

ORDERS OF THE OFFICE OF THE TURKESTAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL AS A SPECIAL TYPE OF HISTORICAL SOURCES

Ergashev Bakhtiyar Ergashevich

Doctor of Science (DSc), Professor of the Department of Historiography and Source Studies, Samarkand State University named after Sharof Rashidov

E-mail: 1baxergashev@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the period of the autocratic regime in the second half of the 19th – early 20th century. The main object of the study is aimed at the scientific analysis of judicial (clerical) decisions of the governors-general of Turkestan.

Keywords: Turkestan, governorship, order, targeted activity, source studies.

INTRODUCTION

The wide range of historical materials collected in the funds of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General poses the necessary task of phenomenizing the Chancellery's office documents as historical sources. The Chancellery's materials are the result of the targeted activities of the colonial body in Turkestan and represent a source of social information from the second half of the 19th – early 20th centuries.

MAIN PART

A special type of historical source is the order of the Chancellery. The phenomenon of orders as sources is that, based on the synthesis of information contained in them, it becomes possible to obtain more complete information about the activities of the Governor-General's Chancellery in Turkestan. These short documents are scattered in terms of chronology and archive. Thus, orders for the Turkestan region and orders for the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General are reflected in inventory 35 of the I-1 fund. Orders for the Chancellery are dated from 1898 to 1916.

The remaining orders are initially found in various inventories and documents. Orders are in files 43-55 of inventory No. 35, but there are no orders for the Chancellery before 1898. For the initial analysis, file No. 43 was selected, since it is with it that the orders for the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General begin. Order No. 1 for the Chancellery of the Governor-General is dated June 27, 1898. This order states that the Turkestan Governor-General walked around all the rooms of the Chancellery and was pleased with the cleanliness, for which he expressed his gratitude to the Chancellery's Income and Expenditure Officer, Court Councilor Lyushin. The Governor-General drew attention to the absence of "samples" in the departments, even in the Manager's office. To which the Acting Chancellery Manager, Brodovsky M., ordered "to immediately install icons in all the rooms." [1]

The next order, No. 2, dated June 27, 1898, states that, by order of the Governor-General, office employees were to show up for work at 8 o'clock on account of the hot days that had set in and continue working until 2 o'clock. It was proposed to maintain this work schedule from May 1 to September 1, before the onset of the autumn-winter period. By order No. 8 of

September 11, 1898, respectively, with the start of work at 9 a.m. and the end at 3 p.m. (in connection with the end of hot days). [2] It turns out that office officials worked 6 hours a day, 36 hours a week. On July 2, 1898, by order No. 5, the following was announced in the Office of the Governor-General: the Governor-General expressed a desire that cases that are completed in the office work and are of public interest should be submitted for publication in the Turkestan News. [3]

On July 5, 1898, by order No. 6, Brodovsky M., transferred the management of the Governor-General's Chancellery to Privy Councilor Nesterovsky and in turn expressed gratitude to the head of the 2nd Section, the provincial secretary Kaplun, for "exemplary management of the clerk in all respects." [4] In order No. 7 for his department dated August 10, 1898, the Chancellery Manager Nesterovsky reported that on August 9, on the occasion of his departure to inspect the Samarkand and Fergana regions, the Governor-General ordered: "every 5 days, if there is an urgent need, to send couriers from the district headquarters more often to him with current and urgent papers for signature and reports, both from the Headquarters and from the civilian chanceries." [5]

A distinctive feature of the office clerical paper was that, as noted at the request of the Governor-General, a brief summary was written on the edge of the first page. This greatly simplified the process of familiarization with the contents of each document. [6] Strict military discipline was observed in the Chancellery. Unauthorized absence from duty was assessed as an act that brought disorder into the proper course of office work. Evidence of this is that the acting head of the Chancellery Brodovsky on November 24, 1898 "after two verbal remarks to the provincial secretary Alekseev for his "negligence in service" ... announces a severe reprimand." [7] A few days later, the acting head of the Chancellery Fedorov issues an order for the Chancellery dated December 18, 1898, which stated that he had been informed about the clerk, court councilor Petrov, who was unable to come to work due to illness. Meanwhile, Fedorov, on his way to work, met Petrov on the street. In connection with this, Petrov is assigned an extraordinary duty shift in the Chancellery. [8]

