



FROM THE HISTORY OF AFGHANS OF TURKESTAN (IN THE EXAMPLE OF SAMARKAND REGION. 1868-1917 YEARS)

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Abstract:

This article describes the brief history of Afghan immigrants who lived in Turkestan. Samarkand region of Turkestan governorate was selected as the main object of the research. As a result of the active occupation policy of the Russian Empire, after the land of Turkestan was occupied as a result of military superiority, an active foreign policy was conducted through the Governor General. In this process, the existing historical relations of the peoples of the country with the neighboring countries, first of all, Afghanistan, were used with advantage. In addition, the article analyzes the political, socio-economic activities of Afghan citizens who lived in Samarkand in the late 19th - early 20th centuries. It is known that in world politics of the 19th century, economic development and active colonial policy are considered as a developed period. In this study, the essence of the foreign policy of the Afghan tribal chiefs, who served as a tool in the foreign policy of the Russian and British empires of the Afghans in the territory of Samarkand region, and the foreign policy of the empires with their participation is shown.

Keywords: Sardar, ruler, internal dispute, H.Lents, clan, tribe, general - governorship, empire, diplomacy, Kushka, depesha, border, contract, allowance, Seistan, jamshedi, mudarris, neighborhood, district.

INTRODUCTION: Samarkand province, which was part of the Bukhara Emirate until the invasion of the Russian Empire, was not economically and politically the center, but it had a high reputation as the capital of the Timurid Empire. In the researches carried out during the Zarafshan district (1868) established in place of the Samarkand state (1868) and the Samarkand region (1886) established in its place, the names of the six gates of the city and their respective neighborhoods are recorded by the beginning of the 19th century [34; 6]. In the historiography of the imperial period, the names of Khoja Ahror, Suzangaron, Paykabad, Qalandarkhana, Jewish region [34;7] are mentioned in the city. In the period under study, in addition to the 92 clans of Uzbeks, many foreigners lived in Samarkand: Indians, Jews, Iranians, Afghans and many other nationalities. On the eve of the Russian invasion, 17 different nationalities lived in the city. There are a number of political and economic reasons for this, of course. According to tourist Meyendorf, 30,000 people lived in the city in 1820, according to orientalist N. Khanykov, 25,000 in 1841, according to Hungarian tourist A.

Vambéry, 20,000 in 1863, according to orientalist V.V. Radlov, 10,000 in 1868. According to A.P. Fedchenko, in 1869 there were 30 thousand inhabitants [36; 109]. The names of a large number of ethnic groups and nationalities sympathetic to the Russian Empire are listed in the population of the city. Among them, the ethnic composition of the city of Samarkand is mentioned in the statistical reference of 1898, which mainly mentions the names of Uzbeks, Tajiks, Iranians and Jews [38; 303].

There are names of the city of Samarkand and its localities that are vaguely mentioned in the studies of the imperial period. This situation caused confusion between the name given by the imperial officials and the name given by the local population. This situation shows that when the imperial authorities changed the names of the places in Samarkand, the local population kept the old name. After the conquest of the city of Samarkand by the Russian Empire, the process of bringing Russian and European citizens to the city intensified. a total of 3,500,000 people lived there [37;332]. The main location of displaced persons in the



city of Samarkand corresponded to the current station part of the city. After the foundation of the European part of Samarkand in 1871, those who were forced to settle in the western parts of the current University avenue of the city [35; 291].

The appearance of the European part of the city of Samarkand during the Russian Empire was as follows. The European part of the city was 229 desiatinas. There were 25 streets of different sizes, which were illuminated by 650 kerosene lanterns. There were 476 houses, 19 treasury offices, 1 cemetery and one theater in the city. The total number of immigrants was 10,115 [39;3]. In the statistical records of the empire era, the current station part of the city is mentioned as the place of residence of many peoples who came in, except for the local population, and at the same time, the nations sympathetic to the officials of the empire [36; 116].

