

The Findings Of The Governors Of The Turkestan General-Governor's Office

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Abstract: History of Turkestan in the second half of the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century was the actual and scientific investigative problem. The main factor in learning this epoch was that the territory of the country was occupied by the Russian Empire and general imperial rules of the government which was in operation were maintained throughout the country on the whole space of Central Asia. The methods of regulation were carried out in two directions: military and civilian. In written sources they are identified as military and democratic governance.

For the complete exploration of the essence of the colonial management, we need to study and learn the main sources of information, in which the main dominant materials of the office work was chancellery of Turkestan general governorship.

The article is devoted to the history of the ruling chancellery of the general governorship, which ruled the whole process of the chancellery work in provision of the executive power in Turkestan. The main sources are the materials of the fund “I-1” of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Chronological frame captures the period from 1867 to 1917.

Keywords: Turkestan, general – governorship, chancellery, ruler, administrative workers, biography data, sources

Introduction

The General-Governor’s Office was regarded as an engine in the system of national and military Department of Turkestan General-Governors, colonial body, while its governors were considered as brain trust.

According to the Regulation of Code of Laws for civil services from 1895, which kept article’ version No169 of previous years, it was decreed the following: “.....military officials were permitted to work....for all administrative positions in Turkestan Region” (Svod ustavov o slujbe grajdanskoy, 1895).

By following the strict requirements of the law and military regulations defined by all the service of the Turkestan serving civil parts were in the military ranks. The execution of civil performing duties by the military specialists was the main distinctive part of activity in the offices in the other regions of Russian Empire. For this reason, specific

knowledge and circumstantiation of the main duties of military specialists in civil service is a priority task within the investigation.

The duties of the Office' governor first were formulated in Regulation "On the control of Turkestan region during the year of 1866". According to this regulation, the Office governor had the following rights and obligations:

1. The Office Governor of military and public control had to ensure that in the region he was assigned for there are comprehensive and accurate information on regulations and activities of all employees controlling the locals, statistic and all other data referring to native population.

2. The Office Governor had to inform Military governor about the controlling activities and administer office work in the Office according to received instructions and guidance of Military governor.

The first Governor of the Turkestan General-Governor's Office was major general Geyns A.K., nobly born in 1834, in Esthonian province. He was eastern orthodox and single. His salary per year in Main Headquarter was accounted for 900 rubles, while table-money- 900 rubles, accommodation allowance- 450 rubles, that made up 2250 rubles in total. Holding the position of the Governor of Turkestan General Governors' Office, salary accounted for 2500 rubles, with 2500 rubles table-money, that composed 5000 rubles in total.

His was brought in Noble Regiment in childhood, further – in Konstantin's military academy. He started his military service on 13th of August, 1853 in Artillery maintenance with the appointment in a spare 15 set of 5 Artillery division as warrant officer in Sevastopol.

For distinctive service in military battles during the War of 1855., he was elevated to lieutenant. In 1857 he was sent to Nikolaev's Military Academy, from which he graduated on December 21, 1859, on

September 3, 1861 he received the rank of ‘captain’, in February 1863 – ‘Colonel’, December 27, 1863 promoted to colonel. On May 7, 1865 according to the order of the Supreme military professional was appointed to be attached to the Main Directorate of the General Staff for special assignments and academic studies. On January 1, 1866 on the occasion of the conversion of the Main Directorate of the General Staff and the Inspectorate Department of the General Staff he was left in the same position (Central archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan)

Review of Literature

The study of the socio-political, economic and cultural history of Turkestan is concentrated in leading academic centres and institutions of higher education in the world. These include: Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Centre for the Study of Central Asian History, Moscow State University (Russia), Association for Asian Statistical Studies Harvard Forum for Central Asian Studies (USA), Association de Recherche et d'Information sur l'Asie Centrale, European Science Foundation Asia Committee (France), Royal Asiatic Society (UK), Centre for Modern Oriental Studies (Germany), National University of Uzbekistan and Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. Source studies conducted on the history of the records of the Turkestan Governor-General's Office have yielded the following scientific results. In particular, based on unique written sources on the history of administrative management in Turkestan in the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, which were studied by the Harvard Forum for Central Asian Studies USA, the study of the source study aspect of the record keeping of the state and departmental archives was analyzed, The peculiarity of external and internal properties of little-studied aspects of records management documents of the chancellery

