



## Classification Of Documents Of Turkestan Scientific Societies Kept In The National Archive Of Uzbekistan

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### ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the study of archival funds kept in the National Archives of Uzbekistan by scientific societies operating in the Turkestan region in the late XIX - early XX centuries. The article examines the status of documents that contain information about the emergence and activities of scientific societies. The condition of the papers in the archives is analyzed.

### KEYWORDS

Governor-General of Turkestan, society, National Archive of Uzbekistan, fund, list, storage unit, document, print, manuscript, paper.

### INTRODUCTION

Document analysis is one of the most widely used effective methods of gathering basic information. Documents at various levels contain information about the results of human activities. Valuable information can be obtained during the study of archival documents.

Documents of scientific societies operating in the Governor-General of Turkestan are stored

in the National Archive of Uzbekistan [1]. In particular, the I-69 Foundation is the Turkestan branch of the Russian Imperial Geographical Society. The fund contains documents on the activities of the society in 1896–1927 [2]. It consists of a total of 84 storage units.

I-71 Foundation - Turkestan Amateur Archaeological Circle. The I-71 fund consists of

30 compilation volumes combined into a single list [3], and chronologically, the documents in the fund cover the years 1895–1917. The collection includes documents related to the formation and activities of the club: its charter, list of club members, minutes of meetings, correspondence with local researchers, metropolitan and foreign researchers, reports on the activities of the club [4].

I-103 Fund - Fund of Turkestan Agricultural Society. The society operated from 1885 to 1921. The fund contains the company's charter, minutes of board meetings, statements and reports on the company's activities. The fund also includes correspondence of the society on various issues, a list of members of the society, estimates and similar documents. It consists of a total of 317 storage units [5].

### **THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS**

Fund I-361 - Tashkent branch of the Imperial Society of Oriental Studies. The fund contains information from 1901 to 1917, that is, until the department ceased to exist. It consists of a total of 13 storage units. The activities of the department consisted mainly of organizing and conducting various presentations at the meetings of its members [7].

I-591 Foundation - Central Asian Scientific Society. From the point of view of archival sources, the fund I-591 contains documents from 1869 to 1972, ie the period of the society's activity. It consists of a total of 6 storage units [8]. They are included in a list.

Documents in the funds can be divided into the following groups:

- print (protocols, decisions, reports and scientific and methodological publications, work plans, letters of government and local authorities);

- Manuscript (conclusions, graphs and agreements, draft letters).
- It is expedient to study the archival funds of the scientific societies operating in the Governor-General of Turkestan in the following groups.
- The first group - decrees, laws, orders, circulations, resolutions, orders, decisions, instructions, guidelines, etc. on documents.
- The second group - instructions, programs, regulations, charters, contracts, estimates and other documents.
- The third group - reports, minutes, acts, operational information, newsletters, statistics, minutes of meetings.

Among the above, the reports themselves can also be divided into several categories. For example, shorthand reports, reports, cartograms, diagrams.

When analyzing the status of paper documents in the archives, it is necessary to pay attention to their paper, ink, writing instruments.

Most documents, such as a brief historical essay, report, financial report on the activities of the company, consist of accounts produced in a special printing house with a tabular view, 27 cm long and 23 cm wide. There were also small sheets of 12 cm long, 22 cm wide and 16 cm wide and 13 cm wide. The papers are 17.5 cm long and 12 cm wide. The size of the documents in the funds varied. For example, 22 cm long and 19 cm wide; length 18 cm, width 21 cm; length 28 cm, width 22 cm; length 35 cm, width 23; length 21 cm, width 15 cm; 27 cm long and 23 cm wide.

The letter from Berlin was 29 cm long and 21 cm wide. Most of the letters from abroad were typed.

Archival document papers are quality white papers produced in the 19th century. The

signatures of the officials in the order, extract from the order, protocol, report types of documents are written in ink. Inks are found in blue, black. We can see that some telegram documents were signed in red ink.

Dark gray, blue, purple, and black rags were used in archival documents. Most of the documents are handwritten, some of the documents in the fund are typed. The purple text of the typewritten documents was not well preserved, blurred and invisible, while the black text was well preserved.

There are also assemblies that have been replaced with modern covers by the refurbishment department, but have not been repaired, as the storage condition and covers of the assemblies are much older.

When archival collections were analyzed from the outside, the collections of most collections were thick and well preserved, with a thickness of 0.3 cm, a length of 38 cm, and a width of 23 cm, while the blue entries were blurred and the black entries were clear and well preserved [10].

## CONCLUSION

Among the documents belonging to the scientific community in Turkestan, typewritten documents make up more than manuscripts. The first typewriters appeared in 1887 after the invention of the typewriter. After that, many valuable documents began to be typed. The uppercase letters in the typewritten texts of the Turkestan Scientific Society are 0.3 cm, and the lowercase letters are 0.2 cm (corresponding to the current 14-point font of Microsoft Word).

According to source scholars, "any document can be a source of information about the past" [11] or "an archival document can be a historical source when it is popular and popular and can be used without hindrance" [12]. Therefore, the analysis of archival source

studies of archival collections today should be reflected in research.

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