

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT THE HISTORY OF THE GUZOR KINGDOM OF THE BUKHARA EMIRATE (BASED ON THE EXAMPLE OF GULSHANI'S BOOK "THE HISTORY OF HUMOYUN")

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Abstract: Muhammad Sadiqkhoja Gulshani's work "History of Humayun" written in 1909 contains important information that illuminates the socio-political, economic and ethno-cultural situation of Khusar (Guzor) province of Bukhara Emirate in the early 20th century. In the article, the aspects of the history of the Khusar (Guzor) principality, which remain abstract until today, are presented, analyzed and prospective information is discussed.

Keywords: Muhammed Sadiqkhodja Gulshani, Farsakh, Machchi, Imenie Kirishik, Ketmonchopti-tepa, Kuhitang, "Nakhri Azim", "Nakhri kalon", "Nakhri khurd", "Rudi kalon", "Rudi khurd", "voxtamgali", "harduri", "biy", "gunda", "rutailo".

BUXORO AMIRLIGINING G'UZOR BEKLIIGI TARIXIGA DOIR MUHIM MA'LUMOTLAR

(Gulshaniyning "Ta'rix Humoyun" asari misolida)

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Annotatsiya: Muhammad Sodiqxo'ja Gulshaniy o'zining 1909 yilda yozgan "Ta'rix Humoyun" asarida Buxoro amirligidagi Xuzor (G'uzor) bekligining XX asr boshlaridagi ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy va etnomadaniy holatini yoritadigan muhim ma'lumotlar aks ettirilgan. Maqolada Xuzor (G'uzor) bekligi tarixining bugungacha mavhum bo'lib qolayotgan jihatlari shu asar orqali yoritilgan ma'lumotlari keltirilgan, tahlil qilingan, istiqbolli ma'lumotlar muhokama qilingan.

Tayanch so'zlar: Muhammad Sodiqxo'ja Gulshaniy, farsax, Machchi, Kirishik amlokligi, Ketmonchopti-tepa, Kuhitang, "nahri azim" (Katta daryo), "Nahri kalon" (Katta nahr), "Nahri xurd" (Kichik nahr), "Rudi kalon" (Katta daryo), "Rudi xurd" (Kichik daryo), "voxtamg'ali", "harduri", "biy", "g'unda", "rutaylo".

**ВАЖНАЯ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОБ ИСТОРИИ БЕКСТВЕ ГУЗОР
БУХАРСКОГО ЭМИРАТА. (На примере книги Гульшани “История Хумаюна”)
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Аннотация: В произведении Мухаммада Садыкходжи Гульшани «История Хумаюна», написанная в 1909 году, содержит важные сведения, освещающие социально-политическое, экономическое и этнокультурное положение Хузарского (Гузарского) бекства Бухарского эмирата в начале XX века. В статье представлены, проанализированы и рассмотрены перспективные данные аспекты истории Хузарского (Гузарского) бекства, которые до сегодняшнего дня оставшимися спорными.

Ключевые слова: Мухаммад Садикходжа Гульшани, фарсах, Маччи, амлак Киришик, Кетмончопти-тепа, Кухитанг, «нахри азим» (Великая озера), «Нахри калон» (Большая озера), «Нахри хурд» (Малая озера), «Руди калон» (Большая озера), «Руди хурд» (Малая озера), «вохтамгали», «хардури», «бий», «гунда», «рутайло».

The history of the bekliks (or regions) in the Kashkadarya oasis, where the large administrative units of the Bukhara Emirate are located, is reflected in sources in several languages written in the early 19th and early 20th centuries. In particular, in the written sources of this period, we can come across important information about one of the largest administrative units in the oasis - Khuzor (Guzor) Beki. Especially in Persian and Turkish historical works created in the environment of the Bukhara Emirate, works written in Russian and other languages written by European authors such as the ambassador, diplomat, orientalist, merchant, tourist, etc. Information about the fortress, its nature, the number and ethnic composition of its population, economic lifestyle, etc., has been expressed to one degree or another.

For example, one of such authors, Muhammad Sadiqkhoja Gulshani, in his work "History of Humayun" written in 1909, spoke about many regions of the Bukhara Emirate in great detail, and the author also wrote about Khuzor (Guzor) in primary language. cited the data. This work, written in the Persian-Tajik language, was prepared for publication by J. Narziev with an introduction, along with a facsimile (photo of the original), and was published in Dushanbe in 2006[1]. "History of Humayun" contains information on the population of Khuzar province (province), which we will consider under the following headings.