(Faculty of History of Harvard college) (USA) was characterized, the level of records management documents of Turkestan Governor-General's Office, (Centre for Russia and Eurasian at Harvard University) (USA) was scientifically grounded. On the basis of studies of records management documents of the Chancellery, Association de Regeared et a Information gir I Asie Centrale ARIAC (France), Centre for Modern Oriental stades (Germany), Centre for Central Asian Studies at Moscow State University (Russia), Russian State University for the Humanities, Institute of History, Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, National University of Uzbekistan, theoretical recommendations for improvement and modernization of source study of Turkestan history were developed and substantiated. Contemporary foreign historical and source studies in order to develop the problems of illuminating the colonial past imply: studying the negative consequences of the introduction of principles of state administration affecting the social image of the indigenous population, the relationship between laws and record-keeping processes, and a critical evaluation of written archival materials.

Research Objectives

To identify the mechanism of functioning of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General's Office on the basis of the records of the office from its organization to the completion of its sphere of activity. And also, by means of classification and critical analysis of documents of the chancellery to identify the historical roots of the chancellery in the system of governance in the region, as well as to study on the basis of written sources the place of the chancellery in the system of military and people's government;

Research Methodology

Comparative, problem-chronological, quantitative and content analysis methods were used in covering the research topic.

Results and discussions

On January 29, 1867 he was entrusted with management of 8th department of the General Staff. On July 14, 1867, according to the manifesto of February 18, 1867, he was awarded the military rank of ‘Major-General’ and appointed as the governor of the Turkestan General Governor’s Office, being assigned to General Staff. In connection with the new appointment he was excluded from the lists of the General Staff July 16, 1867. While serving he performed as a soldier in the civil service. By the order of the Turkestan Military District and military-national governance in Semirechensk and Syrdarya regions number 33 of 15 April 1868 in connection with the aggravation of relations with the Bukhara Emirate Governor General Kaufman before the military campaign ordered, “execute the office of the Chief of Military-folk control in Turkestan, until my returning to Tashkent, appointed by the governor of my Office, Major General Gaines. On this basis, he is granted the right to conduct business in all administrative regions, excluding important papers that he should send at my discretion” (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

On May, 1869 A.K. Gaines was dismissed on holiday abroad for 2 months to cure disease by the order of the Ministry of Defense with expulsion from the position of governor of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General and was sent to the disposal of the Turkestan Governor-General. On January 14, 1870, according to the order of the Ministry of Defense transferred to the Ministry of Rail ways at the

disposal of Minister of Railways, and was left at the General Staff (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

On April 20, 1869 at the military department there was issued an order on the appointment of Colonel, Andrei Ivanovich Gomzina. The ruler of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General. On military service - from 1845 to 1869 produced in 4 ranks with a salary - 2500 rubles canteens - 2500 rubles, i.e. 5000 rubles in a year (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan) of the hereditary noble family, a graduate of the 2nd Cadet Corps in 1845, and then determined to serve in the Caucasus. He served in the positions of battalion adjutant and the regimental quartermaster and treasurer. In 1859 - 1862 years he worked in the Ministry of Internal Affairs - managed the affairs of the southern settlements, in 1862 - the manufacturer of affairs in the Ministry of State Property. In 1867 he was appointed on the recommendation of the Adjutant General of the Green assistant Syrdarya regional military governor and chairman of the regional government. In charge of the organizational committee for 1.5 year. April 20, 1869 he was appointed as governor of the Office of the Governor-General.

On 26th of April, 1875 the Governor-General wrote a petition № 550 to the Minister of Internal Affairs addressed to A.E. Timasheva on the appointment Gomzina, forced by family circumstances to ask for his resignation, one of the chief of province. Under family circumstances he was referring to the lack of necessary funds to provide proper education to their children. Kaufman expressed a desire to provide Gomzin with the position of military governor of the region in Turkestan, but family reasons were higher than such a tempting destination. Kaufman estimates Gomzin as useful, experienced and energetic leader (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

The followed rulers characterized Gomzin, who led the Office for 8 years, as an inexperienced, negligent in relation to his duties after the first year of service (Abdurakhimova & Ergashev, 2002. p. 47). In particular, such characteristics were given by Fedorov G.P., where of, in the future will be written as “not having a direct experience of the service and the individual qualities of service” (Dobromyslov, 1912. p. 37). After the resignation of Gomzin, long time performed the duties of the governor was assistant of governor Savenkov. On 31st March , 1877 Office of the Turkestan Governor-General accepts the case number 220 Part I “On approval of Chamberlain Kablukov the position of the ruler of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General”.

