G.V.DYURSHMIDT. HISTORICAL CHARACTERS OF THE NEW CITY

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Г.В.ДЮРШМИДТ. ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ОБРАЗЦЫ НОВОГО ГОРОДА

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G.V.DYURSHMIDT. YANGI SHAHARNING TARIXIY XARAKTERLARI

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Tayanch so'zlar: nemis, ishlab chiqarish, yangi shahar.

Rezyume. Ushbu maqola yangi tijorat shahrining tarixiy shaxsi, Turkiston mintaqasining rivojlanishi va gullab-yashnashi ustida ishlaganlardan biri, maslahatchi Geynrix Dyurshmidtga bag'ishlangan.

Ключевые слова: немецкий, производство, новый город.

Резюме. Статья посвящена историческому персонажу нового города коммерции советнику Генриху Дюршмидту одному из тех, кто работал над развитием и процветанием Туркестанского края.

Key words: German, production, new town.

Summary. The article is devoted to the historical character of the new city of commerce, Councilor Heinrich Durschmidt, one of those who worked for the prosperity and developing of the Turkestan region.

The annexation of Central Asia to Russia led to the economic expansion of foreign capitalists, who opened their own industrial enterprises in Turkestan, many of which became large. The answer was a ban on foreigners owning real estate and running enterprises in the region, linked to the desire of the tsarist government to subordinate the economy of Turkestan to the needs of the metropolis and the interests of the large Russian bourgeoisie. [1] Russian charters resulted in the majority of German firms operating in Russia and Central Asia, while the Germans themselves accepted Russian citizenship. The German diaspora in Turkestan was extensive and representative, given that three of the twelve governors-general of the region were ethnic Germans, most of the civil and military officials were Russian-educated Germans from the time of Peter 1, who also compactly settled along the Nikolsky tract, which was called the German Settlement, by analogy with Peter's times.

Since the beginning of the First World War, Germans in Turkestan have been subjected to economic and political persecution, and for the first time they have been indiscriminately accused of "treason" and "espionage" and their property has been sequestered, bank deposits frozen and many of those living in Turkestan have been interned with their families in remote areas of the region. The sales offices and enterprises of the companies Gergard and Gay, V.G. Durschmidt, Singer, L.Knop, Meyer Court and others were closed, property was confiscated, total surveillance of the remaining was established, incredible rumors and denunciations spread, corroding society and belittling the fact that the Germans had introduced a significant contribution to the economic and cultural development of the region, the overall growth of its well-being and development. [2.674]

The revolutionary events, the world War and the civil war caused enormous damage to the economy of the region, the enterprises of the German colonists were closed or ruined. The accusations of Soviet historians that, by annexing Turkestan, the colonialists mercilessly exploited the natural resources of the region and its raw materials do not take into account that there were simply no conditions for this, there was a complete lack of industrial infrastructure, trade was not developed, significant investments and enormous efforts were required to overcome the low level of economic development. [3.593]

One of the people who made this progress possible and also made extensive capital from it was Heinrich Wilhelm Durschmidt (1849-1911), born in Markneukirchen, Saxony, Germany. This small town was the heart of musical instrument production in Germany and the books of the Markneukirchen guilds indicate that many

Durrschmidts were violin makers, but Heinrich's family was a merchant class. In 1883, he arrived in Tashkent with his devoted brother Friedrich, who had borrowed five thousand dollars from a Berlin bank and a brilliant business plan that made him a millionaire in a quarter of a century, a merchant of the first guild and the first commercial adviser in Central Asia.

And if a merchant of the 1st guild in the Russian Empire is a class status based on the amount of capital in excess of 50,000 rubles, which allows to conduct wholesale trade and own ships, a commercial adviser is an honorary title of the "elite" of merchants, established in 1800 for distinguished entrepreneurs, awarded to them for merits after 12 years in 1-th guild, equivalent to the rank of major/collegiate assessor of the VIII class of the Table of Ranks, which gave the right to hereditary honorary citizenship and was a sign of high public recognition.

