

## HISTORICAL AND SOURCE STUDY ANALYSIS OF MATERIALS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN TURKESTAN

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The article is devoted to the source study of the history of Turkestan, in which historical documents of the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries are studied. The main theme is the scientific analysis of the process of historical formation of the court of the governor-general of Turkestan.

**Keywords:** Turkestan, governorship, military ministry, office work, source studies.

### INTRODUCTION

The history of Turkestan in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries is associated with a new state entity – the Turkestan Governorate General, headed by Russian imperial laws and consisting exclusively of military personnel. According to the laws of the Russian Empire No. 44844 of July 15, 1867, announced by the Ministry of War "On the establishment of the Turkestan military district", it is stated that "affairs on the civil administration of this army are carried out in the Chancellery for military-people's administration under the Governor-General." [1] The concept and term "Chancery" was new for the peoples of the Turkestan region, but in terms of the content of the work carried out by the Chancellery, they are found in the history of the region in the historical past. Thus, according to the famous Uzbek orientalist Isakov M.M., who studied the history of written monuments, "during the era of the Assyrian Kingdom, along with cuneiform writing, the Aramaic Chancellery operated here and the Aramaic Chancellery spread from Egypt to North-West India and Central Asia, Mesopotamia and Transcaucasia." [2]

### MAIN PART

The famous Russian scholar Dyakonov I.M., writes about the ancient historical roots of the Chancellery: "In the middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, the Parthian kings conquered Babylonia, and the scribes of the Parthian chanceries entered into business contact with the Babylonian scribes." [3] Doctor of Historical Sciences Abdurakhimova N.A., mentions the name of the chancery as "Makhkama", although in some other sources it is translated as "Devonkhona". The concept and definition of "makhkama" completely coincides with the content of the work performed by the chancery in the Turkestan Governorate General. [4]

For a historical retrospective of the formation and continuity of the methods of office work of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General, it is necessary to familiarize oneself with many legislative sources of the Russian Empire, because the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General as an executive body of colonial power in the region had only the name "Turkestan", otherwise the Chancellery worked like all other provincial institutions of the empire. In many Russian sources, Turkestan is mentioned as an outskirts. [5]

Therefore, the historical roots of the Chancellery are found in the sources of Russian statehood and law. Accordingly, for a correct presentation of the structure of the Chancellery of the Governor-General in Turkestan, an analysis of the structure of a number of state institutions of the Russian Empire is necessary. In the history of Russia, chanceries existed before Peter I, and they were called palace tiuns, Prikazy, etc. Under Peter I, his own Chancellery began to be called the Cabinet of the Imperial Majesty, which existed until 1917. [6]

There is no precise information regarding the establishment of the Cabinet. The historical literature available as a source allows us to speak of the beginning of the activities of the Emperor's Cabinet in 1704. For example, in the Decree of August 12, 1724, the Cabinet supervised the collection of salt in the state for the maintenance of the Chancellery, but after the death of Peter I, the Decree of September 7, 1726 was issued, according to which governors and commanders of troops were to report on all new and important matters to the Emperor's Cabinet. Special couriers sent with reports to the Supreme Privy Council or the Senate were to first appear in the Cabinet. [7]

This body of the Russian autocrats was called so until 1812, and then was renamed the Chancellery of the Emperor. It was not a state body, but, being with the emperor, it had a significant influence on the work of other state bodies. The Chancellery was in charge of matters subject to the highest consideration. The Chancellery was subordinate only to the Emperor and acted in his name. At the end of January 1826, the Chancellery was reorganized and divided into two departments.

The first department carried out general control over the organization of civil service and its passage by officials, the appointment of senior officials, the establishment of the conditions of their service, etc. The second department was entrusted with the codification of legislative acts of the empire. On July 3, 1826, the famous third department was created, which was in charge of administrative supervision and headed the affairs of political investigation. All heads of the three departments bore the title of adjutant general, the heads of local departments were staff officers. This department was considered the "knightly department". Due to their uniform and ability to carefully keep their secrets, they were called the "blue department". [8]

The division of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General into departments and desks was based on the historical experience of the Emperor's Own Chancellery. In addition to this Chancellery, there were a number of other organizations that, when in contact with the documents of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General, are encountered under such names as: the Governing Senate, the State Chancellery, the Department of Heraldry, etc. One of the organizations that existed for more than two centuries was the Governing Senate.

