



## 100 YEARS LATER: DESCRIPTION OF SCIENTIFIC VIEWS IN DOBROSMYSLOV'S HISTORICAL BOOK

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### Abstract:

In 2012, it was exactly 100 years since the preparation and publication of the book by a prominent scientist, an active member of the Orenburg Department of the Russian Geographical Society and a member of the Orenburg Scientific Archival Commission, A.I. Dobrosmyslov, author of the book "Tashkent in the Past and Present". The book consists of 15 chapters and covers the following issues: About the history of the city before the conquest, historical facts related to the conquest of the city, the organization of administration of the region with the capital in the city of Tashkent, Economic Administration and courts of the indigenous population, city self-government, income and expense of the city, urban improvement, educational institutions, societies and institutions promoting education, libraries and museums and book trade, press printing and lithographs, learned societies, scientific institutions, statistical committees and societies promoting the dissemination of useful knowledge Orthodox churches, churches of heterodox Christian denominations, synagogues and mosques, medical and sanitary part and veterinary supervision, trade and industry, charitable institutions and various kinds of societies, government and public institutions, various events not included in any of the previous chapters.

**Keywords:** Population, self-government, improvement, education, library and museums, book trade and press, printing and lithography, orthodox churches, synagogues and mosques, learned societies, scientific institutions, statistical committees.

### INTRODUCTION

Among the evidence testifying to the history of Tashkent, the question of the state of the veterinary service in the city is an exceptional case, although in many historical studies by the authors of that time, issues related to the veterinary service did not have current historical significance. Therefore, an interesting, but historically unrelated question arises due to the fact that the author of the collected material, Alexander Dobrosmyslov, was a veterinarian by training.

The book, containing more than half a million typewritten and lithographic pages, was published in the second department of the printing house created in the house of Osip Alekseevich Portsev. This type of lithography was the most advanced in the city at the time the author's book was published. At the beginning of the book, the respected Ivanovich says that the Russians first received information about Tashkent in 1534 from Daniel Gubin.

### MAIN PART

First of all, after the organization of the conference, which consisted of studying the issues related to the place of Tashkent in the scientific and cultural relations of Uzbekistan, using the example of the book "Tashkent in the Past and Present", its historical

history learning task was set. The stages of the formation of the city of Tashkent, the scientific and cultural center of Turkestan in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, are analyzed. Based on this book, based on rich historical data, I would like to dwell on questions about the irrigation of Tashkent as a component of the irrigation of the entire Turkestan region.

In the 7<sup>th</sup> chapter of the book, the author focused on the improvement of the city, and initially focused on the issue of irrigation. He noted that "the military affairs of that time diverted attention from irrigation, moreover, due to ignorance of the needs of the population, it was considered an unnecessary whim: "They need water, let them do it themselves". [1]

It is further noted that at that time the issue was not even considered by the General Government, that the former city fortress of Ur was supplied with water through the only Gadragan (perhaps Katagan) ditch, where the Russian population was sheltered. the beginning was completely without water. Taking these points into account, on June 19, 1877, Kufman approved "Temporary Regulations on the Irrigation of Turkestan". [2]

At the beginning of the book, in the chapter describing the city, it is mentioned that "Water was



brought to Turkestan oasis". The town is 20 miles from the Chirchik river by two large canals, some of which have already diverged, and all of which pass almost by the house. [3]

Dobrosmyslov, referring to the temporary rule, actually refers to the clauses of this rule in full. So, in particular, in paragraph 4, "Areas currently prohibited from planting rice are not allowed. The extension of such restriction to new areas shall be authorized by the Governor, if such measure is deemed by the medical department to be hygienically necessary for the preservation of public health". [4]

From the initial introduction to the problems of water distribution in the Zaravshan river basin, rice crops, Russian irrigation experts Grigoryev, Zhizhensky, Sobolev agreed that it is better to irrigate rice until it matures in 100 days than cotton or other agricultural crops. They came to the conclusion that it is necessary to triple the water for irrigation. Therefore, taking into account the shortage of water during the irrigation season, the regional government sees it as a problem related to the health of the population and restricts rice crops. According to research, the territory of Tashkent is equal to 18,325 hectares of land and is irrigated with water from the Chirchik river. [5]