At first, buying mutton intestines from the local population for a song, Durschmidt sent them to Germany for processing into strings for musical instruments, making large profits, but three years later the newspaper Turkestan Vedomosti wrote in 1886: Messrs. Durschmidt have initiated an entirely new industry in the region. They buy up mutton intestines, which are considered by the natives to be completely worthless and priceless, and sell them abroad. The intestines are bought up in urban slaughterhouses and exported abroad in canned form - most of them are exported in wet and salted form and only a small part of the intestines of cattle in dry form. [4] These intestines go partly to foreign sausage establishments, and partly serve as excellent material for making strings. Not content with sending raw materials abroad, Mr. Durschmidt made an experience in making violin strings here in Tashkent." [5]

The first intestinal purification plant was opened by them in Samarkand, then in the native part of Tashkent, at Besh-Agach, and by 1888 the company's activities were already spreading in all major cities of Turkestan, in the possessions of the Khan of Khiva and the Emir of Bukhara, as well as in the Caucasus, the European part of Russia and Siberia. Getting twenty times the profit of the firm of Dyrsmid quickly became a monopoly, which before world war I owned 15 of 19 intestinal purifying plants of the region, which was involved in the buying, processing and delivery of in Germany, America and Russia intestines used for both industrial and musical strings for the production of sausages and haberdashery and export of skins horse, Astrakhan, maluski, alfalfa seed.

The export of perfectly peeled Turkestan alfalfa seeds, as well as processed and salted intestines, has gained global importance thanks to it. Progress is also visible in such figures as the volume of export of intestines in 1883, equal to 300 thousand pieces per year and 6 million pieces in 1909, worth more than two million rubles.

Since 1904, the Durschmidt company has opened numerous agent and commission offices for the import of goods from foreign companies of which it is a representative. Durschmidt's fruitful work in the development of trade and industry in the region was repeatedly awarded medals and honorary reviews at exhibitions in Moscow (1891), Novgorod (1896), Tashkent (1884, 1886, 1896), being a sponsor of the Tashkent Lutheran community, G.V.Durschmidt was awarded the Order of St. Peter the Great. Annas of the 4th and 3rd degrees and St.Stanislav, 4th degree, in 1899 he was awarded the title of hereditary Honorary citizen of Tashkent, in 1906 - the high title of commerce adviser, and in 1909. - Order of the Gold Star of the 2nd degree "for useful activities" in Bukhara possessions, awarded to him by the Emir of Bukhara. [6.384]

The workaholic and tycoon G.V.Dyurshmidt lived in three countries, had an impressive personality and business scope, and also became one of the sponsors of the initiators and founders of the Turkestan Society of Agriculture, which, in addition to diverse and useful activities for the region, held Agricultural and industrial handicraft exhibitions since 1886. In 1909, in honor of the 25th anniversary of the Society, the Turkestan Agricultural Industrial and Scientific Exhibition, unprecedented in scale, was held in Tashkent. The last one was personally organized and conducted by Durschmidt. Having received more than two hundred thousand visitors in more than 150 pavilions, having published the newspaper "Bulletin of the exhibition" and travel guides, she has received tremendous success. G.V.Dyurshmidt died on 08/11/1911 in Berlin. The issue of the right of inheritance of his property and possessions in Turkestan was resolved for four long years and in 1915. They were included in the state treasury.

Back in the late 1880s, in order to avoid the same restrictions for foreign capital, Durschmidt founded the Durschmidt Brothers company and a representative office of his Berlin office in the Volga region and also received Russian citizenship. In 1907, in Nizhny Novgorod, at one of the busiest shopping locations in Russia, he

built an apartment building with merchant G.V. Dyurshmidt's shopping malls, which occupied an entire block and was a significant component of the Nizhny Novgorod Fair complex. [7] Durschmidt bought several two-story brick houses of the firewall building, which after reconstruction turned into a single three-story building with rich architectural decoration and decorative Art Nouveau stucco, where the rods of Mercury, the patron saint of trade, were located under the Gothic towers above the pediment. In 1915, when the Nizhny Novgorod authorities tried to requisition his house for wartime needs, the widow of the merchant August Petrovna Dyurschmidt presented a certificate stating that they were Russian subjects. At a meeting of the Fair Committee, Durschmidt's confidant, Meshkov, announced the merchant's family's decision to provide their building for free use, which was gratefully accepted. Interestingly, Nikolai Vasilyevich Meshkov, a former confidant of Durschmidt, was himself the largest capitalist who owned property worth 13 million rubles. Being a Perm merchant steamboat operator, in 1911, for more than 4 million rubles, he acquired the passenger shipping company T-va Kamensky Brothers, whose proxy, in turn, was S.I.Lakhtin. Another house that became an object of cultural heritage, built by him in 1903 in Chelyabinsk at the largest slaughterhouse in the region, confirms how far the interests of the Durschmidt trading empire extended. The archives have preserved an application submitted to the mayor on March 10, 1905 by A.P. Galin, the head of the intestinal and washing establishment of the Tashkent merchant G.V. Dyurshmidt, with a request to arrange a telephone message from his client's office at the zagorodnaya zaimka Marenovo with the city with a promise to timely deposit the money for the telephone device to the city cash desk. [8]

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