The Decree of the Governing Senate of March 27, 1711 established the structure of the Chancellery of the Senate and the division of office work issues into desks. The first desk was called secret, under the leadership of two sub-clerks was to: make and store copies of all decrees and letters of the Tsar sent to the Senate on these decrees; collect and store letters and other documents that will be received by the Senate from the heads of institutions; letters from all governors, formal replies, briefings; all ambassadors, to be in charge of sending letters from the Senate to the Tsar and the aforementioned officials on "the most urgent matters," to collect income and expenditure and other records from the provinces, to be in charge of foreign affairs; to collect and store all original sentences and decrees of the Senate and to provide copies of them to other countries; to collect and store all cases by dates and months, to bind them into books annually, to keep a register of all cases. [9]

The second table was called the Prikaznyy (order) table, and was supposed to: be in charge of the execution of the decrees and sentences of the Senate; to oversee the activities of military orders and relations with other provinces. The third table was called the Provincial Povitiya Tables, for the management of the provinces. The fourth table was called the Discharge Table, and remained on the same basis. [10]

By the Decree of the Senate of February 19, 1719, on the organization of the Chancellery of the Senate following the example of the collegiums, clerks were renamed secretaries, and sub-clerks were renamed clerks, and the staff of the chancery was established. The decree provided for two secretaries who should manage affairs in the collegiums, a third secretary for foreign affairs, and the order desk was authorized. [11]

On January 30, 1720, the Senate issued a Decree on the duties of the registrar, actuary, clerks, and archivists in the Senate. According to the Decree of the Senate of July 5, 1721, all royal decrees received in the collegiums and chanceries had to be submitted to the Senate for "approval", where decrees signed by the entire Senate were approved and recorded in the book "authentic", after which the Decrees could be published and must be executed. [12]

The Office of the Turkestan Governor-General in its activities constantly referred to the above-mentioned Decrees of the Senate, and in determining many provisions of office work and office workers always relied on the decision of the Senate. In addition, the Office directly refers to the decision of the State Council and the State Chancellery. The State Chancellery of the State Council of the Russian Empire existed in 1810-1917. It was established as a structural subdivision of the State Council by the manifesto "Formation of the State Council", issued on January 1, 1810. [13]

According to the manifesto, the State Chancellery was headed by the State Secretary and his deputy (then they were called comrade). The Chancellery was divided into departments, each headed by a State Secretary. At the time of the formation of the State Chancellery, there were departments: laws, military department, civil affairs, state economy, Code of Laws, which corresponded to the four departments of the State Council and the commission for drafting laws, as well as a department for the affairs of the State Secretary and archives. Subsequently, the number of departments changed in accordance with the changes in the structure of the State Council. For example, after the transformation of the latter in 1906, the Chancellery was formed by departments of personnel and general affairs, the first for legislative affairs, the second for matters of legislation, finance, general assembly, Code of Laws and departments that managed the affairs of two special offices.

All matters requiring consideration in the State Council passed through the State Chancellery. They were received in the name of the Secretary of State and, after determining whether the case was subject to the jurisdiction of the State Council, they were distributed to the appropriate departments of the Chancellery for preparation for consideration in the appropriate departments of the State Council. Cases were reported at department meetings by state secretaries or their assistants, and at the General Meeting of the Council – by the state secretary or their comrades. In addition to preparing cases for hearing, the State Chancellery was engaged in the preparation of the minutes of department meetings and the general meeting, as well as compiling extracts from them for the emperor. [14]

The State Chancellery occupied one of the key positions in the administrative apparatus of governance in the Russian Empire. It is necessary to mention the names of the state secretaries who worked during the period of the formation and existence of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General:

1. Prince Sergei Nikolaevich Urusov – 1865-1867
2. Dmitry Martynovich Selsky – 1867-1878
3. Egor Abramovich Peretz – 1878-1883
4. Alexander Alexandrovich Polovtsev – 1883-1892
5. Nikolai Valerievich Muravyov – 1897-1894
6. Vyacheslav Konstantinovich Plevé – 1894-1902
7. Vladimir Nikolaevich Kokovtsev – 1902-1904
8. Baron Yuri Alexandrovich Ikskul von Gildenbandt – 1904-1909
9. Alexander Alexandrovich Makarov – 1909-1911
10. Sergei Efimovich Kryzhanovsky – 1911-1917. [15]