The limits of Khuzar Bek

According to Muhammad Sadiqkhoja Gulshani, who gave Khuzar region as "Khuzor region", this region is located at the beginning of the penetration of Hisar mountains, and the distance from here to Bukharai sharif is 23 farsakh (1 farsakh is about 8.9-9.5 km.) is He said

that the region corresponds to the eastern side of Bukhara. The eastern borders of Khuzar extend to Mt. Machchi, and to Mt. Ketmonchopti-tepa in the north of Boisun region. The south of Khuzar is the Kirishik estate (the estate is a smaller district-level administrative unit, i.e. a unit of a few dozen villages) and the Kuhitang mountain, the north is the Yakkabog Bey, and the west is adjacent to Yangi-kent. The author mentions Yangi-kent as an estate belonging to the Karshi region [2:95].

The center of the Khuzar region

The administrative center of this region is the city of Khuzar, and the fortress in the center of the city of Gulshani has paid a lot of attention. The author emphasizes that the fortress of Khuzar region is one of the ancient buildings and one of the buildings built by Afrosiyab. According to him, the fortress of the city is located on the bank of "Nahri Azim" (Big River), which surrounds it on three sides from the east, south and west. The fortress has three gates, there are many market stalls and a number of caravanserais, where trade is very developed. Inside the fortress there are two congregational and Eid mosques, as well as six daily mosques with five daily prayers. There are 35 mosques and three madrasahs around the city[3:99] According to "History of Humayun", there are many ancient historical buildings and shrines around the fortress of Khuzar city and inside the city. Here are the graves of famous saints, among them the most famous is called Mirjandand[4:102].

According to the author, the water source of the Big River starts from Mount Pil and reaches Machchi and Kantala, while the water source of the Small River starts from Oqrabot. It is interesting that the names of these and the following settlements are mentioned in documents of the Bukhara Emirate of Kushbegi of the beginning of the 20th century with the same and similar names [5:298-299]. For example, after passing through the villages mentioned in the work - Oqdahana and Beliboyli, they reached Tangiharam and Gumbulok, and the author notes that these two rivers merge in the Qushulush (Join) region, one farsakh away, near the Khuzar authority. In this place, the publisher of the work read the toponym "Beliboyli" as "Bayliboyli" in "History of Humayun", and a number of evidences confirm that the original form of the name of this place was in the form we have given. First, in the manuscript of "History of Humayun" this name is written as bsly bály (Beliboyli)[6:122]. Secondly, even now there is a village called Beliboyli in Dehkanabad district [7:56].

The author also mentions that villages are located one farsakh to the east of the Khuzar fortress, the water of the Khuzar river reaches there, and the inhabitants call this place Hatlamatosh.

Local residents of Khuzor Bek

According to the author, all the inhabitants of Khuzar fortress and its surroundings are "atroki Uzbaki kochak", i.e. Turkic nomadic Uzbeks, who live in the villages belonging to the Beklik and are engaged in animal husbandry. A number of Uzbek clans lived there. Gulshani also pointed out that two clans are the majority in several villages belonging to Guzor, and they are called "Kungirat" and "Harduri" and they live on the banks of two rivers. One of these

rivers is "Nahri Kalon". " (Katta Nahr) and "Nahri Khurd" (Small Nahr). According to the author, these rivers are called "Rudi kalon" (Big river) and "Rudi khurd" (Small river) in the language of "atroki kongirot", that is, in the language of the Turks of Kongirot [8:100].

Also, according to the author, the "Kungirot" clan consists of forty thousand households, and the Harduri clan consists of twenty thousand households. According to him, the representatives of the Kunhirot clan are shepherds, and the Harduris are engaged in farming [9:100].

At the same time, the author says the following about the population of this region: "Khuzar region consists of seventy thousand households. "Forty thousand houses of call, twenty thousand houses of harduri, ten thousand houses of the inner city and surrounding population make up the population of the region" [10:102], these figures may be somewhat exaggerated. That is, the information given by Gulshani about the ethnic composition of the population and the division of clans do not match with the information from other sources. Because, in addition to Kungirot, representatives of Uzbek clans such as "Saray", "Kovchin", "Batosh" also lived in Khuzar region, and they were included in the list of "Uzbek clans with 92 clans"[11 :137-147] belonged to large clans. Nevertheless, at the beginning of the 20th century, in this region, especially in its present-day Dehqonabad part, representatives of the Uzbeks' bell clan constituted the majority [12:17-18], the author is more interested in this aspect. may have focused on.

