

Analysis of the Found New Documents on the “Charter of the Bukhara Gold Mining Company”

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Abstract

Documents on the history of mining and minerals in the khanates of Central Asia are kept in the National Archives of Uzbekistan. In the article, several documents on the history of mining were first published and included in the scientific circulation, and were also purposefully used to clarify the content of the article. The article describes the essence of such documents as the "Charter on the private gold industry in Turkestan" in the late 19th - early 20th centuries and the "Charter of the Bukhara gold mining company" as well as a list of persons who have certificates for gold prospecting in Turkestan, information on the legal framework for regulating activities gold producers.

Key words: *Central Asia, minerals, Bukhara Khanate, Governor-General of Turkestan, charter, private gold industry, mining history, testimony, local industrialists, mining and exploration.*

Introduction

Central Asia has long been a long area with deposits of many natural minerals. Many mining companies are structured to develop the country's natural resources during cooperation in the Turkestan region during the cooperation of the Russian Empire. On the other hand, the acceleration of the country's natural geographic and geological convictions, especially at the end of the XIXth century and the creation of various companies at the beginning of the XXth century, on the other hand, the country's natural resources were seen to be of important interests. However, the mining companies that entered the country tried to import the advanced technologies of the times in this area. Such companies have their own rules, and all issues related to the company's activities are reflected in it.

Literature review

In Central Asia, especially in Turkestan, the main characteristics of the colonial policy of appropriation of the country's natural resources by the governor-general of Turkestan are reflected in the studies, articles and works of N.A. Abdurakhimova [1], Dudakov S.A. [2], Kh.Sh. Avazova [3], Kh. Ziyoev [4], N.U. Musayev [5], M.R. Jabborov [6], N.Yu. Potapova [7], I.N. Jamolhozhi [8] and others. Kh.Sh. Avazova examined the process of development of banks and firms in Turkestan, their share and joint stock companies were studied by the importance of its activities. N.U. Musayev scientifically analyzed the complex and controversial processes of the formation and development of industrial production in Turkestan and its position in the socio-economic life of the country.

The research work also touches upon the issues of industrialization of production. Jabborov M.R. also cites information in his research that, in the Fergana Valley, the mining industry also provides for the activities of joint-stock companies, as well as the oil industry. N.Yu. Potapova's research is devoted to a parable about the history of business in Turkestan, its formation,

development and function, in particular, the formation of the private sector in the mining industry. In the studies of I.N. Jamolhozhy provided the history of the formation and development of the oil industry, oil mines, oil production methods, national traditions of oil producers, oil inflows and colonial policies, the influence of foreign oil companies and their positive and negative aspects.

Research Metodology

The article is covered on the principles of generally accepted historical methods, retrospective analysis, content analysis, comparative analysis, consistency, comparative, consistent, it has a scientific analysis of the role and importance of the history of national and universal values in international relations in the development of new Uzbekistan.

Analysis and results

In the Charter for mining by the founder of this company, it is reflected in the degree of mineral resources, territory and size, purpose, rights and obligations of mining. The first information about the charter of mining and mineral resources extraction in Central Asia and the companies involved in their sale, during our research, came to light from 1870. This is a new charter to "permit the production of private gold in the General Governor's Territory of Turkestan"[9]. The fact that the word "new" has been added to this statute, it can be understood that in this area it can be concluded that there was regulation on this issue even before 1870.

One of the many gold mining areas was the territory of the Bukhara Khanate. A special document was also adopted to regulate the production of private gold in the Bukhara Khanate. This document is called "on the production of gold in the Bukhara Khanate" [10] and was drawn up on December 18-31, 1891.

According to the official statement of the Russian political agent in Bukhara, all people who visited Bukhara with the aim of appropriating mineral resources asked for a twelve-month seasonal period, permission from the country of the khan's government to produce, as a result of which their proposals were postponed by a political agency.