The Governor-General on 9th April, 1877 asked the petition №3042 of Military Minister to approve Supreme Kablukov as the ruler of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General after Gomzin” (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

The new governor of the Office, PlatonPetrovichKablukov, nobly born in 1836. He graduated from the courses of Science at the Imperial Alexander Lyceum with the rank of a collegiate secretary, and the highest order of the Civil Office December 25, 1854, № 259 determined to serve in the Office of the State Secretary (Secretary of State - Office of the Governor of the State Council of the Empire). Order number 122 transferred to state control supernumerary officer. September 18, 1856 added to the General Directorate of Eastern Siberia. May 17, 1857 appointed officer on special assignments Yenisei general of the provincial government. By order of the Civil Governor of the Yenisei province served as Clerk of the County with the statistical office in May 1857 on the March 1858 March 19, 1858 sent to describe the private gold crafts of North and South of the Yenisei district systems. November 29, 1865 received the title of “gentleman of the bedchamber”, Imperial Court.

Order number 20 dated 11 August 1869 added to the Ministry of State Property, on March 5, 1870 the collegiate counselor superannuation. February 26, 1873 appointed Managing State Property Mogilev province. April 30, 1873 received the title of “chamberlain” of the Imperial Court. Since April 1875 is defined in the order of the Turkestan Governor-General (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

On June 18, 1875 by the order of the military-national management of the number 85 sent for data collection on the current state of affairs at the Office of the edge in the Syrdarya regional management. On 10th of October ,1875. By the order of the Turkestan Governor-General sent for revision Semirechensk Regional Board and Kuldja area. He came back from a business trip on March 12, 1876

On July 1, 1876 by order of the Military-folk control № 161 appointed a senior official for special assignments for the Governor-General. On, July 29, 1876 was accompanied by the Governor General in Zeravshan district. On September 15, 1876 - as part of the Office of the Railroad Governor General in Ferghana region.

On December 11, 1876, № 308 Chamberlain Kablukov gratitude for the thorough and detailed enough to check the characteristics of the audit of the action and Syrdarya regional administration office and road-building Commission by order of the Governor-General for Military and national governance, particularly for solid conclusions. The Order № 79 of the Military-folk control over on the 1st March 1877 appointed acting governor of the Office of the Governor-General.

June 19, 1877 by the Military national management for the excellent service that is made in the rules of the actual state councilor with the appointment of the governor of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General and leaving with the rank of chamberlain of the Imperial Court (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

On December 20, 1877 by the order № 352 Governor General announced gratitude for the successful progress of the work in the Office.

On June 8, 1878 by the order № 105 was appointed governor of the Office of the Railroad of the current squad of troops of the Turkestan Military District, directed to Bukhara border Jama area.

On 25 July, 1878 he was sent to the embassy, sent by the Governor General to the Emir of Bukhara. May 8, 1879 Order № 157 was appointed governor of the Office of the Railroad Governor General in St. Petersburg. June 8, 1879 with the permission of the Ministry of War was approved by the Director of the Tashkent Regional Prison Committee. Society 'Red Cross' for his service during the war in 1877 - 1878. It awarded the sign 'Red Cross'. Order number 39 appointed chairman of the Commission on the development of rules on the land unit Ferghana region January 28, 1880 At the beginning of 1880 - the governor of Turkestan Trip Office of the Governor-General in the region and Semirechensk Kulja area.

On 11th of November, 1880 by the Order № 288 of to the Military-folk control he was sent on business to St. Petersburg. From this trip, he asked by the telegram for his 4-month holiday, on May 10, 1881 he was granted holiday leave. On May 17, 1881 by order of the military departments he was allowed a foreign holiday in the states of Western Europe. By the Order of the Ministry of Defense on civilian ranks dated from April 30, 1881 dismissed from the post of governor of the Office of leaving at the disposal of the Governor-General. Remaining available after the completion of four months of release, at the request he was granted two-month holiday leave on October 27, 1885, by the order of the military departments of civilian ranks dismissed from service with the uniform.