The Governor of the Chancellery conducted an inspection of the personnel of the Governor-General's Chancellery. For example, on June 16, 1899, the acting Governor of the Chancellery issued an order that on June 17, the ranks of the Governor-General's Chancellery, officials to strengthen the Main Administration, seconded to the Chancellery's activities, office workers and the head of the public library and the Museum, have the honor to introduce themselves to the Chancellery's Manager, for which he asks everyone to gather at the Chancellery building at 10 o'clock, according to the dress code - a tunic. [9]

Having looked at the orders, one can see that all responsible employees of the Chancellery signed a statement of familiarization with the contents of the order. An integral part of the Chancellery's work was that all departments and desks used the materials of the Chancellery's archive in their activities, but not all officials returned the documents back to the places from which they took them after using them. The Chancellery's Governor considered this a "deviation from the fundamental rule" and on June 17 signed an order assigning the actual state councilor Fedorov the responsibility of "supervising the correct return of archival files." [10]

The Chancellery widely used the practice of accepting and submitting documents when an office official was transferred. Thus, on August 2, 1899, the Chancellery's Governor issued an order according to which, in view of the appointment of retired lieutenant colonel Yartsev as acting head of the Public Library and Museum instead of titular councilor Lidsky, who had been transferred to another department, a commission was established under the chairmanship of an official to strengthen the Main Administration, court councilor Plyat, to accept state funds and documents from Lidsky. First of all, it was necessary to begin checking the monetary reporting and the cash of library deposits and subscriptions, and then, upon completion of the check, to immediately begin handing over books and items to the Museum. The commission also included the office worker Khudoyarkhanov. [11]

The Office could make changes to the traditionally accepted service regime. For example, on November 18, 1898, the Head of the Office issued an order "in view of the significant accumulation of current unexecuted papers in the second section" for the officers of this section to report to evening classes from November 19 until the office work was completely put in order. The Head ordered the head of the section to report on the work done. [12]

Based on the nature of the orders, one can conclude that office work in the Office was not always conducted at a high level. Thus, on May 15, 1900, the Head of the Office issued an order in which he suggested that office clerks submit information on the movement of office work in the sections for each desk on a weekly basis in the approved form. [13]

I would like to point out the order of June 14, 1900. Its essence is that cases considered and initiated by the Governor-General, military governors of regions, individual institutions and individuals, as well as various kinds of petitions, reports and other documents submitted for conclusion during the execution of imposed resolutions were often forwarded in the originals, without making copies of them, which greatly complicated and had an unfavorable effect on the office work of the Chancellery. The departments of the Chancellery were deprived of the necessary reference material, therefore their clerks were asked to take strict control so that exact copies were made for the relevant cases from all papers provided or forwarded in the originals. [14]

In the orders of the Chancellery by the beginning of the 20th century, the names of office workers from among the local population are encountered for the first time. Thus, by order of September 20, 1900, for the diligent service of an office worker who did not have the rank of Khudoyarkhanov, a salary of 360 rubles per year was proposed from October 20, 1900, instead of 240 rubles, which was announced in the Office. [15] Organizational changes were sometimes made in the Office departments. On this issue, for example, an order was issued in the Office on October 6, 1901. Its essence was reduced to the merger of the 4th desk of the Administrative (1st department) of the Office with the 1st desk of the same department, with the subordination of the head of the 4th desk of the provincial secretary Predinsky to the head of the 1st desk Verbovsky. Together with the desk, employees Kostetsky and Lobanov, who were in the Office on a voluntary basis, were appointed under Verbovsky's command. [16]

CONCLUSION

In general, the presented factual data testify to the multifaceted, but little-known side of the activities of the Governor-General's Office in Turkestan.

REFERENCES

1. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, description-35, case-43, sheet 1.
2. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, description-35, case-43, sheets 2-8.
3. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, description-35, case-43, sheet 5.
4. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, description-35, case-43, sheet 6.
5. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, description-35, case-43, sheet 7.
6. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, description-35, case-43, sheet 11.
7. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, description-35, case-43, sheet 14.
8. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, description-35, case-43, sheet 18.
9. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, description-35, case-43, sheet 23.
10. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, description-35, case-43, sheet 24.
11. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, description-35, case-43, sheet 28.
12. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, description-35, case-43, sheet 36.
13. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, description-35, case-43, sheet 49.
14. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, description-35, case-43, sheet 54.
15. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, description-35, case-43, sheet 59.
16. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, description-35, case-43, sheet 84.