Only along with the results of the statement filed on December 7, respected retired lieutenant Bobozhko, Mr. Sedan applied for permission in order to conduct prospecting and exploration work and excavate for minerals at his own expense[11].

The next document addresses the authorized authoritative representative of the Bukhara Khanate from the diplomatic agency of the Russian emperor in Bukhara, the next document contains the statements of retired lieutenant Fyodor Leonich Bobozhko and Georgy Stepanovich Sedan. The content of this statement was as follows, *"My trusted representative, in general, the Bukhara Khanate would like to search for useful minerals, therefore, in the valleys of the Vakhsh river and in other places located on the territory of the khanate, for gold prospecting, exploration and prospecting, as well as the right to use mines, it asks you to obtain permission from the government Bukhara. After examining the necessary conditions, my trusted representative wants to obtain permission to search for mineral deposits and to process ore", - so he expressed his opinion*[12].

If you pay attention to the permission of the association of gold mining was issued to a former military man, through his representative in Bukhara, the legal status of prospecting and exploration work, mining of gold and other ores is reflected. In Bukhara, Russian industrialists point out that private gold miners, privileges for their companies and convenience were much higher. Even the local administration provides for the provision of various assistance to the citizens of this gold producer. Consequently, Russian industrialists for a certain fee carried out searches for gold, minerals and exploration work in the territory of the Bukhara Khanate. Colonial

officials in the country have postponed other appeals to gold mining, believing that it is the basis of Russian investment that needs to be supported for capital to enter, given the colonial funds to expand the government's effect. When checking to determine the quality and quantity of fossil resources, paragraph 4 of the document indicated the fact that the Bukhara government should not impose payments on prospecting resources and exploration work and includes the formation of support for an independent administration. In 1891, the statement by colonial state representatives may have been triggered by the fact that the "mining regulations and regulation of private production" were not formed on the latter image.

In general, in the Turkestan country there were many societies specializing in mining in the Bukhara Khanate. One of them is "the Bukhara Gold Producer Society".

Another document stored in the Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a document dated March 12, 1904, as well as a document "on the approval of the Charter of the Bukhara Gold Producer Society"[13].

Part 1 of the draft charter states that the company was established to process and develop gold deposits in the Bukhara Khanate in accordance with the permitting certificate No. 131-144 issued on April 14, 1903, by agreement between the Political Agency and the Bukhara government[14].

13 permissive documents are attached to the draft charter. In accordance with the decisions on gold mining in the Bukhara Khanate, only the persons indicated in these certificates were allowed to search for gold deposits.

Some of the certificates contained conditions such as Certificate No. 143 issued to Nikolayev, which gave him the right to search for gold in the valley of the Dendan-Shekenskaya river, provided that Nikolayev never approached the village or cemetery with workers closer than 300 yards, and more receipts of written commitments of the local population, which must be issued and submitted to the Political Agency approved by the Government of Bukhara. Entrepreneurs will be monitored for compliance with these conditions, and they will be granted the right to mine gold and develop deposits, and even the right to prospect and explore.

Based on the above, the draft charter of the established society was first discussed in detail and approved with the approval of the lord (meaning the Governor-General of Turkestan - S.T.). The founders of the company strengthen their rights in accordance with the "Decree on gold mining in the Bukhara Khanate", receive confirming certificates and undertake to comply with the conditions specified in the certificates, and thus have the right to search for gold deposits and use mines, and for this to obtain the relevant documents. Appendices in the document: a) draft charter, b) explanatory letter, c) 13 permitted documents, d) decision signed by Lieutenant General N.I. Ivanov (Governor-General of Turkestan N.I. Ivanov (1901-1904) - S.T.). Indicated as the compiler of the paper collection: Lieutenant Colonel Koishevsky, head of department[15]. From this document it is known that on March 12, 1904, the "Charter of the Bukhara Gold Mining Company" was approved, founded by G. Kosinsky and I. Romber. The activities of this society are aimed at the discovery and exploration of gold deposits in the valley of the Dendan-Sheken river on the territory of the Bukhara Khanate and adjacent territories, as well as the use of these deposits, that is, the organization of gold mining and trade. This means that the company has amalgamated several certified gold mining groups. As stated in the charter, it gives the right to prospect for gold deposits in the described territories of the Bukhara Khanate. If such certificates are issued to holders of cultural lands in the foothills of the valley, the holders of such certificates must undertake a written commitment not to touch these cultural lands while working. The charter