As a result of conflicts caused by various political processes, the population of the city sometimes increased and sometimes decreased. The information of the National Archive Foundation of the Republic of Uzbekistan talks about the financial support of Afghan political citizens who came to our country, including Iskandarbek, Amir Abdurahman, Ishaqbek and their descendants based on the economic and political interests of the country.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: Comparative analysis, systematization methods were used as the main method in the research process. The information consists mainly of the sources and literature of the imperial period and is confirmed by the competent authorities. The main part of these materials is stored in the National Archives of Uzbekistan. In covering the topic, more attention was paid to the method of comparative analysis. Contradictory information was provided by scientific articles prepared on the basis of information approved by authorized organizations.

MAIN PART: In the issue of India, the Russian Empire understood the position of Afghanistan and sought to strengthen relations through the Governor General of Turkestan under its control. The pressure of the British Empire forced Afghanistan to come to terms with the Russian Empire. The reason for the beginning of relations between Russia and Afghanistan on a large scale is that Amir Dostmuhammad Khan was forced to ask for help from Russia under the pressure of the East India Company (3,-128). The result of the diplomatic processes showed that due to mutual agreements, the British Empire became inviolable to Central Asia, and the Russian Empire became inviolable to Afghanistan. However, this agreement is on paper, and the practical actions of both parties towards their goals are recorded in the pages of history. Based on the analysis of the sources, it can be seen that the politicians of the

Russian Empire, who abandoned Afghanistan, initially supported Iskandarbek from the Afghan princes. Iskandarbek was the grandson of Dostmuhammad Khan from his mother's side, and at first he was in the service of the emir of Bukhara. He was appointed to a high military position by the emir. Under him was a military group of Afghan fighters. During the invasion of the Russian Empire, he was sentenced to death for an unknown reason while preparing to take part in the battles of Nurota. Iskanderbek noticed this and moved to the side of the Russian troops stationed in Jizzakh. A.P. Khoroskhin also informed about this. According to him, at the time when Iskandarbek killed the commanders of the amir and joined the Russian troops stationed in Jizzakh, he had a detachment of 286 people under his command, who had pistols of different calibers, double-barreled rifles, English carbines (Yatagan). , 2 armed with cannons and shields and they had 30 horses (33,-275).

Iskanderbek's activities have been studied in archival documents as well as by historians. According to H. Ziyoyev, Iskandarbek went over to the side of the amir's troops. We can also know him from the fact that he joined the defense of Tashkent earlier. According to Nosovich, head of Jizzakh district, two Afghans - Nurmuhhammad and Muhammad Ghamli - came to him on April 1 and expressed their desire to join the Russian army. Another Afghan quoted Iskandar Khan's letter. It is written that Iskanderbek said that he would serve the Russian army and not the Bukhara army and that he was waiting for the answer in Ana-Kishloq. This information is recorded in the documents of the Turkestan General-Governor's Court with the number №: 1358 (10,-12).

The ruling circles of the Russian Empire did not trust this general, who was of Afghan origin and was in the service of the Bukhara emir, and collected a lot of information about him and tried to use it for the interests of the empire. In the same place, the following information is given about Iskandar Khan: "Iskandar Dostmuhammad Khan's maternal grandson came to Bukhara after disagreeing with Sherali. The emir of Bukhara appoints him the head of the Afghan battalion. An Afghan battalion of 150 people participated in the battle of Erjar with Iskandarbek" (10,-12). According to Inga-Tilla of Qarovulbegi, the Afghans led by Iskandarbek captured two beks near Nurota and beheaded the beks for some reasons. There were a total of 286 people in their detachment (10,-11).

The use of Iskandarbek's leadership skills gave the Russians a lot of work. He even met Emperor Iskandarbek in the palace of Constantine, gave him the rank of lieutenant colonel and enlisted him as a commander in the Russian army (11,-74). However, since Iskandarbek always had a strong feeling of fighting for the defense of the homeland, the imperial



government did not always trust him. Realizing this, Iskandarbek escaped from Russian service and went to India. The British Empire also tries to use it for its own purposes. The ruling circles of the Russian Empire did not trust this general, who was of Afghan origin and was in the service of the Bukhara emir, and collected a lot of information about him and tried to use it for the interests of the empire. But Iskandarbek also tried not to get attached to the Russian Empire and felt that their attitude towards him would change in the future. In 1871, he made the following points in a letter he wrote to his brother Shahnavaz Khan in Tehran. "They do not consider us human and call us barbarians..."(12,-183-184). Iskandarbek spent his last days in Seistan. Many historical opinions have been expressed about him. For example: V.V. Radlov described him as a beheader for prey, Skyler as an excellent savior, and Terentyev as one of the best generals in Central Asia (2,-417).

