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Gubernatorskaja power in Yakutia.

In the middle of the XIX century in Eastern Siberia reorganization administration. In June, 1851. a decree of the King, to which the Yakutsk region received the status of the province and became an independent area, consisting of the Eastern Siberian governorship.

On the proposal of the Governor-General of East Siberia N.n. Muraviev, selected from the Irkutsk province Transbaikalian and Yakut areas was a special, simplified management mechanism: General provincial administration, provincial Board and Treasury Chamber were United in one common presence. At the head of the regional board, divided into offices for the first time, was the Civil Governor. He approved the Decree of Emperor inscribed. In the hands of the Governor focused civil and military power. Structure, States of the Board basically were similar to those the county unit in Central Russia. The regional administration included: Governor, 1883 g. Vice Governor, Regional Council, regional board and the Office. Moreover, the Regional Council, created in Yakutia, was not foreseen in the States of the central provinces.

The Regional Council was established in 1805, in connection with the necessity to some extent limit the unilateral authority of the regional Chief, and from 1851- Governor. In fact, the Regional Council was a consultative body. The Governor was the President of the Council, Council members were Lieutenant-Governor (1883), the regional Board of advisors, the District Attorney. The Council could only express their opinion, but without the approval of the President it was considered invalid.

The Governor was the owner of the field, the representative of the supreme power. On it was monitoring "bezdoimochnym" receipt of all fees and taxes.

The Governor had to personally oversee the transfer to distant cities and politssyl'nyh ulus area. As a representative of the highest government authority in the field of it were the responsibility of urgent measures "to preserve the public order and public peace." In some cases, the Governor provided broad powers: closing of the meeting, ban the press, arrest, fine and expel administratively suspected revolutionary activities.

The Governor's position could be difficult. On the one hand, He was appointed directly by the King and reported to the Emperor, but on the other hand, was an official of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and was actually under the Minister. In addition, the Yakut first subordinated to the Governor of the Eastern-Siberian (1851-1888 Gg.), and then Governor-General of Irkutsk, which was an extraordinary oversight.

Assistant Governor was Lieutenant Governor. You can call him the second person in the regional administration. The role of Lieutenant Governor was very significant because it sometimes six months represented the supreme power, while the Governor was traveling in Central Russia.

Yakutsk Regional Board providing in 1851, the independent administrative law received the same rights as the provincial Board of Russia. The Board was required, and details of the case to the Senate, and ministries. Chairman of the regional board and senior adviser with 1883-Vice Governor. Members of the common presence of regional Board was also a Vice Governor, Adviser and Prosecutor of the circuit court. To discuss specific issues in the scientific, technical, medical, construction and regional board part boundary included the President of the District Court, medical and veterinary inspectors, regional engineer, regional surveyor.

In fact, the activities of the regional Board went rukovodilas' Yakuts and Governor. Yakutsk region consisted of five districts: Yakut, Olekminsky, Vilyuysk, Verkhoyansk and Kolyma, headed by district chiefs of spravnyky. Districts were

divided into plots managed by the jurors. District police were submitted to them and a local court.

By the end of XIX b. significant changes in the administrative-territorial division of the field wasn't. The Heads of the regions and the naslegov primarily elected to gathering scientifically literate is not called to criminal responsibility, owning the Russian people, which are then approved by the Governor. Release from Office their might upon the nomination of the ispravnikov and with the consent of the Governor.

In 1906, Yakutsk oblast. Board is renamed Yakutsk regional administration. By 1912, the oblast administration was nine common presences. In addition, the regional administration of the Affairs of known: State House, State property management, regional Publishing House. Typography print official documents to the Governor, the regional administration, "Memorable" Yakutsk oblast Carnet, Yakut regional newspaper vedomosti.

Yakutsk regional administration quite properly fulfilled its function, although often in the Organization of the activities of the Office lothario reigned.

Institute of the governorate lasted in Yakutia to 1917 year. Sakha Republic drove thirteen Governors, 14th-I.s. Ikonnikov, was appointed by the Governor, but not arrived, due to the revolutionary events of 1917 g.

Archival documents show that all governors were hereditary nobles, all of Orthodox religion. Eleven Governors of had civil ranks of valid state advisors (K.n. Grigoriev, J.i. Shtubendorf., a. Lohvickii, b. to Bodisko, V.z. Kolenko contents, v.n. Skrypicyn, v.n. Bulatov, I.i. Kraft M.a. Ponomarev, R.e. Von Witte, J. S. Ikonnikov); three military officers, major general majors (V.p., g.f. de Witte Chernyaev, K.n. Svetlitsky). [3, p. 8]

Among the Yakut governors were natives of Central and southern provinces, but mostly they came from Siberia.

Appointment in faraway Yakut edge to some of the officials was an opportunity to show himself, that is sort of the next step in the ladder, and for someone to punishment for any wrongdoings.