states that members of the Bukhara Gold Mining Company should never approach a village or cemetery with their workers closer than 300 fathoms, and that a written statement of commitment must be issued to the local population. Company members were concerned that the Bukhara government had set a fee for prospectors and researchers to check all minerals accidentally mined in the exploration process to determine their quality and quantity, but such payments were made to the Bukhara government from the moment the mines began to be mined. From the issuance of a special certificate for the extraction of deposits, it can be seen that from that time on, private gold miners had to pay a special fee to the treasury of the Bukhara government in accordance with the established procedure.

List of persons who received permission to prospect for gold in Turkestan[16].

№	Authorization Holder Name	Date of issue of the permit	Permission number
1	Orsk merchant of the 1st guild Stepan Ivanovich Nazarov	1894 May 30	№A. 3760.
2	Vladislav Vikentievich Poklevsky-Kazel, Chief of Staff of the Guards Cavalry	1894 May 30	№A. 3759.
3	Gredensky Guards Hussar Regiment, Lenb Headquarters Captain Vasily Alexandrovich Sheremetov	1894 May 4	№A. 3872.
4	Yegor Vasiliev Kotov, a private in the reserve, a citizen of the district of the peasant village of the Chinaz region.	1895 May 15/16	№A. 3383.
5	Lieutenant Colonel Ilya Minovich Yanushchev	1895 May 8/9	№ A 3385.
6	Lieutenant Miral Minovich Yanushchev	1896 June 19	№A 4792.
7	Junior doctor of the 10th Turkestan line battalion Asaskr Ivan Gosparovich Gaidamovich	1896 August 2/3	№A 5071.
8	Aristocrat Stanislav Fedorovich Nikolaev	1896 August 2/3	№A. 5070.
9	Prince Grigory Grigorievich Lobanov Rostovsky	1896 August 22	№A 5454
10	Pharmacist (drug seller) of the secretary Metleevna to his wife Krause	1897 May 30/31	№A4190.
11	Provincial Secretary Gustav Gustavovich Emerin	1897 June 13/14	№A 5469.
12	Mart Gegumhvnu Emirin, continuer of the aristocratic generation	1897 June 13/14	№A 5469
13	Namangan merchant of the temporary 2nd guild Alexander Lvovich Chernyavsky	1898 April 29	№A 2929.
14	The representative of the college Nikolay Venyaminovich Astashev.	1898 March 16/17	№ A 2058.
15	Alexey Lukhich Rizhzhstvensky - the person in charge of college records	1898 March 31	№A 2426.
16	Enisey Muganin Ilya Vasilievich	1898 March 16/17	№A 2052.