The Russian Empire's care for Afghan political citizens was certainly not in vain. It was not a secret that this was intended for political purposes. According to the British-Russian agreement of 1873, the Russian Empire gave up Afghanistan. But this does not mean the complete situation. Because the Russian government is secretly supporting the political Afghan citizens in Turkestan, especially Sardar Abdurrahman, who is the target after Iskandarbek. In the funds of the National Archives, there is a lot of information about the Sardar's arrival in Samarkand, his reception, his dispatch to Tashkent, to K. Kaufman, and his return to Afghanistan to take political power, and this situation will be discussed separately. is appropriate.

Amir Abdurrahman's years as a captain in Turkestan have not gone unnoticed by historians. Amir Abdurrahman was one of the rulers of his time who was well-educated, far-seeing, and possessed of extraordinary talent, which was shown in his actions when he became the ruler of Afghanistan. His knowledge in the military field von Kaufman also made a great contribution to the increase. K. Kaufman invited him to parades and military training exercises to show the Russian armed forces. For example, Abdurahmonkhan was very interested in a mine that was detonated by an electric cable on the banks of the Salor river. For him, the physics book of the Russian academician E.H. Lens will be immediately translated into Afghan. Later, Abdurahmonkhan often repeated such explosions in his residence in Samarkand. This is the reason why he later built a military weapons factory in Kabul with the help of Russian experts. In 1872, when Abdurahmon Khan lived in Samarkand, his son Habibullah Khan was born. It was in Samarkand that Habibullah Khan began to study public administration (13,-4).

Even during his stay in Samarkand, Sardar was informed about the internal and external politics of

Afghanistan through merchants, tourists and spies. After Amir Sherali Khan took the throne, while the captain fled to Iran, his brothers remained in the hands of the new ruler (14,-4). Amir also released them under the auspices of Russia. Amir Abdurrahman wrote a letter to K. Kaufman with his own hand, informing that his brothers Muhammad Safar, Muhammad Azizkhan, Muhammad Muhsinkhan escaped from the persecution of Sherali and came to Samarkand. Kaufman allocates funds to them from the revenue of Fergana region (15,-1).

This work of Kaufman was not directly his own desire, but it was the result of the request of the imperial government. Our opinion is also confirmed by instruction number 185 of the Governor General's Court. It is written in it that it is also confirmed by the decision of the Emperor of All Russia on October 17, 1880 to grant an annual allowance of 3 thousand rubles to the Afghan commanders Muhammad Safar, Muhammad Aziz Khan, and Sardar Muhammad Muhsin Khan, registered with number 185 in the court of the Turkestan Governor General (16 ,-1).

Funds for the expenses of Afghan citizens were transferred from the treasury department of Ferghana region due to various political reasons. In the sources, it is noted that the treasury of Fergana governorate transferred 5 thousand rubles to the treasury of Turkestan for these purposes (17,-1).

During his stay in Samarkand, Sardar Abdurrahman, in addition to foreign intelligence information, tried to return the Afghan citizens who came with him to their homeland and for this to get financial support from the Russian Empire. In particular, in his letter to Kaufman, there is a list of 53 relatives who express their desire to return to Afghanistan. This was allowed by the empire, and funds in the amount of 280 rubles were allocated for travel expenses (18,-27).

According to the decision No. 3142 dated April 21, 1879, another 500 rubles were allocated to Samarkand Afghans (19,-29). The work of supporting Afghan princes does not stop there. Amir Abdurrahman, who met K. Kaufman and lived for some time in Tashkent, returns to Samarkand, where he was assigned a permanent residence. According to the diplomatic official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, according to the instruction No. 159 of March 20, 1879, Amir Abdurrahman left for Samarkand this morning (20,-8).

