Governorate comprises several yearly publications produced by the Arkhangelsk Gubernia Statistics Committee.

Every year, the Arkhangelsk Gubernia Statistics Committee produced literature aimed at providing relevant information on the region’s public authorities and their officers. By tradition, such literature was represented in the Russian Empire by address calendars. However, things were somewhat different in Arkhangelsk Governorate. In 1901–1904 it was address calendars, in 1905 – a directory of officials in Arkhangelsk Governorate, in 1906 – another address calendar for Arkhangelsk Governorate, and in 1907–1916 – a memorandum book for Arkhangelsk Governorate.

When it comes to internal criticism of this source, it is worth noting that at the beginning of the period under review the address calendar carried information regarding the composition of the officialdom in Arkhangelsk Governorate. These lists started with the Ministry of Internal Affairs,
beginning with the post of Governor and ending with the officers of the Arkhangelsk Department of the Moscow–Arkhangelsk Rail Gendarme Police Department. This was followed by the officers of the following organizations: Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Arable Farming and State Property, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of State Control, Ministry of Public Education, Ministry of Communication Lines, Office of the Institutions of Empress Maria, Ministry of War, Maritime Ministry, and Office of the Orthodox Confession. This was followed by urban and uyezd institutions. Lastly, the address calendar carried information on non-profit organizations and institutions (e.g., Russian Red Cross Society and Society of Arkhangelsk Physicians) (Adres-kalendar', 1900: I-VI).

Things were not much different in 1904, with the address calendar continuing to carry personal information across the same departmental groupings (Adres-kalendar', 1904: I-IV).

In 1905, in addition to what it used to publish previously, the directory of officials in state-run, non-profit, and charitable institutions in Arkhangelsk Governorate began to carry various pieces of reference information as well. Specifically, it began to publish a list of all volosts in the governorate, the distances from the city of Arkhangelsk to uyezd cities, mail collection and dispatch times, timetables for receiving and giving out mail, and some other useful information (Adres-kalendar', 1904: I-IV).

In 1907, they began to publish the Memorandum Book for Arkhangelsk Governorate. It is fair to note that attempts to publish memorandum books in Arkhangelsk Governorate had also been made earlier. Specifically, publications of this kind were produced from 1861 to 1865 and in 1888. Early 20th century memorandum books for the region consisted of two sections: Ethnography, History, and Statistics (Section 1) and Reference Information (Section 2). Section 2 was similar to the address calendar, whilst Section 1 was rich in sources on socio-economic development in Arkhangelsk Governorate. Also, the Memorandum Book for 1907 carried ethnographic material on peasant weddings in the southern part of Shenkursky Uyezd (Molchanov, 1907: 1-41). The same memorandum book carried a work by D.K. Zelenin entitled ‘Arkhangelsk Governorate in the Early 19th Century’ (Zelenin, 1907: 1-9). Finally, the third piece of material in Section 1 was represented by a statistical overview of Arkhangelsk Governorate for 1905 (Statisticheskii obzor, 1907: 1-30). The statistical overview encompassed the following sections: geographical position and area; climate; population; land ownership; arable farming; cattle farming and deer farming; fisheries; Murman fisheries; herring fishery; navaga and salmon fisheries and river and lake fisheries; marine mammal hunting; forest hunting; forest harvesting; seasonal work; factories; commerce; shipping; supply of food to the population; public education; post and telegraph; fires; scot and lot (Statisticheskii obzor, 1907: 1-30). Of note is the fact that all major entries in Section 1 were numbered starting from 1.

In 1908, the Memorandum Book had three sections in it. Section 1 was devoted to presentations from the First Congress of Physicians in Arkhangelsk Governorate, held in 1907. This section included a presentation by physician P.A. Kopansky, focused on the medical-and-sanitary conditions in the Murman fisheries sector (Kopanskii, 1908: 3-18), one by physician I.N. Shmakov, focused on medical-and-sanitary assistance for the Russian Laplanders (Shmakov, 1908: 19-36), and one by physician Ye.K. Mordvinov, focused on the daily life of the Zyryans in Pechorsky Uyezd (Mordvinov, 1908: 37-46).

Section 2 carried articles dealing with local statistics and ethnography. There was an article by N. Mamadyshsky, which addressed land ownership in Arkhangelsk Governorate (Mamadyshskii, 1908: 47-55). It also carried three ethnographic works – two unauthored works (‘The Samoyeds of the Timan and Kanin Tundra’ and ‘Zyryan-Izhemian Weddings’) (Samoedy..., 1908: 56-64; Svat’ba..., 1908: 65-67) and a piece by A. Malinovskaya (‘Samoyed Weddings’) (Malinovskaya, 1908: 68). Pages in this memorandum book were numbered continuously throughout.