	Shchukun		
17	State Counselor Danilov Osip Alexandrovich	1898 March 23/24	№ A 2267.
18	Acting State Councilor Danilov Vignod Alexandrovich	1898 March 23/24	№A 2269.
19	Honorary Citizen Danilov Inakhtid Alexandrovich	1898 March 23/24	№A 2271.
20	Prince's wife Maria Feodorovna Lobanovsky Rosrovsky	1898 June 22/23	№A 3968.
21	Reserve Private Andrey Erofn Zetov	1898 June 12/13	№ A 6658.
22	Honorary Citizen Romanov Vasily Petrovich	1898 September 18/19	№ A. 6898.
23	Sayid Buraniddin Shamansur-Shaev, resident of Namangan	1898 September 30	№ A. 7333.
24	Stepan Firka Tikhkunov, resident of Margilan	1898 September 30	№ A. 7342.
25	Nikolay Kanstantinovich Romanov	1898 October 9	№ A 7611.
26	Andzhroskiy Pavlevna Ugreshenova, wife of the dismissed second-in-command	1898 October 19	№ A 7959.
27	Secretary of the College Pavel Winter Fyodor Wilhelmovich Foss	1899 March 30	№ A. 2785.
28	Reserve Private Yanov Msvivnev Finnovich	1899 January 2	№ A 83.
29	Boatswain of the 2nd Turkestan line Lieutenant Anatoly Mispofayev,	1899 January 26	№ A. 924.
30	Poruchek's wife Osatistic Matsevich Temofeeva,	1899 January 26	№ A 925.
31	Executive State Counselor Viktor Alekseevich Spegov	1899 February 18	№A 1588.
32	Olga Fedorovich Spegova, wife of state adviser Prince Nadvezyan	1899 February 18	№A 1589.
33	Aristocrat Grigory Lbinov Stasov, resident of the Namangan district of the Fergana region	1899 February 18	№A 1590.
Along the Lovdan tributary of the Kosan River, 20 versts from the village of Kasan, and along the course of the Naryn River, the path passed 5 versts below the Pitarsky district, that is, to the courtyard of the Nevipov house, where gold could be mined.			

The permits issued for gold exploration on this list include the names of the owners, the permit number and gold mining is permitted, mainly in areas along the Kason and Naryn rivers.

In the Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the "Fund of the Governor General of Turkestan" documents are stored in the following content.

Governor-General of Turkestan K.R. Kaufman (1867-1881) On August 18, 1870, the Military Governor of the Syrdarya region was given a decree on the following new legal basis,

which was referred to as "Permission on the basis of a new charter for the extraction of private gold in the territory of the Governor-General of Turkestan"[2]. That is, according to him, the State Council, in the neighboring state economy and legislative institutions, the Ministry of Finance and Justice considered the draft "New decree on the extraction of private gold", on the basis of the new decree they decided to allow gold mining in the following regions: Amu Darya and Primorskaya, and also on the territory of the Governor-General of Turkestan.

After the formation of Russian industrialists in the territory of the Governor-General of Turkestan, despite a number of advanced shifts in the mining industry, new scaling sections began to quickly disappear instead of appearing, but I want to put an end to this.

Many Russian industrialists have been involved in obtaining gold on the basis of permissible certificates without scientific information about the mining area. They lost their way in the country, observing only the work of the local population and stopped in busy places, and sometimes, just in case, took places for themselves, they functioned in these places without applying for a job. (46 pages)

I cannot allow some people to work ineffectively, wanting to develop the mining industry in the region, and I also need to accept the fact that, despite the fact that the local methods of processing metal processes were very rude, but independently developed, they bring people some income and help the discovery prey in more distant fields.

Therefore, Your Highness (meaning the military governor of the Syrdarya region - S.T.) with the following conditions, I now ask you to testify:

1. An industrialist with authorized information, in accordance with the rules specified here, to the local administrative heads of the intention to search described in the search for gold sand and prospecting exploration, ore and coal mines, as indicated in Chapter 2 of the approved Charter "On the extraction of Gold" adopted on May 24, 1870 year (June 5) must indicate a written statement.

2. For the initial exploration from the marked territory along the river, the banks of which are 5 versts, for the extraction of gold sand, ore and coal mines, 1 square of versts should be taken into account.

3. In the area occupied for these purposes, the account must be posted at the designated and endpoints of the specified field.

4. If the area has been declared an area of missing minerals, the constructed columns are removed from the site, and if the industrialist finds a new mine and wants to conduct prospecting and exploration work in the future, then he submits an application to the county administration and replaces the area of the exploration area.

5. The applicant, within three months from the date of the application, will have to apply for a special certificate for prospecting and exploration in the mountain zone or water banks to me and other officials in my subordination or higher officials in order to publish it in the "**Bulletin Turkestan**".