At the same time, it is known that the Tajik-speaking population is a significant part of the population of the mountainous regions of Khuzar region. In addition, the "ten thousand residents of the city" mentioned by Gulshani lived in the city of Khuzor and consisted mainly of Uzbeks and partly Tajiks. , it can be considered that it consisted of artisans, craftsmen, merchants, intellectuals, representatives of the religious class, etc.

It seems that Gulshani was also aware of the small branches of some Uzbek clans. According to him, the population of Beliboyli region consists of bells, which are called "scissors". It should be mentioned here that the researchers who published Gulshani's work read this word not as "scissors" but as "khabchili"[13:102]. However, in the manuscript of the work, this name is clearly written as کیکلی (Scissors) [14:122]. There is a group (small branch) of the "vokhtamgali" branch of the Kungirot called "kaychili", whose descendants live in the present-day Dehkanabad district. The ancestors of the inhabitants of the village of Kaychili in Kitab District belonged to the "Kaychili" branch of the Kenagas clan [15:352]. Several Turkic peoples have such clans as "Kayshili" and "Kaysili". it can be considered that these seeds got such a name because of the "scissors" shape.

Household lifestyle of the population

The eastern part of Gulshany Khuzar region is a mountainous area, there are a lot of mineral deposits in these mountains, residents work in these mines to extract lime and salt, lead and mummy, lime Koshulush mountain , salt ore in Khomkon mountain, lead ore in Tan or Tang [16]. (actually Kuhitang) and Karikon mountains and Kirishik (actually

Gurshak[17:40,298-299].) area [18]. and the residents of Gurshak estate were engaged in lead mining [19:100].

Residents of the Gurshak estate paid taxes to the Khuzar authorities. According to the author, there are fertile lands suitable for agriculture in the Khuzar mountains, and both dryland and irrigated crops grow in the mountain gorges. There are many fertile areas along the streams in the mountainous region, and the Harduri are very skilled in agriculture. The Harduris have no profession other than farming. Among the representatives of this clan there are rich people.

However, in contrast to them, there are many wealthy people. Among the representatives of this clan, there are rich herders with ten thousand to fifteen thousand sheep, while the poor have one hundred to two hundred sheep and goats. They have dry areas and use them skillfully. 100-200 bags of agricultural products are available in the household of every poor person in Kunhirat. They store such products in a pit called "or". In such places, the products are well preserved and remain intact for a long time. Also, many dairy products are found in the Kungirat Turks [20:101].

It is mentioned in "History of Humayun" that the poor part of the population of Khuzar mountains made a living by making charcoal from juniper trees growing in the mountains, taking it to markets in Khuzar and Karshi cities and selling it. The author says that "most of the poor spend their time in idleness and live by selling coal, but they try to pretend to be rich" [21:101]. At the same time, the author notes that the clan of bells is a large clan, they are good people, and they are famous for the abundance of zakat collected from bells. , the zakat collected from them amounts to one million coins, the students of knowledge from the representatives of the kungirat clan live extremely well, the harduri clan is not actually a scholar, and the imams in their mosques mentions that he belongs to the 'irot community [22:101].

According to Gulshani, there are many game animals in Khuzar, and hunting is widespread here. The representatives of the surrounding bell clan are infected with the disease of hunting and do not think about anything else. There are many types of insects in Khuzar, among them there are poisonous species of spiders. Most of the population will suffer from them.

According to the author, the local population knows well the prayers against poisonous spiders. When the prayer is recited, the spider's venom will return and the spider itself will die. The Uzbeks call the spider "biy", the Persians call it "gunda", and the Arabs call it "rutailo" [23:102].

According to the author, there are many jayra in places belonging to Khuzar region. Khuzor river is extremely salty. Salt from the salt mines in Khomkon district is brought to Khuzor by river. The waters of the Little River and Big River become salty due to these salts. The Kichik Darya flows from the Tangiharam region, one and a half farsakh from the center of power in Khuzar, and its water is extremely sweet [24:102].

Thus, the work "History of Humayun" by Muhammad Sadiqkhoja Gulshani, which has been little studied as a historical source until now, contains important information that sheds light on the socio-political, economic and ethno-cultural situation of the Khuzar (Guzor) principality at the beginning of the 20th century. and based on them, it is possible to shed light on the aspects of the history of this country that remain abstract to this day. The information presented in the work requires special study as primary materials on issues such as the nature of this land, climate, foreign trade, etc.

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