

INFORMATION ABOUT THE VILLAGES OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE GUZOR STATION OF THE EMIRATE OF BUKHARA BY AMLOK (late 19th – early 20th centuries)

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Abstract

At the end of the XIX century - the beginning of the XX century, the residential addresses of the inhabitants of the Guzor Principality of the Bukhara Emirate were analyzed according to the properties, and comments were made about the villages and clans of the residents. Some promising data on these issues are discussed in the article.

Keywords: Principality, “amlok”, kovcnin, kungiro, saroy, batosh, harduri, ulus, kaychili.

BUXORO AMIRLIGI G‘UZOR BEKLIĞI AHOLISINING AMLOKLAR BO‘YICHA QISHLOQLARI HAQIDA MA‘LUMOTLAR (XIX asr oxiri – XX asr boshlari)

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Annotatsiya:

Maqolada XIX asr oxirlari – XX asr boshlarida Buxoro amirligi G‘uzor bekligidagi aholining yashash manzillari amlokliklar bo‘yicha tahlil qilinib, aholining qishloqlari va urug‘lari to‘g‘risida mulohazalar keltirilgan, shuningdek, ushbu masalalar bo‘yicha ayrim istiqbolli ma‘lumotlar muhokama qilingan.

Tayanch so‘zlar: Beklik, “amlok” (mulk, mulklik, amloklik), amlokdorlar, qovchin, qo‘ng‘irot, saroy, batosh, harduri, ulus, qaychili.

ИНФОРМАЦИЯ О ДЕРЕВНЯХ ЖИТЕЛЕЙ СТАНЦИИ ГУЗОР БУХАРСКОГО ЭМИРАТА ОТ АМЛОКА (КОНЕЦ 19-ГО - НАЧАЛО 20-ГО ВЕКОВ).

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Аннотация:

В статье проанализированы население пункты Гузарского бекства Бухарского эмирата по амлякам и даны рассуждения о деревнях(селах) проживающих и их предках в конце XIX –в начале XX века, атакже, обсуждены некоторые перспективные информации по этим вопросам.

Ключевые слова: Бекства, “амляк”(собственность), амлякства, ковчин, кунгират, сарай, баташ, хардури, улус, кайчили.

Introduction

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Guzor province or province was part of the Bukhara Emirate as a separate administrative-territory unit and included the territories in the southwestern parts of the Kashkadarya oasis. During this period, especially in the second half of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century, the Kashkadarya oasis consisted of administrative-territorial units called "belik" or "province" such as Karshi, Chirakchi, Khuzor (Guzor), Yakkabog', Shahrisabz, Kitab. was. These units, as in most other regions of the emirate, encompass dozens of administrative units called "amlok" (property, ownership, ownership). Each estate included several dozen or hundreds of villages.

First of all, it should be mentioned that during this period, Bukhara Emirate administratively and territorially included Karmana, Khatirchi, Ziyovuddin, Nurota, Karshi, Kitab, Shahrisabz, Chirakchi, Yakkabog, Khuzor (Guzor), Boysun, Sherabad, Denov, Karki, Chorjoi, Hisar, Kolob, Karategin, Darvaz, Baljuvan, Shugnon-Rushan, Kurgantepa, It is divided into 27 districts, such as Qabadiyan, Kalif, Bordaliq, and Qobogli. Each bek was governed by a governor appointed by the emir. The Beks were divided into estates, and they were managed by estate owners. Amlokdars were appointed by the beks [1:63-64].

The territory of Guzor district includes today's Guzor district, along with the present Dehkanabad district and a part of Qamashi district, that is, the villages of this district adjacent to Guzor district, Karshi district in the northwest, Karshi district in the northeast Yakkabogh Beg was bordered by Boysun and Sherabad Beks to the south, and Karki Beks to the southwest. At the same time, the people of Guzor begship have close economic and cultural relations with Chiragqi in the north, Shahrisabz in the northeast, Burdaliq in the west, Kalif (Kelif) in the southwest, and Denov in the southeast. has come.

The administrative center of the Khuzor (Guzor) beky was the city of Guzor, and the estates belonging to the beky were as follows: Afganbog, Eskibog, Yorti-tepa, Orai-kalon, Karsang, Garistan, Kamay. , Beliboyli, Gurshak [2:297-304]. A significant part of these estates was located in the southern and southwestern parts of the Kashkadarya oasis and was connected to the Surkhandarya oasis through the mountains. Guzor province is divided into smaller estates compared to other regions of Kashkadarya oasis, among which Harmiston is a part of the villages north-west of Guzor city, Afganbog is the villages north of Guzor city, Beli rich and it included several villages in the southeast of the mountain.

Some of the 9 estates in Guzor province are based on Turkic (Uzbek) and Iranian (Sugdian, Tajik) languages. Among the properties of Guzor, the names of Yorti-tepa, Kamay, Beliboyli



are Turkish, Eskibog, Orai kalon are Turkish-Persian mixed, and the names of Gurshak and Harmiston are composed of Iranian (Sugdian, Persian-Tajik) words. found The name of the Afghan estate may be related to the Afghan people who were engaged in commerce in the city of Guzor. Such naming of properties in Guzor is definitely related to the socio-cultural and ethnic situation of the time, mainly Uzbeks, Tajiks and Arabs lived in this area.