6. Those who work without certificates for prospecting and are searching for minerals, prospecting and prospecting for coal and gold deposits on state lands are fined three hundred rubles.

7. After conducting search work in the field, the perpetrators are fined fifty rubles for each post for not cleaning and not warning.

In addition to the draft "Charter on gold mining", I urge His Majesty to write a letter to the heads of the district announcing to the industrialists:

1. When an industrialist submits an application, according to his concept, certain symptoms should be described in detail about the identification of mines on a specific land.

2. From the date of submission of the application, the industrialist will also receive a period of a year for the last search, after which, if he encounters difficulties, he will give up claims for the extraction of the sold mining products.

3. Within one year, from the date of the appeal, it is necessary to study the mine in such a way that it is possible to create a plan for the future, it will be considered by the Council of Mines.

4. Since the locals have been there since early times, in addition to gold mining, they can freely mine other ore mining and metal processing. If the situation calls for it, bans on the extraction of mine products can be announced by the county governors by the local industrialist.

5. Russian industrialists, the processing of mines of gold sands, the search and finds of ore and coal mines, are carried out on the basis of the draft "Decree of gold mining" approved by the State Council (June 5) on May 24, 1870.

Adjutant General von Kaufmann 1

Chancery clerk, his assistant - camera-cadet - signature (E. Savenkov)[3]. According to the analysis of this document, in the Amu Darya and Primorskaya, as well as the Governor-General of Turkestan, the "Approved Charter for the extraction of private gold" in the territory of the Governor-General of Turkestan, was approved in 1870 on May 24 (June 5). The regulation confirms that it itself has a colonial character and paragraphs in the text. That is, as shown in paragraph 4, local residents were imposed bans on gold mining. In some cases, in some areas, on the basis of the permission of the head of the county, if we focus on the proposal - "If the situation requires, bans on the extraction of mine products can be declared by the governors of the county, some regions, also for mining minerals and ore metals. It can be understood that such prohibitions are communicated through the local administration. The statutory document has created wider opportunities, especially for "Russian industrialists". Although the government of Russia believed that the local methods of metal processing by the local population were very rude, but developed in an independent way, they correctly realized that they would bring people a certain income and help to open distant mines. Colonial officials do not deny the fact that the advantages of certain methods of the population when processing traditional metal, focuses on the fact that the population is well aware of the regional potential of the country.

This process requires a serious characterization of trade relations and full political support, as well as support from potential capital holders in our sphere of influence. This brings the wild mountainous part of Bukhara closer to our official sphere of influence on our population.

The disadvantages of the citizen Sedan's proposal make him a monopoly economic entity, as indicated in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this proposal.

These items can be excluded as an exception, given that the "Regulation on gold mining and regulation of private production" is not finalized taking into account local conditions, and also manages a project to supply the mining industry on the lands of Turkestan.

I present a copy of Mr. Sedan's statement to His Excellency (the current Governor-General of Turkestan - A.V. Verevsky (1889-1898) - S.T.) and I have the honor to ask you to contact the Government of Bukhara and satisfy the request in it. The signature of the political agent P. Lassar[5].

The following document addresses the authorized authoritative representative of the Bukhara Khanate from the diplomatic agency of the Russian emperor in Bukhara, the following document contains statements by retired lieutenant Fyodor Leonich Bobozhko and Georgy

Stepanovich Sedan. The content of this statement was as follows, *“My trusted representative, in general, the Bukhara Khanate would like to search for useful minerals, therefore, in the valleys of the Vakhsh river and in other places located on the territory of the khanate, for gold prospecting, exploration and prospecting, as well as the right to use mines, it asks you to obtain permission from the government Bukhara. After examining the necessary conditions, my trusted representative wants to obtain permission to search for mineral deposits and to process ore”, - thus he expressed his opinion.*

If, according to this application, in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Russia, he can be provided with a land plot for residence or other needs, if he wants to pay off the owner's property, if these settlements are located on land, they belong to the government and are coordinated with the provinces.