In historical studies, it is pointed out that Sardar lived in Tashkent and Samarkand during his exile because they are central regions and places where Afghans have lived since ancient times.

In further studies, the main reason for this is the Minister of War D.A. It was interpreted on the basis of Milyutin's secret letter to Kaufman (this letter was recorded in the court of the Governor General of Turkestan under the number #34/1879). According to



the letter, if the captain lives on the border, it could cause complications in Bukhara-Afghanistan and Russia-Afghanistan relations (8,-103). For this reason, it is removed from the border regions. However, he had a desire to live in Kerki or Sherabad (2,-417).

At first, in 1879, when Sardar was living in Tashkent, he tried to cross over to Afghanistan with two of his servants. But the empire's authorities prevented this and built the garden of former general Golovachyov for permanent residence in Tashkent, and the garden where the famous Kashgar beg Yaqubbek and his son Bekqulibek lived in Samarkand (8,-108). In the information of this period, in particular, in the information provided by the Russian ambassador to Iran, it was emphasized that because the British-influenced Afghans living in Iran are trying to recall Abdurrahman, it is necessary to increase his control. This is considered by the British as an attempt to break the relations between Turkestan and Afghanistan, between Russia and Great Britain. In fact, this situation was the diplomatic measures taken in advance to justify the actions of the Russian Empire.

In 1879, Sardar went on a trip to Tashkent with his family under the condition of not leaving Tashkent and leaving his cousins Muhammad Sarvarkhan and Muhammad Muhsinkhan in Samarkand. At this time, one of his spies, Abdullajon, was captured by Khan's soldiers in Bukhara. According to him, the captain was secretly invited to the country by his supporters in Afghanistan. In the meantime, the captain received permission to send two of his servants to Mashhad to find out about the condition of his mother, whom he had left in Mashhad during his flight 14 years ago, and he stayed in Turkestan with 53 servants. During the Second Anglo-Afghan War, Sardar's relations with Afghanistan became active. Two cousins - Ishaq Khan and Sarvar Khan - prepare the ground for his arrival in Afghanistan.

At this time, Abdul Quddus Khan and Abdul Ghiyashkhan of Abdurahman's family, who returned to Samarkand, secretly disappeared. A little earlier, the captain received 2000 rubles from the Turkestan treasury. Sardar said that he did not know the reason for their disappearance. Abdul Quddus Khan's name is recorded after the Sardar took power in Afghanistan, more precisely, in the process of suppressing the Khazarian rebellion in 1892, and Abdul Ghiyos Khan's name is recorded as the cavalry commander (8,-114).

On December 14, 1879, the captain's request to get information from his relatives living in Ferghana was granted and he set off. But it was found that he did not reach Fergana, and on December 19, an urgent message (depesha) was sent to St. Petersburg (8,-112). The representatives of the Russian Empire explained that they did not believe in his escape by the fact that the sons of the captain, Habibullah Khan, Nasrullah

Khan, Muhammad Afzal Khan, were left in Tashkent (8,-113).

Such an urgent message was also sent to the emir of Bukhara. In it, an order was given to detain the commander in Bukhara territories. When the letter reached the emir, the captain had already left the territory of the emirate. At this point, it is appropriate to cite the analysis of information about the connection of the captain with the Afghan soldier serving as part of the Bukhara Emirate soldiers. According to historical data, Emirati soldiers voluntarily asked to be taken to Afghanistan. They stated that if the emir resists, they will give up the emir's service. Later, Abdurrahman, now in the position of emir, explained about this in a letter to the Governor-General of Turkestan K.P. Kaufman and asked for permission for them to return to Afghanistan. But K.P. Kaufman did not satisfy this request, which could cause political disputes (8,-114). In this way, Abdurrahman moved to Afghanistan and took power on the basis of the created conditions and with the help of his talent.