It was known that Kablukov P.P. for acquisitive use of his official duties for personal interests has been put on trial, later he was a few months in prison, his case was widely discussed in the Russian press (Abdurakhimova & Ergashev, 2002)

Perhaps due to the fact that Kablukov was under investigation, the Minister of War, Vannovsky. in a telegram addressed to the new Turkestan Governor-General Chernyaev requesting “to assign the position of the ruler of the Office of the person who would, when would be necessary, to replace Kablukov” due to the prolonged absence of Kablukov (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

On September 3, 1881 by the telegram of the War Ministry by the order dated from 30 August Scherbinsky, chamber junker, was appointed as governor of the Office of the Governor-General of Turkestan. On this basis, the order of the Military-folk control by September 5, 1881 he was appointed for this position (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan). The new governor of the Turkestan General-Governor’s Office was Scherbinsky Nikolai Stepanovich, born in 1843. He was educated at the Mikhailovsky Artillery School and graduated with the rights of the 1st category. On military service came as bombardier 4th grade in the Mikhailovsky Artillery School September 29, 1858, by the order of the Ministry of Defense dated on May 2, 1861 dismissed from the service for the determination of a councilor of state affairs with the renaming of the provincial secretaries. On the maternal side of the county Anan'evskij Kherson province had 6,000 acres of land. From his father in the same district 4000 acres of land and complained villa in 2000 acres of land in Ustsysolskom county Vologda province. On October 4, 1861, according to the petition, he was defined in the number of officials, consisting in the Department of Agriculture. In 1864, by the order dated from 4th November he was added to the Ministry of State Property and on

the orders of the Minister sent to Kovno province for the management of sequestrated, confiscated estates. Decree of the Government of the Senate on July 15, 1865 made for years of service in collegiate secretary with seniority.

From January 1866 he was sent to St. Petersburg, executed the orders of the Minister of State Property of Peasant Affairs in Kazan province. October 29, 1866 he performed the assigned director of the Office of the Minister of the Ministry of drafting a confidential list of officials with the secret of their certifications for the upcoming transformation of the Ministry of State. By the order of the Minister was sent to Vilna, Kovno and Grodno province to review and audit and returned in 1867. By the order No 40 of the Ministry of Defense on civilian ranks he is assigned at a command (dated September 17, 1867) to the Governor-General of Turkestan. Along the way, moving to perform his errand Orenburg Governor General Inspection Orsk-mail Kazaly tract and strengthen the means of transport. To post arrived in Tashkent December 10, 1867. February 21, 1868 on the appointment of the Governor-General was a member of the organizing committee of Jizzakh. Commander of the Order of the District from April 22, 1868 for the number 13 is assigned to the campaign during the disposal of the Commander of the troops of Syrdarya region and the order of the troops of the current squad - ID Adjutant when commander of the Syrdarya region. He participated in the campaigns and the company in 1868 in Bukhara limits from 15 April to 22 June. May 1 - in the storming of Samarkand, May 27 - 29 - under Kattakurgan, 2 June - in the battle on the heights of Zirabulak, 8 June-in the secondary capture of the city of Samarkand.

Holding several positions in Turkestan, on August 5, 1869 on the appointment of the Governor-General he was a member of the

Commission on the revision of actions and statements of the economic Office of Tashkent city.

On October 9, 1869 by the order of the Governor-General he was appointed by the District Judge of the Zarafshan region. On April 17 by the order of the Ministry of the Imperial Court granted the rank of gentleman of the bedchamber. June 21, 1870 by the order of the Ministry of Defense No 28 for years of service he was promoted to the rank of titular counselor. He was a member of the embassy on behalf of the Governor-General of Turkestan, from where he returned on 25 January 1873.

He took part in the Khiva expedition. October 23, 1873 by the order of the Turkestan Governor-General appointed Chief Zeravshan district. According to the review No 3074 of the General Staff dated from 21 December 1876, sent to the disposal of the head of civil affairs in the imperial court, dismissed from the post of governor of the Office of the Zeravshan district in connection with transfer at the disposal of the army in Bulgaria. Since August, 1877 - in Bulgaria. On October 10th by the command of the Russian Emperor he was assigned as care-taket of the Governor of the Tirnovskysanjak (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan). On November 14, 1877 he was appointed as collegiate advisor. In connection with the abolition of civilian rule in Bulgaria, by the order of the Ministry of Defense dated from June 1, 1880, № 25, appointed to the Governor-General of Turkestan.

By the order of the Turkestan Governor-General on 1st September 1880 admitted to corrective Assistant Military Governor Semirechensk region and chairman of the board of the regional Semirechensk.