I will describe in detail the work on prospecting for gold in the valley of the Vakhsh river:

1. The Agency must ensure that prospecting and exploration activities are not confidential to local authorities, that anyone can participate in such activities, and that the trustee is authorized by the state or the owner of the property to carry out various drilling activities for the purpose of exploration and extraction of minerals.

2. When conducting prospecting and exploration works, associations should, with the assistance of local authorities, use property, safety rules if the search cannot be successful.

3. The Bukhara government will not allow other people to work for the same purpose while my confidant's trust group is exploring the deposits in the area. In order to avoid disagreements with my proxy, the association will follow the application procedure, each time informing the local authorities in which direction and in which direction the search should go.

4. All minerals, accidentally extracted in the course of exploration, should not be subject to fees levied by the government of Bukhara from prospectors and geological prospectors when checking them in order to determine their quality and quantity. Such payments in favor of the Bukhara government have existed since the beginning of mining.

5. It would be an advance for me if the mines were processed and then exploited, and after making a statement to the ruler of Bukhara through the Imperial Diplomatic Agency, the government should not prevent my trustee from volunteering here. My trustee will oversee the cultivation of the excavated land by the person who will hand over the land to the local authorities at the start of the excavation. In turn, the trustee or his representative will start working on the development of the field in accordance with the instructions.

6. All applications concerning mines are accepted for use only by my authorized representative, and no other applications for processing ore specified in this area can be accepted by the Governor of Bukhara while my trustee is working in this area.

7. When work on the site stops for any reason or due to the fact that the area is considered poor, my authorized representative must notify the government of Bukhara, and only after that the territory is considered unoccupied.

8. During the mining process, the gold collected every day should be measured, and the amount of gold found recorded and recorded in a book covered with leather. The gold should be placed in a container in a bag. A leather book and a gold container (mug) must be certified by the seal and signature of the diplomatic body of the Bukhara government.

9. The total amount of gold received is determined in the presence of an authorized representative of the Bukhara government in the Diplomatic Agency, collected at a certain period of time, stored in containers, and the amount of payment in favor of the ruler of Bukhara is

determined.

10. Payment for the amount of gold will be made in favor of the ruler of Bukhara.

The document is certified by the signature of the applicant [6].

On March 12, 1904, an appeal was sent to the head of the Ministry of Finance, which said: "At the same time, returning the reply letters dated December 3, 1904, I would like to inform Your Excellency" that, in view of the above, I find it difficult to give an introduction to the draft charter Bukhara gold mining enterprise.

Part 1 of the draft charter states that the company was created for the development and operation of gold deposits in the Bukhara Khanate in accordance with the permitting certificate No. 131-144, issued on April 14, 1903, by agreement between the Political Agency and the Bukhara government. Of the 13 permitted certificates attached to the draft law, if you count from No. 131 to 144, No. 135 for information, there should have been 14 types of certificates before - all of them are attached, although they are not clearly indicated; the draft shows that everything meets the requirements of the Resolution. In Articles 5 and 6 of the Resolution, decisions on gold mining in the Bukhara Khanate confirm that only the persons indicated in these certificates were allowed to search for gold deposits.

Subsequently, at the request of the Resolution, the location for exploration, development and operation of deposits was approved by the persons in accordance with Articles 14, 15, 16 and 18 of this Resolution.

According to the decision, the previous correspondence is not reflected in these certificates.

In addition, ten of the 13 types of permits mentioned above stipulate certain conditions. Entrepreneurs are only given the right to carry out personal checks if they are complied with.