However, by this time, after Amir Abdurrahman took full power in Afghanistan, he began to leave the line drawn by the Russian Empire. His policy of supporting the rebels in the territories bordering India, but which were under the control of the British government, was in line with the interests of the Russian Empire. For this reason, aid to Afghanistan continues under the guise of aid to Afghans living in Samarkand. For these purposes, there is information that according to the instructions of the military officer of the Asian Department of the General Staff on February 12, 1891, 2,300 rubles were given to Ishaq Khan and his relatives, and 3,000 rubles were allocated for Sardar Aziz Khan to leave the country (21,-68).

In December 1894, Abdulmajid Khan, a relative of the Afghan emir, began to live in Samarkand with his family. His family consisted of his grandmother, mother, sisters, 4-year-old son, 8 male and one female servants, and 3 slaves. 4 Afghan citizens between the ages of 18-42 were also registered in Kattakorgan district. One of them was a doctor, two were engaged in tea trade, one was a farmer, and his wife was Uzbek. It is recorded in archive documents that one Afghan citizen lives in Jizzakh district (22,-4).

Emir Abdurakhman Khan, who moved to Afghanistan and came to power in 1880, gave the result expected by the Russian Empire, but the emir maintained neutrality in domestic and foreign policy. It would not be very favorable for the Russian Empire to try to do business with the British and the Russian Empire in the same situation. Because the Russian Empire wanted to strengthen Russian influence in Afghanistan through Amir Abdurrahman. For this reason, the attention of the Russian Empire was now focused on Sardar Ishaq Khan, the cousin of the amir, who helped the amir



Abdurrahman Khan to take power in Afghanistan, but later the relationship broke down and remained in the general governorship of Turkestan. According to the authorities of the Russian Empire, the repetition of the historical fate of strengthening the empire's influence in Afghanistan should be observed in the activities of Sardar Ishaq Khan. For this reason, Sardar Ishaq Khan was granted political asylum by the Russian Empire and received financial support from the Empire. The realization of the goals set by Amir Abdurrahman was seen in the perspective of Sardar Ishaq Khan. Because Ishaq Khan was the next person to come to the throne of the emirate in the interests of the Russian Empire. In addition, he was distinguished by his talent, in addition to being of royal descent.

On July 18, 1888, Ishaq Khan (1851-1909) rebelled in the Tsar province. He announced that he would not obey the emir in the city of Mazar-i-Sharif. At the same time, he realized that he could not stop the emir's troops and sent an ambassador asking for help from the Russian Empire. It turns out to be the same condition for the imperial government. Because Emir Abdurakhman, who came to power under the patronage of Russia, starts to conduct the opposite policy towards him. On August 17, 1888, a secret meeting was held with the participation of Minister of War P.S. Vannovsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs N.K. Girs, Chief of the General Staff F.K. Velichko, Head of the Asian Department I.A. Zinoviyev, Head of the Asian Department of the General Staff L.F. Kostenko. In which a decision is made to provide secret assistance to Ishaq Khan. It was believed that his support could ensure the inviolability of Turkestan's borders with Afghanistan. But on September 14, 1888, Ishaq Khan was defeated and moved to Turkestan in search of political asylum (6,-30). After the failure of the rebellion, he fled to Turkestan and lived there for the rest of his life under the patronage of the government of the Russian Empire. Here he became a real estate owner and bought a property near Panjikent. The interest he gave was 500,000 coins, and he received an annual payment of 15%. He had about 30 dependent and indebted peasants under his command (7,-109). Sardar Ishaq Khan made an official request to take possession of Roboti Khoja near Panjikent due to the large number of Afghans fleeing from the oppression of Amir Abdurrahman and the high cost of feeding them. His petition letter was translated by Count Rastovsev (23,-2). The officials of the empire who pursued political goals did not object to his becoming the owner of real estate. Another archive document contains information about non-ownership of real estate by Afghan citizens (24,-1). It can be seen that the government of the Russian Empire followed the path of caution by assuming that Afghan citizens could be British intelligence agents.

In this period, it was mentioned that 305 Afghan citizens lived in Samarkand province and its uyezds, of which 120 people lived together with Ishaq Khan in the present-day Urgut and Toyloq districts of Samarkand province, 80 people lived in Samarkand city, and 105 people lived in different uyezds of the region. past Ishaq Khan and those who lived with him were engaged in the trade of tea, cotton and other goods. Some of them had weak property. For example, one of them - Mir Muzaffar Khan, was busy imam in the Bogizagan mosque.

