



SOURCES ABOUT THE RULERS OF THE CHANCELLERY OF THE TURKESTAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 7 th September 2024 Accepted: 6 th October 2024	If the office of the Governor-General in the system of the Military People's Administration of the Turkestan government was the heart of this colonial body, then its rulers can be considered an analytical center. This article analyzes information on the history of the rulers of the Turkestan Governor-General.
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INTRODUCTION

According to the regulation of July 11, 1867, all employees of the Governorate General were to be appointed from among the military personnel, who in the conditions of Turkestan, clerical military ranks were to perform the duties of civil ranks. Naturally, when the geopolitical location of the Governorate General changed, Regulations were adopted by the Territory Administration. All Regulations without exception designated the sphere of activity of the Governor-General's Office.

MAIN PART

The duties of the Chancellery Governor were first formulated in the Regulation "On the Administration of the Turkestan Region for 1866". According to this regulation, the Chancellery Governor has the following rights and responsibilities:

1. The Chancellery Governor for the military-people's administration was to ensure that the Administration entrusted to him had, as far as possible, complete and accurate information on the status and actions of all authorities on the administration of the local population, as well as statistical and all other data concerning the local native population, necessary for consideration in the production and resolution of cases;
2. The Chancellery Governor must report to the Military Governor on administrative matters and manage the office work in the Chancellery, accordingly receiving instructions and orders from the Military Governor;
3. The Chancellery Governor transmits to the localities and to persons in the department of the military-people's administration the orders of the Military Governor and monitors their prompt and accurate execution, bringing to his attention any omissions noticed in this regard.
4. On behalf of the military governor, when it is deemed necessary, he tours the region and

inspects all existing institutions for military-people's administration, checks on the spot the correctness of the actions of these institutions and administrative persons and generally delves into the situation and needs of the population. He reports any disorders or omissions he notices to the Chief Local Commander: upon returning from the tour, he submits reports to the Military Governor on the condition of the parts of the region he has inspected, and also, if necessary, his thoughts on measures that could lead to improvements in both the administration and the internal life of the local population;

5. The Head of the Chancellery, in managing the personnel of the Chancellery, enjoys the same rights as those assigned to the Chief of Staff of the Military Governor;
6. The Head of the Chancellery is directly subordinate to the Military Governor;
7. He communicates on behalf of the Military Governor with the military and civilian administrations of the Orenburg region. Here is a note that the Chancellery Governor is elected primarily from among persons of military rank. In the Turkestan Governorate-General, only from among persons of military rank;
8. The heads of departments manage their units on a general basis. [1]

Here is a short list of the rights of the Chancellery Governors in 1866 in the Turkestan region, which was subordinate to the Orenburg Governor-General. Since the establishment of the Turkestan Governorate-General, the duties of the Chancellery Governor, mainly with additions taking into account the geopolitical location of the region, as well as the range of issues being resolved, the main content of this provision has been preserved.

The first Governor of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General was Major General Heine



Alexander Konstantinovich, born in 1834, a representative of a noble family of the Estland province. Orthodox faith. He was single. As of the General Staff, he received a salary of 900 rubles per year, canteens – 900 rubles and housing – 450 rubles, a total of 2,250 rubles.

In the position of the Head of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General, the salary was 2,500 rubles, canteens – 2,500 rubles, a total of 5,000 rubles. In childhood he was brought up in the Noble Regiment, later in the Konstantinovsky Military School. He began his military service on August 13, 1853 in the 15th Artillery Brigade, with an appointment to the reserve 15th battery of the 5th Artillery Division – as an ensign in Sevastopol. For distinction in combat battles in the war of 1855, he was promoted to lieutenant. In 1857 he was sent to the Nikolaev Military Academy, which he graduated on December 21, 1859, on September 3, 1861 he received the military rank of captain.

For excellent actions against the Polish rebels on December 27, 1863 he was promoted to colonel, before that in February of the same 1863 he received the rank of lieutenant colonel. From May 7, 1865, by the Supreme Order, the professional military man was appointed to serve at the Main Directorate of the General Staff for special assignments and academic studies. On January 1, 1866, on the occasion of the transformation of the Main Directorate of the General Staff and the Inspectorate Department into the General Staff, he was left in his previous position. [2]

On January 29, 1867, he was entrusted with the Management of the 8th Section 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 was appointed the Governor of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General and was listed at the General Staff. Already on July 16, 1867, he was excluded from the lists of the General Staff. During his service, he performed his duties as a military man in the civil service. For example: according to the Order of the troops of the Turkestan Military District and the military-people's administration in the Semirechye and Syr-Darya regions No. 33 of April 15, 1868.

In connection with the aggravation of relations with the Emirate of Bukhara and the aggravation of relations, Governor-General Kaufman ordered before the military campaign: "The acting Chief of the military-people's administration in the Turkestan region, until my return to Tashkent, is appointed the Head of my Chancellery, Major General Heins. On this basis, he is granted the right to conduct business on all administrative issues of the region, excluding especially

important papers, which he must send to my discretion." [3]

Regarding Heins' work as the Head of the Chancellery and the decisions he made, it was expressed in the paragraph on the work of the Chancellery. On May 20, 1869, by order of the Ministry of War, Heins Alexander Konstantinovich was sent on leave abroad for 2 months to recover from an illness. He was dismissed from the post of Governor of the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General and sent to the disposal of the Turkestan Governor-General.

On January 14, 1870, by order of the Ministry of War, he was transferred to the Ministry of Communications, with the appointment to be at the disposal of the Minister of Communications and with the retention of the General Staff. [4]

CONCLUSION

To sum up, it can be said that the provinces, districts and fronts were led by Russian general officers, and the elders were led by representatives of the local population. Military governors, district chiefs and district bailiffs were appointed in the provinces. Finally, the colonizers were careful in appointing responsible persons to local government bodies and used various tricks to prevent the election of progressive, progressive and nationalistic people to the posts of district administrators, elders, centurions or judges.

REFERENCES

1. Materials related to the draft Regulation on the management of the Turkestan region of 1866. Page 8.
2. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, direction-33, case-335, sheets 235-238.
3. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, direction -27. case-2. sheets 1-1v.
4. National Archives of Uzbekistan. Fund I-1, direction-33. case-335. sheets 238-239.