C.I.LAKHTIN. HISTORICAL PERSONALITIES OF THE NEW CITY

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Ч.И.ЛАХТИН. ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ЛИЦА НОВОГО ГОРОДА

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

Rezyume. Maqola yangi shahar tarixiy shaxsi S.I.Laxtinning Turkiston o'lkasini rivojlantirish va gullab-yashnashi yo'lida tinimsiz mehnat qilgan kishilardan biriga bag'ishlangan.

Ключевые слова: хлопок, производство, новый город.

Резюме. Статья посвящена историческому персонажу нового города С.И.Лахтину одному из тех, кто напряженно работал над развитием и процветанием Туркестанского края.

Key words: cotton, production, new town.

Summary. The article is devoted to the historical character of the new city, S.I.Lakhtin, one of those who worked hard for the development and prosperity of the Turkestan region.

Semyon Ivanovich Lakhtin (1845-1892), a successful Tashkent merchant – innovator with a powerful entrepreneurial flair who invested all his efforts in the development of multidisciplinary production, lived a bright and useful life for the development of the Turkestan region. Arriving in Tashkent in 1870 as a trustee of the Perm Merchant House of the Kamensky Brothers merchants, he was the first to plant American varieties of cotton in Central Asia, built the first cotton gin in the Turkestan region, was the first to produce cottonseed oil, was the first to produce related products from the waste of these industries, and was the first to open a private printing house. "S.I. Lakhtin conducts all these extensive and diverse productions very efficiently and intelligently. Despite the fact that such diverse industrial activities require constant supervision, S.I.He finds time to run his business not in a routine way, relying in everything on a prescribed master or technician, but follows the literature of the industries he practices himself. He can often be found reading a book, studying this or that production," Major General, traveler and writer N.A.Mayev, who lived in Turkestan for almost 30 years, wrote about him with deep respect, who collaborated with Lakhtin when he was editor of the Turkestan Gazette. [1] During the first fifteen years of his stay in Turkestan, S.I.Lakhtin did a tremendous job for its prosperity and the development of industrial production. He opened two cotton gins and two oil mills (in Tashkent and Kokand), a printing and lithography shop, a bookbinding workshop, a grain mill, a grain grinder, a saddlery and a rope factory. The oil mills produced not only oil, but also drying oil and paints, receiving a silver medal from the Society for the Promotion of Russian Industry and Trade. Using cotton waste, rope and hemp, Lakhtin launched a cardboard and paper mill and was the first in Turkestan to produce wrapping paper, cardboard of various grades and thicknesses and then construction roofing by impregnating cardboard with asphalt. Its role in the development of the cotton industry in Turkestan is particularly significant. [2.23]

Here is what Nikolai Alexandrovich Varentsov, a Russian entrepreneur, one of the pioneers of domestic cotton growing in Central Asia, writes: "The first cotton growers from American seeds were residents of Tashkent, Lakhtin and Tarsin. The crops were sown in their gardens at the houses where they lived. The fiber obtained from the sowing was sent by them to the All-Russian Exhibition in Moscow in 1882 and they were awarded the highest award for it. This merit cannot be taken away from Mr. Lakhtin and Tarsin, who showed everyone interested in cotton the possibility of breeding the highest grades of cotton in Central Asia, and this merit will remain with them forever, they were the first serious cotton growers in our region and put the cotton

business on a scientific and solid commercial basis. Previously, cotton growing in the region did not leave the field of attempts and timid beginnings, abandoned every time, at the first failure. The first of the big entrepreneurs, they were not embarrassed by the failures that were inevitable in every new business and tried to find out their causes. Their well-deserved success captivated others as well. The cotton business, developing every year, has recently reached the level of a serious industry in Turkestan, which has not only local, but also state significance. With the development of cotton production, they revitalized Central Asia, which was penetrated by millions of Russians who had previously flowed abroad without a trace." [3.848] The growing interest in cotton cultivation in Turkestan was especially evident during the American Civil War, when fighting and a naval blockade prevented cotton from being exported to Russia, whose textile industry required new sources of raw materials. The region met all the requirements and had experience in growing the Asian variety of this crop, which, due to its poor quality, was unsuitable for the production of modern fabrics. In the end, such enthusiasts for the development of Central Asia as N.P. Kudrin, whose "Central Asian Partnership N. Kudrin & Co. was the first mass importer of American seed material, for which S.I. Lakhtin laid 1,000 dessiatines of land and they were able to draw the attention of Russian capitalists to the fact that the development of the cotton industry in Turkestan would boost the economic well-being of themselves and the whole region.

The activity of introducing American seeds into circulation between the planters required time, effort and risk, but it showed everyone the possibility of breeding higher grades of cotton in Central Asia and the benefits for Russian spinners. This activity became successful for S.I. Lakhtin, not least because of the unlimited credit and loans that the Kamensky Brothers trading house gave him. Lakhtin was not only the first to successfully breed American varieties of cotton, but also its first major buyer, the cleaning and pressing of cotton in his factories was carried out on the same scale as production. The relationship between the famous dynasty of large entrepreneurs and philanthropists in Perm, the Kamenskys, who founded the F. and G. Kamensky Brothers Shipping and Cargo Transportation Partnership, and Semyon Ivanovich Lakhtin is a classic example of the transition from the role of a trusted person to the status of an independent and influential partner. A trustee or attorney is the name of a representative authorized to conduct business and make transactions, and more often to act as an authorized assistant to the owner, sales agent, or manager who carried out commercial assignments and managed property.