On March 8th, 1881 for the years of service at the Ministry of Defense of the civil ranks o he was promoted to state councilor.

On April 12, 1881 the Emperor granted him the rank of chamberlain of the Imperial Court. June 14, 1881 with the permission of the Minister of War and Military order of the national management dated from June 1, 1881 № 175 appointed the position of the governor of the Office of the Governor-General of Turkestan.

On 30st of August 1881 he had been already appointed as the Ruler. In 1882 he was sent to St. Petersburg as a representative of the Turkestan region to participate in the Commission to review the new draft on Regulations on the management of Turkestan region (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

March 28, 1882 by the order of the Minister of war by the military authorities of the civil ranks for distinguished service was appointed to the Actual State councilor leaving with the rank of chamberlain.

By supreme order of the Ministry of Defense of the civil ranks dated from July 31, 1883, № 32 he was expelled from the position of the Governor Office of the Turkestan Governor-General with admission to the reserve officers of the General Staff Office and leaving with the rank of chamberlain.

In the Office of the Governor-General by the case No 83 for Part I “On the appointment of collegiate adviser Nesterov for the position of the Governor of the Office” to start on September 20, 1886 and ending November 15, 1883 the Turkestan Governor-General (No 5345) with report addressed to the Minister of war N.N. Obruchev reports the request to appoint to the vacant position of governor of the office of the collegiate counselor Nesterov as he appreciates his 9-month work period as a caretaker of the Governor of the Office. November 15, 1886, by the Order № 222 Nesterov was appointed as the Governor of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

Konstantin Nesterov, was nobly born on February 26, 1843 from the clergy. At the end of a full course of study at the University of St. Vladimir with a degree of candidate of jurisprudence, according to the Kiev governor resolution defined in the headquarters of the Office, September 23, 1868 by the Decree of the Senate on January 29, 1869 № 1412 approved the rank of collegiate secretary. In 1868 - 1869 years. He worked in the Kiev Chamber of the Criminal Court. by the Military Order of the national management of the Turkestan general-governorship number 77 from 28 April 1870 until the transfer to the service of this order on the management by the military department, was appointed a care-taker of the Judge of the city of Tashkent and Kurama County. June 28, 1870 by the order of the War Ministry transferred to the service at the disposal of the Turkestan Governor-General. By the Order № 218 dated December 31, 1870 to the Military-folk control Shymkent appointed county judge. On February 18, 1873 by the order of the military departments promoted to titular councilors seniority. By the Military Order No 2 of the national management of Syrdarya region dated from March 5, 1873 he was appointed to the position of the Chief of Judgment Syrdarya regional branch of management. On April 25, 1874 by the Order № 103 on Military-popular government of Turkestan province was appointed as a clerk of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General.

On January 5, 1875 for length of service at the military department of the civil rank promoted to collegiate assessors. By the order 43 dated December 31, 1875 counted among the Ministry of Justice and on November 27, was excluded from the list of the Office.

On May 25, 1876 by the order of the Ministry of Justice appointed to the Chairman of Tobolsk Provincial court. On September 2, 1879 on the orders of the Military Department of the civil rank transferred again to

the Service for Military-folk control Turkestan with the appointment of a member of the Ferghana Province by the land affairs presence.

Since February 15, 1881 for the length of service he was promoted to the court counselor. Since June 1st, 1882 by the order № 187 placed at the disposal of the Turkestan Governor-General of the allowance of 2000 rubles in a year. August 30, 1882 for the distinguished service promoted to collegiate (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

Since January 5, 1883 by the order No2 Governor-General on the occasion of the transfer to the 4-month leave Governor Office of the Governor-General of Turkestan, Scherbinsky was invited to join the Turkestan Governor-General as the Governor of Office. Since February 6, 1883 again by the orders of the Military Office he was appointed to the Turkestan Governor-General.

On June 4, 1883, he was invited to take part in the work on drawing up an audit report and a draft regulation on the management of Turkestan edge. The position on the management of Turkestan edge on June 12, 1886 and by the order of the Turkestan region No1 on January 1, 1887 was appointed to the newly established position of Managing State Office of the Governor-General of Turkestan.

August 30, 1887 he was appointed for distinguished serviceto the actual state councilor, while on August 30, 1894 - in a privy councilor.

