

Sources about the Rulers of the Chancellery of Turkestan Governor General

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Abstract: In the system of the Military People's Administration of the Turkestan General Government, the office of the Governor General was the heart of this colonial body, then its Rulers can be considered the think tank. According to the regulations of July 11, 1867, all employees of the General Government were to be appointed from among the military personnel, who, in the conditions of Turkestan, clerical military ranks were to perform the duties of civilian ranks. Naturally, when the geopolitical location of the General Government changed, Regulations were adopted by the Regional Administration. All Regulations, without exception, specified the scope of activity of the Office of the Governor General.

Keywords:

The tasks of the Ruler of the Chancellery were first formulated in the Regulations “On the Administration of the Turkestan Region for 1866.” According to this provision, the Governor of the Chancellery has the following rights and obligations:

1. The Governor of the Office of the People's Military Administration had to ensure that the Administration entrusted to him had, as far as possible, complete and accurate information about the situation and actions of all statements regarding the management of the local population, as well as statistics and all other data concerning the local native population necessary for consideration in the production and resolution of cases;
2. The ruler of the Chancellery must report to the Military Governor on administrative matters and manages the office work in the Chancellery, accordingly we receive instructions and instructions from the Military Governor;
3. The ruler of the chancellery transmits the orders of the Military Governor to the localities and persons in the department of military-people's administration and monitors their prompt and accurate execution, bringing omissions noticed in this regard to his attention.
4. On instructions from the military governor, when it is deemed necessary, he travels around the region and surveys all the institutions existing under the military-people's administration, checks on the spot the correctness of the actions of these institutions and administrative officials, and generally delves into the situation and needs of the population. He reports the omissions noticed by the unrest to the Chief Local Commander: upon returning from the detour, he submits to the Military Governor reports on the condition in which he found the parts of the region he examined, as well as, if necessary, his thoughts on measures that could lead to improvements in both the administration and internal life of the local population;
5. The Ruler of the Chancellery, in managing the personnel of the Chancellery, enjoys the same rights as are assigned to the Chief of Staff of the Military Governor.
6. The Ruler of the Chancellery is subordinate directly to the Military Governor;
7. He maintains relations on behalf of the Military Governor with the military and civil departments of the Orenburg region. A note is also given here that the Ruler of the Chancellery is elected primarily from persons of military rank. In the Turkestan General Government only from persons of military rank;
8. The heads of departments manage their units on a general basis.

Here is a short list of the rights of the Rulers of the Chancellery in 1866 of the Turkestan region, which was subordinate to the Orenburg Governor-General. Since the establishment of the Turkestan General Government, the duties of the Ruler of the Chancellery, 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 Ruler of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General was appointed Major General Heine Alexander Konstantinovich, born in 1834, a representative of the noble family of the Estonian province. Orthodox religion. Was single. According to the situation at the General Headquarters, he received a salary of 900 rubles a year, canteens - 900 rubles and apartments - 450 rubles, in total - 2250 rubles. In the position of Ruler of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General, the salary is 2500 rubles, canteens - 2500 rubles, total - 5000 rubles. As a child, he was brought up in the Noble Regiment, and subsequently at 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 military battles in the War of 1855, he was promoted to lieutenant. In 1857 he was sent to the Nikolaev Military Academy, from which he graduated on December 21, 1859, and on September 3, 1861 received the military rank of captain. For his excellent work against the Polish rebels, on December 27, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of colonel; before that, in the same 1863, in February, he received the rank of lieutenant colonel.

On May 7, 1865, a professional military man was appointed by the Highest Order to be assigned to 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. On January 29, 1867, he was entrusted with the Administration of the 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 was appointed Ruler of the Office 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 civil serviceman. For example: according to the Order for the troops of the Turkestan Military District and the Military People's Administration in the Semirechensk and Syr-Darya regions No. 33 of April 15, 1868. In connection with the aggravation of relations with the Bukhara Emirate and the aggravation of relations, Governor-General Kaufman, before the military campaign, ordered: "Major General Gaines is appointed to act as the Head of the Military People's Administration in the Turkestan Territory, until my return to Tashkent. On this basis, he is given the right to conduct business on all administrative issues of the region, excluding especially important papers, which he must send at my discretion." Gaines's work as Ruler of the Chancery and the decisions he made were discussed in the paragraph on the work of the Chancery. Gaines Alexander Konstantinovich On May 20, 1869, by order of the War Ministry, he was sent on leave abroad for 2 months to cure his illness.

With the dismissal from the post of the Ruler of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General and sent to the disposal of the Turkestan Governor-General. On January 14, 1870, by order of the War Ministry, he was transferred to the Ministry of Communications, with the appointment to be at the disposal of the Minister of Communications and to remain at the General Staff.

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