Most of these properties in the Guzor province include dozens of villages, most of which are related to Uzbek clans - Kovchin, Kungiro, Saray, Batosh clans. thrown away. In addition, Uzbeks who do not belong to any clan lived in the city of Guzor and its surroundings, and they were mainly engaged in farming, gardening, trade and handicrafts. The Tajiks consisted of the Tajik-speaking population living in the city of Guzor, mainly artisans and merchants, and the Tajik-speaking ethnic group called "Harduri" who lived in the mountainous regions of the southern part of the country [3:102]. At the same time, Arabs also lived in the Karshi region, located in the northwestern part of the Guzor region, and only a part of the Guzor population consisted of Arabs, who also lived in the areas near Karshi [4:191-205].

Based on the documents of the Bukhara Emirate drawn up in 1914, we cite the names of settlements - villages in the Guzor estates [5:297-304]:

So, the property of Eskibog - Abu Vais, Aq-tash, Galcha, Jama-i Har-duri, Jarariq, Jar Karavul, Ekki Kirildi, Kairma, Eskibog, Kuduqi Karaboy, Kungirat, Panj Kamar, Tavakkal, Stone Gozar, Harduri, Khoja Chahor Dakh, Chavgan, Chirrovuk, Chunagor, Chur Tamakh, Chuchuk, Shakarbuloq, Shorarna, Shor kuduq, Shorcha - a total of 25 villages.

Gurshak property - Ay ghiruba, Aq dahana, Bol kuduq, Gurshaki Bolo, Gurshaki Poyon, Gushmon, Dakhdor, Juychak, Zirakcha, Seven wells, Kalta Poy, Kon, Kizilcha, Kiz kuduq, Qiyamat Sharm, Qirginchak, Lalok, Sabotli, Sang Sulok, Takham, Tandircha, Tulash, Turna Soy, Ulus Kanchugli, Khoja Balos, Khoja Guluk, Husayn Sheikh, Changaruq, Chigan, Chirogchi, - total 30 villages.

Yorti tepa property - Oyna kol, Juychak, Akhang'zar, Gunatoy, Davud, Kaltatoy, Kara Kamar, Korong'ikol, Katta village, Kizil bulak, Kisliq, Quboi Kalon, Quboi Hurd, Kok Boynoq .

Ora-i Kalon property - Aq Dahana, Bozastar, Govkhana, Zarang bulak, Walnut, Kaichilik, Kalta, Kalta Minor, Konsoy, Kizil Mazar, Koka bulak, Koshkuduk, Joining, Poplar , Hayit, Khachcha, Chosh Tepa - a total of 17 villages.

Ora-i Khurd estate - Oynakol, Baba Surkhan, Besh bulak, Doricha, Kon, Turk, Uygir - a total of 7 villages.

Tangi Haram property - Oktashkent, Anorbulok, Arab, Gumbulok, Guroti, Darkhan, Karakhol, Kuruksoy, Khoja Mahmud, Chashma-i Hafizon, Shakarbulok - a total of 11 villages.

Afghan garden estate - Amon-ota, Kara-koz, Aparadi, Batash, Besh Gul, Jahondodi, Yarguvchi, Qamishli, Kosh Tepa, Savlugor - a total of 10 villages.

Garmiston property - Jonbaliq-i Poyon, Zang tepa, Kerayit-i Bolo, Kerayit-i Poyon, Kyrgyz-saray, Mojoy-i Bolo, Savbog'i Bolo, Khoja Rozmoz, Chumushli-i Bolo, Chumushli-i Poyon - 10 villages in total.

Kamay estate - Aqgozar, Kazakh, Kaybakhchi, Kalon, Kara Koton, Karvan, Kori village, Sarv Guzar, Sart Bukujli, Olmas, Uch tut, Khudi Kamay - 12 villages in total.



It is noticeable that some of the names of the villages belonging to the Guzgor province are made up of ethnotoponyms, some of them are socio-religious terms, and some of them are made up of natural and geographical features of the village, etc. For example, in the documents of Kushbegi, Kungiro, Harduri, Ulus Kanchugli, Khoja-balos (Barlos) in the Eski-bog property, Qishliq, Kuchchi, Kosh in the Yorti-tepa property -branded, Qaychili in the Ora-i Kalon estate, Turk, Uyghur (Uyghur) in the Ora-i Khurd estate, Arab in the Tangi-Haram estate, Batosh, Harduri, Kerayit in the Afghan-bog estate. , Mojar, Kyrgyz-saray, Cho'mushli (Cho'michli), and in the Kamay estate, the names of settlements such as Kazoq, Sart-bo'kujli (Sart-bo'gajili) are found. The main majority of these place names are the names of Uzbek clans such as kungiro, barlos, kalta-toy, qishliq, kutchi, batosh, Turk, Uyghur, Karaite, Mojar, Kyrgyz, Saray, Kazakh. is related to and was included in the list of "Uzbek clans with 92 clans" belonging to the XVI-early XX centuries [6:487-490].