Often researchers, studying this problem affects officialdom as abuse of authority. In Yakutia the power of high officials could be limitless in terms of remoteness, lack of edge quick Routes, impassability.

Of course, the important role played by the personal qualities of the Governor. Honesty or greed, or doing nothing, beliefs, understanding their duties, largely determined the nature of the activities of the Governor.

The second person in the regional administration was Lieutenant Governor. He was supposed to be the direct Assistant and employee of the Chief of the province.

Interaction between the Governor and Lieutenant Governor were very important in administrative work. Any friction that may arise between officials, negatively affected the common cause and aggravate the arbitrariness and abuse at the regional and district offices.

Among all yakutian Governors, we can distinguish three successful personalities. This Konstantin Nikolaevich Swietlicki, Vladimir Skrypicyyn, Ivan Ivanovich Kraft.

Briefly examine their activities in Yakutia.

K.n. Svetlitsky before arriving in Yakutia, served as General for special assignments when the Commander of the troops of the Eastern Siberian military district. In October 1885 he was appointed Governor of the Yakuts.

About K.n. Svetlickom in Yakutia left good memories. Thanks to his efforts originated library Yakut orphanage, he personally donated books for the municipal public library in geography and statistics of the Russian Empire and Siberia in particular. He established a regional Museum. Swietlicki has made great efforts to join the city of Yakutsk Ajanskim port. The Governor understood that you must raise in Yakutia, local trade and industry. Thanks to Svetlickomu, K.n. fine them of 2519 BR 95 kopecks was opened urban lodging home, gave shelter to the homeless population and established an orphanage for children of arrest houses. [2, p. 242] Svetlickomu was awarded the title of honorary citizen of Yakutsk.

After Yakutia, K.n. Svetlitsky served Irkutsk and yenisei then Governor.

V.n. Skrypicyn was appointed by the Governor on April 23 Yakuts, 1892.

Like most nobles, Skrypicyn received an excellent education. In parallel with military service and civilian affairs. Since 1871, it begins service in financial institutions. Vladimir Nikolaevich investigated financial irregularities in Krasnoyarsk County Treasury, in the Caucasus, worked in Tiflis, Finland, Poland, St. Petersburg, Moscow. For excellent service in the Irkutsk Chamber in April 1888 he was promoted to Statskie advisers. [4, p. 122]

Arriving in Yakutia, he began to study in detail. The first thing V.n. Skrypicyn drew the attention of the lamentable state of is cattle breeding.

The Governor wrote: "For foreigners, citizens of Yakutsk oblast in the absence of factories, plants and even a cottage industry, there are only two sources of well-being: old-new ranching and lodging. Both are in extremely poor condition. No skills, primitive agricultural implements, severe climatic and soil conditions. For lodging, you can expect more in the very distant future, and so in order to avoid eventual impoverishment of the population, should give serious consideration to the maintenance, restoration and development of animal husbandry. [5, p. 1]

22 May 1893 g. V.n. Skrypicyn sent Governor General A.d. Goremykinu standard letter listed reasons for the unsatisfactory state of animal husbandry in Yakutia: mass animal diseases, lack of vaccination of livestock; deterioration of the breeds, in connection with submitting the best animals to the zolotopromyshlennye mines; poor nutrition of livestock, hay lower quality; weak agricultural products processing equipment Yakuts. [11, c. 20]

In March 1895, v.n. Skrypicyn sent Goremykinu their suggestions: create a demonstration farm (draft and made estimates);

establishment of bodies responsible for monitoring the breeding area in each district;

deliver in area agricultural tools to organize everywhere reserves grass seeds. [6, p. 11]

As a result, almost all of these proposals have been implemented Skrypicyna.

In its circular V.n. Skrypicyn noted that the majority of the population is in a deep personal and economic, in the words of the Governor of "serfdom" of local rich men. During the study the Governor concluded that "the main evil-anarchic land. [7, s. 21] «Classroom» system of land distribution had exhausted itself and has become a hindrance to agricultural development. V.n. Skrypicyn has instructions on order equalizing distribution in naslege lands between the streetworkers in accordance with podatnymi and povinnostnymi payments. Great help in drawing up had politssyl'nye: i. D, n.v. Vitashevskij, l.g. Leventhal. In the "instructions" stated: "distribution of land and payments by classes, as leading to uneven ensure Earth and harmful to the welfare of foreigners should in no way be justified." [14] Instead of Skrypicyn offered go to the leveling of land distribution by souls, irrespective of sex and age. For every soul to peer field.

As a result, part of the population endorsed innovation Governor, but in many places met hostile. Tojony, for fear of losing their land, deliberately distorted the essence of the "instructions" in front of their countrymen. [13, p. 93]

The situation was complicated by the fact that Irkutsk Governor General is not actually supported innovation V.n. Skrypicyna. As a result, reform has been introduced only in some ulusah. In February, 1903. Decree Of the Senate on the abolition of the "instructions" V.n. Skrypicyna.