Firstly, №131, 132, 139 gives the right to engage in exploration and production of gold deposits in the areas indicated in the certificates, but only if the persons who have been issued certificates refuse to work on the basis of a voluntary agreement with local artisans working at this address in according to article 35. This agreement must be approved by the Government of Bukhara and approved by the Political Agency;

Secondly, Certificates Nos. 133, 134, 136, 141 and 142 give the right to search for gold deposits in the areas indicated in them, if these certificates are issued to the owners of cultural lands in the foothills of the valley. Written commitments on the optimality of cultural lands, and these documents must be approved by the government of Bukhara and submitted to the Political Agency;

Thirdly, some of the certificates contained conditions such as Certificate No. 143 issued to Nikolaev, which gave him the right to search for gold in the valley of the Dendan-Shekenskaya River, provided that Nikolaev never approached the village or cemetery with workers closer than 300 sazhen, as well as receipts of written obligations of the local population, which must be issued and submitted to the Political Agency approved by the Government of Bukhara. Entrepreneurs will be monitored for compliance with these conditions, and they will be granted the right to mine gold and develop deposits, and even the right to prospect and explore.

Based on the above, the draft charter of the established society was first discussed in detail and approved with the approval of the lord (meaning the Governor-General of Turkestan - S.T.). The founders of the company strengthen their rights in accordance with the "Decree on gold mining in the Bukhara Khanate", receive confirming certificates and undertake to comply with the conditions specified in the certificates, and thus have the right to search for gold deposits and use mines, and for this to obtain the relevant documents. Appendices in the document: a) draft charter,

b) explanatory letter, c) 13 permitted documents, d) decision signed by Lieutenant General N.I. Ivanov. (Governor-General of Turkestan N.I. Ivanov (1901-1904) - S.T.). Indicated as the compiler of the paper collection: Lieutenant Colonel Koishevsky, head of department[8].

Plenipotentiary of the Department of Trade and Industry of the Ministry of Finance, Appeal of the Governor of the Ministry of Finance to the Governor-General of Turkestan, document No. 2464. Documented February 29, 1904. According to the content of the document, "According to documentary correspondence No. 45 of December 10 last year, G. Kosinsky and I. Romber applied for permission to create a joint-stock company with the name " Bukhara Gold Mining Company "and, on the basis of the draft charter presented by him, issued certificates for the right to use gold deposits in the Bukhara Khanate No. 131-144.

His Excellency (Governor-General of Turkestan - N.I. Ivanov (1901-1904) - S.T.) for detailed consideration of the draft charter, first of all, it is advisable to invite the founders of the company to monitor compliance with the conditions specified in the permits issued to them and the corresponding articles of the decree on gold mining in the Bukhara Khanate. Thus, they strengthen their right to develop their gold deposits and receive the relevant documents confirming this.

Now the founders of the joint-stock company have applied to the Ministry of Finance with an additional proposal to obtain permission to create a company called Bukhara Gold Mining Company. However, the founders agreed to transfer only four of them, not all permits available in the community.

Documents numbered 133, 137, 138 and 144, in which all the necessary formalities are observed; after receiving the previously cultivated land at the gold deposits mentioned in this data, the founders explain that, having received the permitted information, they have the right to receive land plots, but from the moment they receive the cultivated land, their owners must bear the final payment costs; Consequently, it was necessary to study in detail the declared places only after the formation of the society and select the most suitable part of them, but before the formation of the society it was practically ineffective to spend more money on exploration and pay the fee established by the government.

In presenting this proposal to the Charter and attaching other documents, I would like to ask Your Excellency to humbly express his opinion on this application, express his opinion without refusal and return the submitted documents. " At the end of the document, the head of the Ministry of Finance (confirmed by his signature), but without a name[9].

Conclusion & Recommendations

Thus, new information was revealed about the history of mining, stored in the National Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan. From the documents revealed, it is known that permits for the extraction of minerals in the country are issued mainly for a period of two years, most of which are issued to citizens, aristocrats, military men and their families holding influential positions in the state. It turned out that the indigenous peoples who were allowed to mine the mines were in short supply, and most of them were ethnic Russians. There is even a policy of banning the mining of certain precious metals for the local population.

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