S. I. Lakhtin began his career as a trusted representative and regional business manager of the Kamensky Brothers trading house in the Turkestan region in 1870, assuming leadership and responsibility for key logistics and trade operations conceived as the hardware trade, and eventually became an actual partner and independent entrepreneur who actively invested in local industry. Although his capital and influence grew out of his work for the Kamenskys, Lakhtin's personal authority made him such a significant figure in Tashkent that his surname was fixed in the toponymy of the city. He was a fearless innovator who not only carried out assignments, he contributed to the creation and development of industry in Turkestan and introduced new technologies. Of the six American cotton gining machines first delivered to Turkestan in 1881, four were designed for his enterprises, which corresponded to the world standards of that time, rather than manual cleaning from korobochek, practiced by the native population of the region. Another company, the printing and lithography of S.I. Lakhtin, began with a cursive printing press and a printing press acquired in 1876, which were supplemented by a lithographic machine and installed in a house owned by S.I. Lakhtin on Romanovskaya Street. [4] Later, the company expanded through the acquisition of a state-owned printing house established under the office of the Turkestan Governor-General to print the newspaper Turkestan Gazette, which was called the Printing House of the Military People's Administration, whose maintenance was so expensive for the department that in 1883 it was sold to S.I.Lakhtin, strengthening his first private printing house and bringing with it an additional volume of orders and the printing of extensive periodicals, both in the form of Vedomosti itself and other popular publications of the region.

In addition to translated books, S.I. Lakhtin's typograph printed books in Arabic, Persian, Uzbek, theological works by medieval Oriental authors and educational literature. He created the first commercial enterprise that had its own lithographic equipment and began publishing lithographed books in local Oriental languages for sale, the first of which was an edition of the 18th century poet Sufi Allayar's "Resilience of the Weak", printed by order of merchant I.

Khusayinbayev. [5.19] Lakhtin advocated the development of literature in demand among Muslims in the region, which would give impetus to the printing industry and bring the natives closer to the Russians. The products of lithography, which had its own bookbinding shop, were stylistically consistent and varied in the design of books, the use of natural bookbinding materials and the use of oriental ornamentation in the case of local literature. At the initiative of the military Governor-General N. Grodekov [6.352], in order to familiarize the colonial administration with the customs and religion of the Muslim population in order to manage them more effectively, it was translated (several chapters were translated by the governor personally) and under the name "Hidaya. Comments on Muslim Law" was published in 1893 in 400 copies in four volumes, a landmark work for the entire Muslim world written by the revered Persian thinker and theologian Ali Borkhan-ed-din in Central Asia in the 12th century, becoming the only Russian-language publication especially valuable for researchers of Islam and its legislation. After Lakhtin's death, the heirs did not demonstrate the business acumen and resource to maintain this complex business in order to resist the Kamenskys, who acted not as enemies, but as "senior partners" saving the business from bankruptcy. Lakhtin was the "creator" of the business in Turkestan, but the Kamenskys were its "owners," and with Lakhtin's death, real capital returned to its origins. [7] Lakhtin's death at the age of less than 47 coincided with the rapid growth of the cotton market in Turkestan, but the two-year pause between this tragic event and the final transfer of his enterprises to Kamensky was caused by the outbreak of a powerful cholera epidemic in May 1892 and the cholera riots in Tashkent in June of the same year, when the city was actually paralyzed by quarantines and riots, in such conditions the family of S.I.Lakhtin entered into inheritance rights, but to carry out inventory, it was physically impossible to execute complex legal transactions and revalue assets, and the Kamenskys preferred to wait out the chaos. It took a considerable amount of time to balance the balance by separating Lakhtin's personal funds from the Trading House's operating money, especially given that business was conducted in annual cycles regarding the cotton purchase season and settlements with creditors. However, during this period, the Kamenskys exerted serious pressure on Lakhtin's heirs, and by 1894, the process of transferring Semyon Ivanovich's enterprises under the direct control of the Kamensky Brothers Trading House had ended. Having changed the signs at his Kamensk factories, they carried out a small modernization by equipping them with electric lighting, which allowed them to work in two or three shifts and as befits a credit institution that manages money, and not industrial enterprises, they were immediately resold with multiple benefits. The Lakhtin printing house became the only business that stayed with the Kamenskys due to the fact that they had the same enterprise in Perm. It is significant that even after the death of S.I.Lakhtin, the innovation process continued and Kamenskikh's new confidant, A.V. Melkovsky, launched the first soap production from industrial waste at the Lakhta oil mill in the region. Despite the takeover of the business by the Kamenskys, the name of S.I.Lakhtin remained in the national memory and history of Tashkent due to his contribution to the modernization of the region, and traces of Lakhtin's legacy remained despite the significant restructuring of the city during the Soviet period and the modern renovation of Tashkent.

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