The Office of the Turkestan Governor-General in its activities often sent relevant documents to the Department of Heraldry of the Senate. The Heraldry Office, Heraldry was supposed to be in charge of matters concerning noble dignity. Thus, according to the decree of the Senate of April 1, 1755, all local institutions were supposed to submit information about accepted and dismissed officials from the nobility. Later, this provision would become the basis for the annual Address Calendars, which the Chancellery was supposed to submit to the Heraldry Office. [16]

Changes and additions to the duties of the Heraldry determined the main scope of the activities of this department. It was in charge of: 1) the production of charters and diplomas for various ranks and dignity, as well as the composition and approval of coats of arms; 2) promotion to ranks for length of service in all places of government administration, the issuance of patents for ranks and the storage of service lists; 3) the determination, transfer and dismissal of officials. Of these provisions, the second provision is the most suitable for the activities of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General. The third provision was under the jurisdiction of the Turkestan Governor-General, but documents for it were prepared directly in the Chancellery. As for the first provision, some of them were carried out in Turkestan, for example, the issuance of certificates of promotion to ranks.

Knowledge of the general provision "On the clerical order" and the course of affairs can be considered useful. The commission for drawing up the general provision was established by the Decree of November 14, 1784. The commission was to draw up a single provision "regarding the clerical order and the general course of affairs", taking into account the information requested on this issue from the governors-general. It was assumed that until the publication of the full form, all clerical papers submitted from petitions on claims and other cases would be written as complaints or petitions. Instead of the most humble slave, it was proposed to sign simply: most humble or loyal subject. The Office of the Turkestan Governor-General relied on this provision when formalizing office work. [17]

Familiarization with the archival documents of the chancelleries gives grounds to assert that the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General combines in its activities: 1) division into departments, as in His Own Imperial Chancellery; 2) division of departments into desks – borrowed from the Chancellery of the Governing Senate; 3) methods of work for preparing materials for the Chancellery from desks to departments, further hearing of special reports on the Chancellery are borrowed from the State Chancellery, the State Council. Therefore, the above historical sources in the form of various Senate decrees and other materials on activities became the basis for the work of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General. Office work is the main activity of the Chancellery. Office work materials

are the main type of historical sources, the function of which is the documentary servicing of management systems in the conditions of the Turkestan Governor-General's administration.

During the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, office work was conducted in the system of the state apparatus, in the example of Turkestan, this is in the Office of the Governor-General. The office documentation of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General's Office significantly exceeds the materials of other organizations in the region in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries in terms of the number of materials, and it has been preserved in the best possible way thanks to the archival activities of the Office itself. The office documents of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General are a type of historical sources. The versatility of these sources indicates that the cause-and-effect relationships in these sources are clearly traced. For example, at the time of the beginning of the office work of the Office of the Governor-General in 1867-1868, it is incomparable with the office work after the adoption of the Regulation on the Administration of the Turkestan Territory in 1886.

Therefore, during the activities of the Turkestan Governor-General, new divisions arose, they in turn developed new types of office work of the Office of the Governor-General. For example, the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General combined the management of civil affairs in the Turkestan Military District. Also the functions of the Office of the Military-People's Administration of the Turkestan Governor-General and directly as the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General. Therefore, the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General combines the functions of three institutions of the region. Here we can also add that from 1887 to 1917. The Head of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General was also the Head of the Office of the Council of the Turkestan Governor-General. This suggests that these factors create the need to process the quantitatively significantly increased and more complex documentation in the Office. They influenced the organization of documents and the system of types of documentation. For example, one of the forms of office work was the transition from a columnar form to a notebook, the fixing of a form, the use of various document forms. [18]

## **CONCLUSION**

When examining the documents of the Chancellery of the Governor-General, one can notice a complete coincidence of the methods of office work and their characteristics in the Central State Institutions of the Russian Empire. There is little that is distinctive and inherent to the conditions of the Turkestan region, which proves the perception of this region as the outskirts of the Empire. This article attempts to establish the historical roots of the office work of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General. The wide involvement of Russian publications was a necessary source study procedure for identifying the targeted activities of the colonial body in Turkestan and they represent a source of social information from the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

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