Since April 1, 1898 by the order of the Turkestan Governor-General he was sent to St. Petersburg for the management of the Track Office of the Governor-General. March 17, 1898 by the order No57 of the Turkestan Governor-General, it was expressed deep gratitude to Nesterovsky for his good service as a privy councilor from appointed member of the Military Council, the former governor-general of Turkestan General Govern, from Infantry Baron Vrevsky.

May 2, 1899 the highest order of the military departments of civilian rank appointed to the Chief of the General Staff with the expulsion from the post of governor of the Office of the Governor-General of Turkestan.

On May 2, 1899 by the supreme order of the military departments of civilian rank appointed to the Chief of the General Staff with the expulsion from the post of governor of the Office of the Governor-General of Turkestan (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

On April 12, 1901 Nesterov again by the order of the Ministry of War was sent to the disposal of the Turkestan Governor-General.

On April 27, 1902 by the order No 92 on the edge of Turkestan he was appointed Chairman of the special commission for the preparation of the new regulations on the management of Turkestan edge. June 5, 1904 by the order No 147 was appointed Chairman of the special committee to resolve the issues of waqf.

The last years of Privy Councillor Nesterovsky service were indicated in the case No17 of the office on 2 table Ist department "Correspondence of extradition privy councilor of Nesterovsky content" with the start of business on January 2 and ending July 29, 1906. The War Department of Chief of General duty control headquarters, the Office of the Second Division, the table number 2 July 11, 1906 № 47277 Office asked the Turkestan governor-General that was to be held at the disposal of the Chief of the General Staff of the privy councilor Nesterovsky highest order dated June 18, 1906 was made a real secret advisers with the dismissal of the disease from service with a uniform and a pension.

The General Staff requested the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General to send certificates of monetary contentment on his place of residence in the city of Kiev, Lvov area, house No 12 / I (Yarotskinyh),

since without this certificate Treasury could not make payments on retirement.

On May 2, 1899 by the Ministry of Defense of the civil ranks by the order of the Governor of the Office the Turkestan Governor-General was appointed State Councillor Brodovsky.

The new governor of the Office of Mikhail Brody was born in 1838, from the family of the chief officers' children of Moscow province. After completing the course on Sciences in Gory-Goritsky agricultural institute, with the title of agronomist he was appointed as official countable Talebovsky cash commission state peasants fees management in 1864. On 4th of November 1864. by the order of the Minister of State Property sent to the disposal of the Chief Commander of the North-Western Territory, reckoning to the ministry. By the Order of the Ministry of Defense for civil reasons of August 27,1867 he was appointed to the Governor-General of Turkestan. By the Order of the Turkestan Governor-General No1 dated from 30 November 1867. He appointed clerk of the Office of the Governor-General. Brodovsky by the order of the Turkestan Governor-General was appointed as head of the Office of the camp at the time of Bukhara campaign in 1868 took part in the fighting during the assault Chupanatinsky heights near Samarkand on May 1, 1868, and June 21 in the battle of Zirabulak heights. Further, by the order of the Military-national management of the Turkestan governor-generalship of 31 March 1870 for the number 57 was appointed over the state, a senior official for special assignments on teaching at the Turkestan Governor-General of the contents of 3000 rubles in a year.

On April 21, 1874 by the order of the Military-Public control under the number 1/148 was appointed a senior officer on special assignments.

Under an agreement with the Turkestan Governor-General of the Minister of State Property sent for one year - from 12 October 1874 to 12 October 1875 (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan) in the United States to study the cultivation of cotton.

By the Order No349 of the Military-Public control dated December 31, 1878 he was appointed the chairman of the commission for the study of Kyrgyz customary law. Another order No246 of the Military-Public control dated 22 August 1879 he was appointed as chairman of the Commission for the development of materials on the projected Central Asian railway. He was consistently attracted to the various commissions mostly as a chairman. On August 30, 1886 by the order of the Ministry of Defense on civil ranks for the distinguished service produced in the State Councillor. Since June 2 to September 1, 1892 by the order No 89 he was assigned of the appointed interim head of the office of the city of Tashkent in the region – by the order No 127 expressed gratitude to the Turkestan Governor-General for the successful execution of the duties of the mayor and active part in the fight against the cholera epidemic. By the Order No 97 in the region of Turkestan from 14 July 1894 he was entrusted with the duties of the Governor of the Turkestan Governor-General Office. He also was re-executed to perform the duties of caretaker of the Governor of the Office for the period from April 1, 1898 until July 6, whereupon he was returned to a senior official of special assignments for the Turkestan Governor-General.