The main concern of the Russian Empire was the rising uprisings of the local population, but it did not want the Afghan citizens living in the region to get involved in the uprisings. Evidence confirming that Afghan citizens also took part in the uprisings of the local population was not found. Only during the Andijan uprising of 1898, the reaction of the rulers of Turkey and Afghanistan to the rebellion shocked the tsar's government and forced it to take drastic measures. On the recommendation of the imperial authorities, the General-governor's administration made a decision to disarm Ishaq Khan and his family due to the Andijan uprising (25,-37-38). Because there was information about their possession of firearms in crimes committed by Afghan citizens. According to the instructions of the court department of Zarafshan district on October 12, 1877, the Afghans who invaded the houses of local residents had checkers (weapons) and pistols. In addition, Afghan citizens delivered weapons to Sardar Abdurrahman living in Samarkand (26,-1). Information about the quantity of weapons was not provided, but it is clear that they were not delivered in a large batch.

According to the diplomatic official A. Kamelnikov, information about the khans of the Afghan clans living in Samarkand and their servants can be found in the reference of the military governor of Samarkand to the Governor General of Turkestan dated September 27, 1908. As their property remains in Kaspiyorti, 45 rubles per day for a bedroom, 540 rubles per month, 8 rubles for daily expenses, 240 rubles per month, 2880 rubles per year. 3420 rubles are allocated for the total cost. It is also mentioned in this source that 2 Afghan officials with 20 servants are expected to arrive from Kushka (27,-37).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: It can be explained that the reason for the large number of Afghans in Samarkand region is that their relations with this region have existed since ancient times (1,-57). For this reason, the number of Afghan citizens living in Samarkand has been increasing. For example, the fact that 500 Afghan citizens were escorted from Samarkand to their homeland is proof of our opinion (28,-32). However, despite this, the imperial government continues to patronize Afghan citizens based on its political goals. Since 1909, an annual allowance of 2,000 rubles has been assigned to Jamshedi khans (29,-66).



Later, this will be increased to 3 thousand rubles (30,-71). There is even information that 300 rubles were allocated to congratulate Jamshedi khans with a Muslim holiday and to buy them shoes (31,-44). Among the khans of the Jamshedi clan who lived in Samarkand, the name of Ahmad Ali Yalangtoshkhan is mentioned (32,-99). It is clear from this that the mentioned khan was one of the most influential khans in Samarkand. Because at that time there were 4 more khans living in the city besides him.

By the beginning of the 20th century, accurate information on Afghans living in Samarkand region began to be given. In the statistics of Samarkand region in 1904, the total number of Afghans was 0.010% (5,-41). We can get the latest summary information on the number of Afghan citizens in the Samarkand region from the works of I.I. Zarubin. According to him, as of January 1, 1916, 36 people of Afghan nationality lived in Samarkand and 6 in Kattakurgan (4,-11). Also, there is a large number of Afghans who come to the country without obtaining the status of permanent residents. Due to the fact that they do not live permanently, they are not included in statistical collections with an exact number.

CONCLUSION: Even before the invasion of the Russian Empire, Afghan immigrants lived in Samarkand for various reasons. That is, it can be said. The reasons and goals of Afghans entering Samarkand region were different. These were mainly related to trade-economic and political processes. Partial information on their activities and lifestyle in the region is provided. Summarizing the above conclusions, it can be seen that the role of Afghan citizens in Turkestan in the domestic and foreign policy of the empire is of political importance in many ways. Turkestan Afghans are the Russian Empire's means of influencing Afghanistan, and their social and economic interests, cultural interests, along with local nationalities, are not taken into account. The khans of the tribe, who gained political importance, were financially supported. This situation also shows the nature of the foreign policy of the Russian Empire. One of the conclusions reached during the research was that the relations of Afghans with the local people were under strong control. Attempts were made to prevent them from interfering in the country's national liberation movements.

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