Many neighborhood names are derived from the location and importance of the canals and ditches named after them. The issues of studying the water supply and irrigation of Tashkent city defined in Dobrosmyslov's book are scientifically confirmed by the factual research of scientists and information that is an important historical source. For example: the issue of water supply to the city of Tashkent was heard in the Turkestan branch of the Russian technical society prepared by I.T. Poslavsky, but the society stopped its activity by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Many scientific irrigators published their achievements in Turkestan newspaper "Scientific research related to the irrigation of Turkestan can be considered one of the most studied areas of the country's life during the period of the Prime Minister.

The information about Alexander Ivanovich Dobrosmyslov, the author of the book, a direct witness of the scientific and cultural life of Tashkent, is an important point of historical and source studies. On the Internet, he was born in 1854 and died in 1945. Written as a historian and ethnographer, who graduated first from a religious seminary and then from a veterinary institute, despite the fact that little is known about his biography, his work is a useful historical resource on the history of the city.

Considering the issues of source study of the history of Turkestan in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, all information concerning officials who served in the region was necessarily recorded in the materials of the Office of the Governor-General. In particular, special service records and forms were filled

out. They are reflected in the 33<sup>rd</sup> inventory of the Fund "I-1" - the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Preliminary familiarization with the inventory did not help to find the necessary information about the life and work of A.I. Dobrosmyslov. But he is mentioned in the guidebook of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Fund "69", in particular, it talks about his letters to Turkestan scholars such as Berg and Fedchenko. But there was no biographical information.

Even in the reports of the Turkestan Department of the Russian Geographical Society for the years 1898-1916 there is no information about A.I. Dobrosmyslov. Information about all the Dobrosmyslovs who served in Turkestan was contained in the personal catalogs of the archive. It turned out that three such officials who served in Turkestan bore the surnames of Dobrosmyslov. Thus, under the name of Dobrosmyslov, the Syr-Darya regional administration listed the senior doctor of the Ura-Tubinsky medical infirmary, Sergei Vasilievich. [6]

Also, according to the Office of the head of the Zeravshan district for 1880, there is a case "about issuing benefits to the deacon of the Samarkand Church Alexander Dobrosmyslov for a trip to Tomsk". He was going to bring his sister from Tomsk after the death of his parents. But these officials and ministers did not fit the nature of their field of activity, although the Samarkand deacon Dobrosmyslov was also Alexander, even attracted by the fact that Dobrosmyslov Alexander Ivanovich graduated from theological seminary. But there is no information about the priest's scientific activities. It should be noted that in Alexander Ivanovich's certificate there is no record that he graduated from theological seminary. [7]

But unexpectedly, among the materials of the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General, No. 40 of 1909, there was a file "On the issue of the appointment of the retired State Councilor Dobrosmyslov to the post of Manager of the Veterinary part of the civil department in the Territory". Paperwork on this issue in the Office of the Turkestan Governor-General begins on June 12 1908. On the first page there is a handwritten report from Dobrosmyslov himself dated June 11, 1908. In his report, Retired State Councilor Alexander Ivanovich Dobrosmyslov reports that after serving for 18 years in the Kyrgyz steppes as a veterinary inspector, peasant chief and chairman of the district congress of peasant chiefs, he fell seriously ill. [8]

In his free time, he devoted himself to studying the region in archaeological, historical, economic and ethnographic terms, as a result of which up to 150 typewritten works were published at different times (it is impossible to read the number of works or the number of sheets in the manuscript) - about the Kyrgyz in various scientific journals in the form of separate books and brochures. He asks to be appointed to the position of veterinarian in one of the regions; the letter indicates



the names of the three indigenous regions of the region. At the end he reports his home address: Simbirsk. Malo-Kazanskaya street, building. Krasilnikov No. 25. Alexander Ivanovich Dobrosmyslov. [9]