The 1909 Memorandum Book for Arkhangelsk Governorate was somewhat different from the previous editions. Changes had been made to the titles of the sections. More specifically, whereas prior to 1908 use was made of the term “section” and a digit, in 1909 a different naming system was adopted, with the following being used: Academic Literature Section, Arkhangelsk Governorate Reference Information Section, Officers of State-Run and Non-Profit Institutions in Arkhangelsk Governorate, and several appendices (Pamyatnaya knizhka, 1909: 1-5).

The Academic Literature section carried a set of historical works, including A. Molchanov’s ‘The Solovetsky Monastery Uprising and Its Significance for the Schism as a Whole and the Pomor

The Arkhangelsk Governorate Reference Information Section carried various pieces of useful information, including the distances between the region’s populated localities, information about its lending institutions, and lists of large commercial organizations there. The Officers of State–Run and Non-Profit Institutions in Arkhangelsk Governorate section was not distinguished by anything extraordinarily new, but the appendices do merit dwelling upon. The issue for 1909 had two appendices. Appendix 1 (prepared by N. Golubtsov) contained a complete list of publications from the Arkhangelsk Gubernia Statistics Committee (Golubtsov, 1909: 187-197) and Appendix 2 (prepared by G. Boguslavsky) provided a list of manuscripts received by the Arkhangelsk Statistics Committee from Arkhangelsk house-owner M.D. Yeryukhin (Boguslavskii, 1909: 197-199). Appendix 1 included works published in the period beginning in 1850 (memorandum books for Arkhangelsk Governorate, directories, address calendars, works by the Arkhangelsk Gubernia Statistics Committee, titles within the Arkhangelsk Collection, reports by the Gubernia Statistics Committee, and freestanding titles).

In 1910, the following works were published in the Academic Literature section of the Memorandum Book for Arkhangelsk Governorate: N.F. Nikolayevsky’s ‘Damage to and Insuring Pomor Sailing Vessels’ (Nikolaevskii, 1910: 1-74) and N. Golubtsov’s ‘Revisiting the History of the Delimitation Between Russia and Norway’ (Golubtsov, 1910: 75-118), ‘A Description of Emperor Alexander II’s Visit to the City of Arkhangelsk and the Solovetsky Monastery’ (Golubtsov, 1910a: 110-132), and ‘Facts From the Past of Arkhangelsk Governorate’ (Golubtsov, 1910b: 133-154). The last publication consisted of several standalone works: ‘The Petitioning by Foreign Merchants Resident in Russia for the Establishment of a Postal Service from Moscow to Arkhangelsk’, ‘Documentation Held by the Ambassadorial Prikaz Relating to the Establishment of Archangelgorod Mail’, ‘Direction from the Novgorod Prikaz to the Town Hall With Regard to Payment for the Conveyance of Various Goods and Beverages from the Arkhangelsk Port to the Tsar’s Residence and to the Performance of Other Types of Coachman Corvée’, ‘Edict to the Archangelgorod Town Hall Stringently Enjoining the Ustyug, Vaga, Dvina, and Kholmogory Burgemeesters to See to It That All Mail Continues to Be Delivered Without the Slightest Delay’, ‘Facts From the History of Exile to the Solovetsky Monastery’, and ‘Additional Materials on the History of the Conversion of the Samoyeds to Christianity’ (Golubtsov, 1910b: 133-154).

There were no major changes to the reference information and officers sections. However, just like in 1909, the appendices carried two publications – V. Ul’yanovskii’s ‘Kemsky Uyezd’s Karelia and Pomyorye’ (Ul’yanovskii, 1910: 3-9) and the unauthored ‘Inhabitants of Kolguyev Island’ (Obitateli..., 1910: 10-14).

In 1911, the Academic Literature section carried three works by N. Golubtsov, all devoted to M.V. Lomonosov: ‘Mikhail Vasil’evich Lomonosov’ (Golubtsov, 1911: 1-29), ‘M.V. Lomonosov’s Role and His Descendants’ (Golubtsov, 1911a: 30-39), and ‘Memorialization of M.V. Lomonosov in Arkhangelsk Governorate’ (Golubtsov, 1911b: 39-68). The reference information and officers sections were merged into one – Arkhangelsk Governorate Reference Information Section. This section began to carry statistics on the governorate, including data on its population, cultivated land, fisheries catch, and medical conditions (Pamyatnaya knizhka, 1911: 113-165).