In the area of health, the following measures were taken: established outpatient hospital, Red Cross societies, positive changes in the local civil hospital premises were built for the mentally ill, intensified medical staff

built a leper colony for leprosy patients (Viljujska). [8, p. 140]

In the field of education-Governor applied for conversion of the progymnasia grammar school and shestiklassnogo Real school in full, due to which the population has received previously inaccessible to secondary education.

Skrypicynym, asked about

3 compartment opening agronomic school. [9, p. 29]

Interesting opinion politssyl'nyh serving Skrypicyne V.n. punishment in Yakutia.

N.a. Vitashevskij wrote: "this person sincerely wanted to bring benefits to local communities, work ethic and perseverance. [1, s. 31] Furthermore, the Governor supported the famous Sibirjakovskuju expedition. As you know, the expedition had the task to study anthropology, economy, social structure, material and spiritual culture of the peoples of Yakutia. Sibiryakov expedition worked for more than three years and gathered a large factual material.

In 1903 g. Skrypicyn resigned as Governor.

Bright trace in the history of Yakutia left Governor Ivan Ivanovich Kraft. Before arriving in Yakut area, Kraft, has already had a great experience with exterminating. This experience he acquired while serving in Transbaikalian area, Turgay Steppe area General-governorship.

In December 1906, the order Of the Senate of the Councillor is appointed acting Kraft I.i. Affairs Yakut Governor and, since April 22, 1907-Governor.

Governor Kraft has made much effort to improve the economic situation in the Yakutsk region. Innovation has been the holding of annual exhibitions and fairs, where they traded tribal species of livestock and agricultural machinery.

One of the main reasons for the underdevelopment of the Yakut area was the absence of normal communications, particularly railway track linking the Yakutia with Central Russia. Lena river was important as a transport artery that provides all necessary commodities.

Governor Kraft has made lowering the passenger tariff postal passenger steamships plying the river between Yakutsk and UST-Kut, with third class passengers on 50%. [12, p. 103]

Thanks to the efforts of Governor Crafting Yakutsk was connected with the outside world Telegraph and telephone communications.

Great importance to the Governor attached to improving public education, health and welfare.

Serious work on the establishment of the veterinary services in the province. In Yakutsk have opened training courses for veterinarians and agronomists, increased the number of veterinary points. [10, p. 4]

In the city of Yakutsk, thanks to Governor change occurred. In 1911, began its work telephone exchange; in the Yakut regional Museum was established cinema; in 1914 g. commissioned power plant, already after the departure of I.i. Kraft. [12, p. 116]

In 1913 g. an important event for the opening of the Yakut area was the Division of the Imperial Russian geographical society. This happened thanks to Ivan Ivanovich. At this time, Kraft was appointed Governor and yenisei was outside Yakutia.

Of course, Governors allowed and errors and miscalculations in the service. Faced with the resistance of the local population, sometimes not met support their innovations on the part of superiors. But in General, we can say that these people have a clear understanding of the challenges facing them and made a huge effort to edge evolved, improved the lives of the population.

In February 1917 in Russia there was a bourgeois-democratic revolution.

March 3, 1917 in a public meeting hall Yakutsk Bolsheviks convened people's rally, which reported on the overthrow of the Tsarist Government. March 4, 1917 in Yakutsk Yakutsk is elected the Committee of public safety (JACOB) from the representatives of different social classes, political parties and public organizations. With 4 on March 5, 1917 delegation of JACOB, led by Bolshevik G.i. Petrovsky in an ultimatum demanded that the Lieutenant Governor, D.o. Tizengauzena deposit YACOB authorities, in case of failure, threatened with arrest.

5 March 1917 and Vice Governor policemeister Scars announced the transfer of power to the Yakut Committee of public safety. [12, p. 117]

With the fall of autocracy ceased to exist and Royal institutions. In March 1917, the provisional Government sent Governors. resigned.

Thus, the history of Governor's authorities in Yakutia begins with 1851 g.

Governors were appointed from the Center. They were mostly bureaucrats who had experience of military and civil service. But go in far Yakutia like not many. This was connected with the provincial status region, poor infrastructure,

insecurity, climatic features of the Yakut edge. In addition, Yakutia was the site of links, so here was dominated by police order.

In order to motivate officials issued the prize money on travel costs, startup money. Local officials could not enjoy any benefits and were in more modest circumstances.

We cannot say that all visiting officials, no matter related to the development of the distant suburbs of the Russian Empire. Much depended on the personal qualities of the Governor, from the authority, will the views. K.n. Swietlicki, V. Skrypicyn, I. Kraft sincerely wished Yakutia prosperity, exerted much effort to this rugged edge of awakening. They have proven themselves to be literate, smart officials. They understood the need for reforms aimed at improving the social situation of foreigners, put tasks make life easier for ordinary people to raise the local trade and industry developed in the area of education and medicine. They have received extensive philanthropy and charity.

That is, thanks to the efforts of these people, there have been significant changes in Yakutia.

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