In 1900, for his length of service, he was promoted to court councilor. By order of the Minister of Internal Affairs, in addition to his direct duties, he filled the position of head of the veterinary department of the Orenburg province. In 1903 he was promoted to Collegiate Advisor. On behalf of the Turgai Regional Statistical Committee, he compiled the book "Cattle Breeding in the Turgai Region". Also, on behalf of the Military Governor of the Turgai region, he compiled a brochure "Transit movement of industrial livestock and animal products through the Turgai region". [10]

In 1897 he was elected a corresponding member of the Kazan Veterinary Institute. In 1898, on behalf of the Regional Statistical Committee, he compiled a brochure "Kyrgyz products from wool and hair", "Measures taken in the Turgai region to improve horse breeding until 1886", "Trade in the Turgai region", "Keeping and breeding of Kyrgyz dogs and cats and poultry". In 1898, on behalf of the Military Governor of the Turgai region, he compiled brochures. "Post and zemstvo tracts in the Turgai region", "Fauna in the Turgai region". In 1898-1899, he corrected the duties of editor of the Turgai Regional Gazette. In 1899, based on his length of service, he was promoted to state councilor. On behalf of the Military Governor of the Turgai region, he compiled the book "Materials on the history of Russia Vol.1". He was sent to St. Petersburg to participate in a special meeting to develop rules on the procedure for transporting livestock and animal products on the territory of the empire. He was elected several times as an honorary magistrate of the region, a member of the regional statistical committee, and several times served as Advisor to the Regional Board.

In 1900, on behalf of the regional Statistical Committee, he compiled the book "Materials on the history of Russia T.P." On behalf of the Orenburg Department of the Russian Geographical Society, I prepared the first edition of the book "Turgai Region, Historical Sketch" and on behalf of the Orenburg Scientific Archival Commission, the brochure "Bashkir Rebellion in 1735, 1736 and 1737." In 1901 he was transferred to the post of Tver provincial veterinarian. Since 1902, he was appointed peasant commander of the 2nd section of the Turgai district. He headed the congress of peasant leaders. By the highest order of the civil department on July 24, 1907, he was dismissed upon request and resigned with his uniform. He was a widower; at the time of drawing up his certificate, his son Alexander graduated from Moscow University with a degree in law, and his daughter Larisa is a mathematician at higher courses for women. Daughter Maria also studied at the same courses. [11]

The Office of the Turkestan Governor-General, after receiving a response to the requests, issued certificates stating that there were no obstacles to appointment with the signature of the Manager of the Office of the Governor-General, Colonel Mustafin. Having passed through a century-long historical path and from the standpoint of scientific and educational assessments of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the question is raised for what purpose was written A.I. Dobrosmyslov's book. They can be defined in three ways. Firstly: the author believes that due to the lack of special stories about Tashkent in the literature. Secondly, the task is to use the statements of officials who survived from the Kaufman period, considering them to be culture-traegers of the sixties and seventies of the century. Thirdly: the author decided to prepare a book due to the fact that soon (and this is 1915) it would be fifty years since "we own Tashkent, and by this time we need to collect materials and sum up our activities here". [12]

Dobrosmyslov, along with the presentation of historical facts, as he himself admits, collects information about the behind-the-scenes side of city life in the Kaufman era. Therefore, some information about the Governor-General, about the rulers and Managers of the Office of the Governor-General and other facts in the opinion of the author are instructive.

## CONCLUSION

Many historical facts, according to Dobrosmyslov's confession, were provided to him by N.P. Ostroumov, which had a historical span of 35-40 years. Much information about the activities of administrative bodies in Turkestan was obtained from the archives of the Governor General's Office, which the author considered the only well-organized archive. The author spoke with deep gratitude about other officials who provided important information. Despite the fact that A.I. Dobrosmyslov, without a special historical education, being a veterinarian by passion, collected a wealth of material on the history of the city of Tashkent, as a center of culture and science in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> - early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

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