

STONE HOSPITAL

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Annotation: The history of appearance of the Shimbay city learning of this town, Occupation from Russian empire, administrative governing, rebellions of the folk and the duty of Stone Hospital in such period.

Keywords: Shimbay city, Shaxtemir, Shin-bay, Stone hospital, Tsarist Russia, bolis, lot, pristav.

Shimbay City is one of the most ancient city of our Republic. From the beginning of Shimbay to this day, it is a city with historical and archeological monuments that have been preserving the national and cultural heritage of Karakalpak residents for a long time. There are several opinions about the benefits of the city of Shimbay, a developed center of Karakalpak population on the right bank of the Amudarya and Oral narratives of the population are widespread.

Famous scientist K.Ayimbetov who learned oral narratives of Karakalpak nation said: “As far as I know before appearing of the city, the man who called Shin-bay lived there.

In the winter months, the herdsmen sell their cows for three to four months and trade in grain for food in the summer.

After the arrival of the spring season, Shin-bay’s bazaar is closed and trade stops. In recent times, Shimbay was a market both in winter and summer, and Shimbay was a big city and a big fortress” he said. [1].

In 1873, when the peoples on the right bank of the Amudarya, were transferred to Russia, the Amudarya Department was formed. It was divided into two sections.

It’s first section was the people on the lower right bank of the current Amudarya, and it’s center was the city of Shimbay. In 1875-1876 at the suggestion of the Commission. An election was held to determine local and administrative areas and officials.

In the two sections on the right side they were divided into the Bolis and they were divided into the village congregations. Shimbay section was divided into 9 and later 12 bolis. The manager of Bolis became bolis. At that time, Shimbay division was divided into 37 elders [2].

In 1876, judges were also elected during the election of bolis. Judge, bolis, elders were elected for three years. In this election Shimbay precinct was divided into five courts.

The administration building of the head of the Shimbay section was initially located in the city of Nukus, but later it was moved to the city of Shimbay.

An example of this is the Stone hospital building in Shimbay. It is known that this place was the center of important historical events in the history of our nation not only during Tsarist Russia, but also during the period of Soviet power. It is certain that there was a population uprising here in 1961.

From the spring of 1919, the rebellion against the councils begins to strengthen again. At this time, the commander of the Ural kazak's Mikahil Filchev joined the detachment against the Bolsheviks in the in the Shimbay section. ON Juky 29, 1919, a special commission of 17 people was sent to Tortkul and Shimbay section.

They were the famous leader communists Kosyanenko, Frolov, I. Brinkman, N. Sladkov, M. Yunusov, Shpenov, F. Litovsky, U Tinchbayev and others headed by A.N> Khristoforov, a member of Central Committee of Turkestan.

They went to Shimbay, dissolved the city's executive committee and began to establish council order.

In addition, the commission requested a military detachment to help Shimbay from Tortkul, which was involved in the warsening of the situation. From Tortkul sent an armed detachment of 80 people to Shimbay under the leadership of the communist Zamislyayeva Nikolayev.

But Ataman Filchev occupied Shimbay and killed the members of the Council.

M.Filchev's detachment blocked the way of the red soldiers sent from Tortkul to Shimbay and on the night of August 15, 1919 started a war against them in Tazkara. After that M.Filchev was announced as the head of the government of SHimbay district. He was supported by Junaydkhan. Together they held a council about the march to Tortkul. But now forces, were sent from Sharjaw under the leadership of Shaydakov, who established a council government in Nukus [3].

From August 5 to 14, 1919, this hospital building was the headquarters and residence of the commissars. Tortkul commissars stationed at this place, in the stone hospital, have done several things to eliminate the events happening in Shimbay and to stabilize the situation at the same time.

Before the establishment of the council power, the foundation was laid here, that is, it was completed in 1913. To this day, now constructions are not noticeable in this place and it is very well preserved [4].

If we pay attention the articles of the next period, we think that the history of the stone hospital still needs to be filled in. The reason is that Nukus, which has a special place in the history of the administration of our people at that time (the place in Nukus is now broken) and these places made of stone in Shimbay, were built at the same time.

During this period, it is said that the location of the precinct should be moved from Nukus to Shimbay and a place should be found for the precinct from Shimbay. The information says that the construction of Shimbay precinct should be started sooner than Shimbay on February 15, 1901, Captain Zarakov the engineer of the department stated that the project and estimate of the construction site had been prepared. It is said that on April 9, 1901, a site was opened for the construction of the building, and improvement works began around it.

However, this work continues to be postponed. According to historical data the construction of the place in Nukus and Shimbay began in 1914 and a contract was signed for it, and it was necessary to finish it on July 15, 1916. On August 21, 1914 Troshkin, head of the Amudarya department and Olimkhoja Hakimkhoyayev from Tashkent took responsibility, and the construction was started on June 15, 1916.

The contract clearly covers laying the foundation of the building, making bricks, carpentry, plastering and other works up to the time of graduation. The total cost of each hospital in Nukus and Shimbay is 31726 rubles 26 k marked as.

Generally speaking, in the 20th century, during the rule of Tsarist Russia in Central Asia, there were several uprisings in the region. For this purpose, the Shimbay area was of great importance as the center of the Karakalpak people on the right bank of the Amudarya. For this purpose, the movement

for the construction in Shimbay was started and completed. As mentioned above, the stone hospital served as an administrative center and a hospital.

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