At this point, it should be mentioned that a significant part of the villages belonging to the Guzgor province were inhabited by representatives of the Kungirat clan. In particular, in the villages of Ulus Kanchugli, Qaychili, Kosh-tamgali, the population belonging to the groups of Ulus and Qaychili, which are part of the bells, lived. In particular, the village called Kaychili in the Ora-i Kalon estate was formed as an ethnotonym in connection with a branch of kungirats - kaychili ball. At the beginning of the 20th century, in his work "Tarikh-i Humayun", Muhammad Sadiqkhoja Gulshani noted this ethnonym as one of the branches of the Kungirats. It should be mentioned here that the researchers who published this work made a mistake by reading this word as "khabchili" instead of "scissors" [7:102]. A group (small branch) of the "vokhtamgali" branch of the Kungirats named "kachili" met, and their descendants live in the present Dehkanabad district[8:352]. This makes it possible to connect this ethnotonym with representatives of the Kunirat clan.

The first part of the name of the village of Ulus Kanchugli, which is part of the Gurshak estate, is probably related to the ulus ball, which is a branch of bells. Villages named Ulus can be found in a number of regions of our country, and at the beginning of the 20th century, most of them considered themselves a branch of the Kungirat. In particular, a section of large branch seeds, such as kanjigali and koshtamgali, is called by this name [9:85].

The name of the Kosh-tamgali village belonging to the Yorti-tepa estate is probably derived from the meaning of the village where representatives of the Kosh-tamgali clan live, one of the major branches of the Kungirats. It is known that one of the major branches of Uzbek bells is called this, and this ethnonym is often found among Uzbek and other Turkic peoples[10:402]. There is a high possibility that the name Sart-bukujli, which is part of the Kamay estate mentioned above, is also an ethnotonym. The name of this place, which is somewhat unclearly written in the documents of Kushbegi, is actually Sart-bogazhili, which is the name of one of the villages of Qamashi district [11:228]. The word "sartkha", which originally means "trader" in Hindi, later became the name of some clan branches as an exo-ethnonym in some places. Sart-bogazhili was formed by joining the ethnonyms of Sart-bogazhili. A branch of the Kashkadarya bells, a branch of the Voxtamgali clan, was called Bogajili, and a small branch of them was called "Sart" [12:228].



It is known from the documents of Kushbegi that at the beginning of the 20th century there were villages called Kazoq and Kazogli in the districts of Karshi, Chirakchi, Guzor, and they were mainly a branch of the Mangits, one of the largest clans of the Uzbeks. was. The inhabitants of the village named Kazaq in the Kamay estate of the Guzor province may also be related to the Mangit clan. In fact, although there were settlements in Guzor province where representatives of the Manghit clan lived, unlike other ethnotoponyms, village names called Manghit were almost never found in Guzor. Only in the Afghan-bogh estate, the name of the village called Mangit was mentioned once in the documents of Kushbegi[13:93].

At this point, it should be mentioned that some of the names of the villages of the Guzor province recorded in the Kushbegi archive can be found in other written sources, in particular, in historical works related to the historiography of the Bukhara Emirate. One of the major historians of the Bukhara Emirate, Mirzo Somi (d. 1907), mentions the name of the city of Guzor and a number of villages in Beklik in his work entitled "Tarihi Salatini Mangitiya" (History of Mangit Sultans). In particular, the work mentions the fortress of Yorti-tepa village, one of the princes of the Bukhara Emirate, a political figure who was against the Russian invaders in Guzor and the surrounding area, and who attached the head of the military and the head of Abdumalik Tora's Karshi Beg. It is mentioned that he stopped at this fortress on his way to Shahrizabz[14:100]. Based on this information, it is possible to witness that there was a "fortress" known as the administrative center in the Yorti-tepa estate at that time. This allows us to think that each estate has its own fortress - the center of power, and "amlokdar" or "amin" stood and worked from this place. It should be mentioned at this point that Mirzo Somiy Abdumalik, while covering the activities of Tora, mentions the "Karshi fortress" in several places and mentions the Yorti-tepa fortress. makes it possible to see that the fortress was a very important strategic place [15:99].

So, a brief acquaintance with the settlements of the Guzor Beygiy at the end of the 19th century - the beginning of the 20th century shows that during this period this administrative-territorial unit included a large area, and today it is mainly Guzor, Dehkanabad and Qamashi districts were established. During the Beklik period, there were more than a hundred villages here, which were part of 9 estates (administrative structure on the scale of a small district). Some estates included 20-25 or even 30 villages, while some estates consisted of 10-15 surrounding villages. Such differences in administrative divisions are related to the geographical location, natural and economic conditions, and other factors of the settlements of the Guzor region.

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