By the supreme order of the military departments he was appointed as the Governor of the Turkestan Governor-General Office (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

The next ruler of the Office of the Governor-General of Turkestan becomes a privy councilor Fedorov appointed by the supreme order dated October 14, 1901. George Pavlovich Fedorov was nobly born on April 7,

1846, in Voronezh province. At the service he became a cadet in the third Alexandrov Military School in 1864. Upon graduation on Sciences promoted to ensign in the 3rd Infantry (to the 1906 3rd Turkestan Infantry) battalion - arrived August 6, 1866.

August 20, 1866 sent to the disposal of the Turkestan Governor-General. June 30, 1871 by the order № 121 he was appointed as a Senior Assistant Clerk of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General.

February 6, 1873 he was promoted as the provincial secretaries to the appointment at the disposal of the Turkestan Governor-General. April 30, 1874 by the order of the public military department he was appointed as the clerk of the Office of the Turkestan General-Governor. June 27, 1876 by the order of the military department for years of service he was performed in a collegiate secretary. October 12, 1877 he was appointed as the director of the Tashkent Theatre. For the successful conduct of proceedings of the 1st department of the Office announced a special thanks. On June-August 1878, he was a clerk of the Track Office of the General-Governor of the functional body troops, concentrated on the borders of Bukhara Khanate. June 3, 1879 he was promoted to the titular counselor for years of service. For a long period - from 21 August 1880 to 18 March 1881 he was on a business trip (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

In 13 July 1881, Fedorov was appointed as a member of the Committee for the review of project of engineer, general-major, Struve to hold railway from Orenburg to the western shore of the Aral Sea. April 25, 1882 by order of the military departments of civilian ranks seniority he was promoted to the collegiate assessors. By the invitation of the privy councilor Girs he took part in the works on the preparation of the audit report and the draft "Regulations on the management of Turkestan edge" in June 1883. On 11 July he was encharged to control Diplomatic

Office because of absence diplomatic position as such in Turkestan General-Governor. From February 24 to May 10, he continued to participate in the commission under the chairmanship of a member of the State Council of the Adjutant General Count Ignatiev to review the audit report of the privy councilor Girs.

Since June 22, 1885 – he was the chairman of the Board of Trustees Turkestan orphanages. On August 30, 1885 for the difference in the service Fedorov was promoted to the court counselor. August 30, 1888 for the difference in the service he was made in collegiate advisors. On September 24, 1888 in connection with the abolition of the post of the diplomatic official he was appointed as the head of the Diplomatic Administration Office of the General-Governor and the custodian of the diplomatic archives. August 30, 1890 for the difference in the service he was produced in the state councilor. From June 29 to November 30, 1891 he was temporarily at a Grand Duke Nicholay Romanov. For the first time from June 30 to September 30, 1892 due to illness of the Governing Office of the Turkestan General – Governor of temporarily corrected the post (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

From August 3 to November 4, 1894 he participated in the commission of lieutenant-general Korolkov for verification institutions of the State property in Turkestan.

On July 16, 1895 by the military department of the ranks of the civil Fedorov was promoted to State Councillor for success ful conduct. From January 14 to February 3, 1897 he was the head of the Office of the Governor for the second time. For the third time - from June 6 to 8 October 1897 and for the fourth time - from 16 December 1898 to the beginning of 1899, an finally for the fifth time - from 29 May to 16 June 1899. On July 1, 1899 with the joining Semirechensk and Transcaspian regions and the need to strengthen the Office of the Governor-General, by

the order number 93 he was appointed as an acting assistant manager of the Office. September 18, 1899 by order of the military departments of civilian rank he was appointed as justice of the peace for the triennium. Since 1900 – he took duties of the head of the Office of the Turkestan General-Governor for the sixth time, then from April 28 to September 2, 1901 - the seventh and September 6, 1901 - the eighth times. Only on October 14, 1906 by the order of the military departments of civilian rank he was appointed as a manager of the Office of the Turkestan General-Governor. January 16, 1905 at the military department of the civil rank for the difference in the service he was produced to the secret advisers. May 21, 1906 by the order of the military departments of civilian ranks he was dismissed from the service by his own request (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