In 1912, the Memorandum Book carried two works by A. Tretyakov and two by N. Golubtsov. A. Tretyakov’s ‘Revisiting the Settling of Arkhangelsk Governorate and Pinezhsky Uyezd in Particular’ (Tretyakov, 1912: 1-31) and ‘Pinezhsky Uyezd’ (Tretyakov, 1912a: 32-64) and N. Golubtsov’s ‘Kholmogorsky Uyezd’ (Golubtsov, 1912: 65-91) and ‘Kemsky Uyezd’ (Golubtsov, 1912a: 92-132). Essentially, the last three works were materials for the description of Arkhangelsk Governorate. The appendix carried another two works – whose titles suggested they dealt with sights in the city of Arkhangelsk and its environs. The first work, ‘Churches, Monasteries, and the Diocesan Museum of Antiquities’, was an unauthored one (Tserkvi..., 1912: 264-185). The second one, ‘Historically Remarkable Places and Structures’, was by N. Golubtsov (Golubtsov, 1912b: 286-302).

The year 1913 marked the 300th anniversary of the ascent to the throne of the Romanovs. Accordingly, the Memorandum Book for Arkhangelsk Governorate carried N.A. Golubtsov and A.N. Popov’s ‘The Arkhangelsk Region During the Time of Troubles’, which incorporated quite sizable appendices (Golubtsov, Popov, 1913: 1-71). These included formal letters from Swedish voivodes to the Hegumen of the Solovetsky Monastery, Anthony, documents on the collection of
dues to fund the militiamen, material on the confinement of Filaret in the Siya Monastery, material on donations from contemporaries of the Time of Troubles to the Solovetsky Monastery, material on early 17th century Arkhangelsk, and much more. In addition, the publication included ‘A Brief Overview of the City of Arkhangelsk and the Uyezds of Arkhangelsk Governorate’ (Kratkii ocherk…, 1913: 72–125).

The Memorandum Book for 1914 no longer had the traditional Academic Literature section in it. It is only after providing all the reference information on the governorate that the publication listed some information about the Kanin Expedition of 1912 – more specifically, the preliminary report by the head of the expedition, A.V. Ivanov (Ivanov, 1914: 67–89).

In 1915, during World War I, the size of the Memorandum Book was cut in half – to 69 pages. The publication now again had two sections in it – the literature section and the reference information section. The literature section carried just one publication – A. Romanov’s ‘Revisiting the Development of a State-Run or State-Funded Well-Equipped Health Facility (Resort) on the Coast of the White Sea, in the Vicinity of the Una Bay’ (Romanov, 1915: 1–12).

Finally, in 1916, the Table of Contents in the Memorandum Book was comprised of Section 1, Section 2, and Section 3. The first section carried information about the officers of government agencies across Arkhangelsk Governorate. The second section covered the region’s local studies societies, banks, and shipping companies. The third section was concerned with loan societies, saving and loan associations, and consumer’s societies. The publication’s sections were again numbered continuously (Pamyatnaya knizhka, 1916: 1–59). The radical changes made to the design of the Memorandum Book in 1916 were associated with its long-time editor, N.A. Golubtsov, stepping down as Secretary of the Arkhangelsk Gubernia Statistics Committee.

Another important source on socio-economic development in Arkhangelsk Governorate was the work ‘Arkhangelsk Governorate Overview for 1911’, published through the efforts of the Statistics Committee in 1912 under the editorship of N.A. Golubtsov (Obzor…, 1912). This work merits detailed consideration, as a publication of this kind was produced only once. Its table of contents included the following sections: 1) Natural and Productive Forces of the Governorate and the Economic Activity of Its Population (this section covered areas such as area, population, animal husbandry, fisheries, forest hunting, commerce, and shipping); 2) Public Services and Amenities (e.g., port surveying, marine vessel insurance, loans, post and telegraph, and fires); 3) Forestry (e.g., timber sale, forest clearing, forest experimentation, and forest fires); 4) Colonization of Novaya Zemlya (composition of the settlers and their economy); 5) Healthcare (e.g., doctors, health institutions, medical conditions, smallpox vaccination, and drugstores); 6) Public Education (primary schools, general-education schools, and specialized educational institutions); 7) Scot and Lot (e.g., public dues, zemstvo dues, taxes owed, and accounting records). As we can see, the publication covered a great many aspects of socio-economic life in Arkhangelsk Governorate.

5. Conclusion
The production of yearly publications by the Arkhangelsk Gubernia Statistics Committee in the early 20th century was characterized by impermanence. In 1901–1904 the Committee published address calendars, in 1905 – a directory, in 1906 – another address calendar, and in 1907–1916 – memorandum books for Arkhangelsk Governorate. In addition, in 1912 the Committee released what would be a one-off – ‘Arkhangelsk Governorate Overview for 1911’.

When the publication of memorandum books for Arkhangelsk Governorate commenced, there began to be published scholarly articles devoted to socio-economic development in the region. Most of those publications were prepared by staff members of the Arkhangelsk Gubernia Statistics Committee, who also held responsibility for the quality of other materials that were published by it. As was the case in most regions across the country, the production of yearly publications by the Arkhangelsk Gubernia Statistics Committee was cut short by the events of 1917 and the collapse of the Russian Empire.

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