On this occasion, in the order of the Turkestan region number 176 dated to May 30, 1906 was stated: “The head of the Office of the Turkestan General-Governor, the privy councillor, George P. Fedorov until the following thr highest order of dismissal from the service of his resignation was dismissed, according to his petition on vacation in all the cities of the Russian Empire without content”. Execution of the head of the Office is assigned to care-taker colonel Hepner till colonel Mustafin arrival (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

In order for the Turkestan region number 180 dated to 30 May 1906 was noted that by the order of the Ministry of Defense dated to May 21, 1906 military investigator of the St. Petersburg Military District Colonel Mustafin was appointed as the head of the Office of the Turkestan General-Governor with admission to the Army infantry. The order number 191 dated to June 5, 1906 was reported, that Mustafin had arrived in Tashkent. On June 3, 1906 the Turkestan General-Governor by the order number 202 dated to 10 June 1906 offered Mustafin to join the

Management Office (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

In another order already at the Office of the Governor-General of number 2 dated to January 3, 1907 Mustafin reports that arrived in Tashkent, “joined the management entrusted to me by the Office” (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

Turkestan General-Governor Grodekov in a letter addressed to P.A. Stolypin talks about Mustafin: “to be delivered to the front ranks of candidates for the post of governor” (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

Mustafin personally reported to Stalypin about organization issues of resettlement cases in Turkestan. Colonel Grodekov believed to Mustafin as a reporter at all branches of the edge control. Thanks to the robust Mustafin’s health he worked 10 - 12 hours a day. His work differed by accuracy, clarity and completeness. His special juridical education had given him the opportunity to enter in the course of all cases fast and easy on the edge of a civil administration and become a man, distinguished by their ability to administrative activities. Grodekov appreciated Mustafin as an honest, energetic and talented leader.

General-major Mustafin in the Office of the Turkestan General-Governor has established an iron discipline. He served until 20 March 1911. Then he took order to Vilna by the military department on March 13, 1911 (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

Recommendations

The last head of the Office of the Turkestan General-Governor was state councilor Yefremov Nikolai. He was born on December 29, 1862, in the hereditary nobility of the Don troops. He accorded to the Orthodox religion. He graduated from the course of studies in the Petrovskaya

Agricultural and Forestry Academy was awarded the title of the true student of agriculture. Since December 1, 1886 on military service. Initial civil rank received in February 1888 State Councilor received December 6, 1913 (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

According to the laws of the Russian Empire, retired officials were involved, or at the request of most officials back to the Civil Service. In this case, the same had happened with Efremov: he was appointed as the governor of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General, being retired. By the order of the military departments of civilian ranks on 20 March 1911 he was determined to serve with the appointment of the Office of the Governor-General of Turkestan (Central State Archive of The Republic of Uzbekistan).

His move in Tashkent was funded by Odessa Quartermaster Directorate. On May 8, 1911 he was awarded Bokharan Order ‘Golden Star’ Istdegree. Also, he was a member of several associations and committees.

As hereditary nobleman had a gift certificate from his father - in Ust-Medveditsa District 1000 tithes and 2288 acres of land and water mill in the same district on the Law of the legal heritage of the father.

Efremov as the ruler of the Office served until the end of the Turkestan governor-general, two governors-general and three time governor-generals (Abdurakhimova & Ergashev, 2002). He continued to work as a ruler of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General, even in the days of the Provisional Government and the beginning of the Bolshevik government.

Conclusion

It can be argued that the rulers of the Office according to the adopted laws were appointed by the Ministry of War, but there are materials that give a

reason for the argument that the rulers of the Office were recommended governors-general themselves.

Thus, the rulers, and since 1887 Control Office of the governor-general, were more stable officials, than governors-general.

A study of the question on the size and composition provisions, personnel of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General makes it possible to draw certain conclusions.

The Office of the Governor-General submitting to the laws of empire-wide bureaucracy kept the administration in Turkestan. The methods and the nature of work differed from the domestic provincial boards. The Office served as the executive power in Turkestan.

The personnel of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General being part of a huge number of Russian officials, has the dynamics of constant growth. The analysis of the documents of the Office of the Governor-General indicates that the percentage of the gentlemen by birth among the Office of the rulers was very high.

The vast majority of the rulers of the Office, had property, mainly lands in their homeland. But the position of the office ministers; clerks, assistants, and others significantly differed on property grounds. Being from the upper class, they always tried to climb up the clerical hierarchy. There were officials close to the imperial court among the rulers of the Office.

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