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### MANUSCRIPT OF ZARAFSHAN DISTRICT IN 1868-1886 YEARS

**Abstract:** *The history of Samarkand in the second half of the 19th century on the basis of archival documents is analyzed in this scientific article. Archival documents on the history of Zarafshan district kept in the Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan were identified. The historical-initial study of the official archival documents of the district is analyzed.*

**Key words:** *Samarkand, Zarafshan, archive, county, fund, sources, office, official documents.*

**Language:** *English*

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#### Introduction

The role of historical sources in illumination of history is crucial. Through historical and scientific analysis of archival documents that provide valuable information about the past in the study of history, more and more historical information can be collected about the research period. Manuscript is one of the basic and important aspects of historical science, studying various sources and exploring theoretical and practical aspects of them.

Samarkand is recognized as a historical site on the crossroads of civilizations, with its ancient and rich history, which contributed to the human civilization. The main task of the research is to create new literature on the history of the region based on the historical analysis of the new findings discovered by research, through a thorough study of the stages of each historical period in Samarkand.

The main goal of the research is to enrich the pages of historical sources based on scientific analysis of the historical documents kept in the archive and enrich the history pages by enriching new pages of the sources in the historical analysis and the introduction of new era literature.

Therefore, it does not matter on what historical scientific research there is, first of all, the great attention should be paid to the source database of the topic. Historical sources are divided into two types: material and written (spiritual) sources. Theoretical and practical aspects both of sources are significant in the study of history.

The source database of the underlying research topic consists of official documents, media and archives, and memories. In terms of data, we can obtain valuable information from archival materials in the Central State Archive of Documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan[1].

In 1867, the general - governorship management was set up to control and manage Turkistan. The seized areas are divided into administrative-territorial units. In June 1868 Samarkand and Kattakurgan khanates were united and the Zarafshan district was formed. Later, this district was also included in the mountainous areas at the top of the Panjikent and Zarafshan valleys[2].

#### Materials and Methods

The second half of the 19th century the history of Samarkand differs from other times with its high level of learning. It is important to analyze and identify business documents which have thorough analysis of the characteristics of that studied period in Zarafshan district.

5 savings of "Zarafshan archive documents", 18 savings of "Archives of Samarkand region", 20 savings of "Samarkand region management of archival documents" which are kept in UzRMDA Fund in order to enlighten the history of Samarkand and the valuable archive documents kept in these funds are important in identifying the historical significance of the documents in the court proceedings in covering the history of Samarkand.



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The "temporary position" on the administration of Zarafshan country, compiled in the first half of July in 1868, entered into force immediately after its approval by Kaufman. In his attitude to the Minister of War (October 18, 1869) Turkestan General - Governor wrote that "in view of political and other considerations, everything that is introduced into the draft Regulation (on management in the Semerechin and Syrdarya regions) ) with the aim of gradual russification of the region[3].

In September 1868, the chancery of the military governor was formed, which initially consisted of 3 departments - administrative, economic and accounting, however, in 1869 only the administrative and economic divisions were left in the chancery of the military governor[4].

In 1869, under the chancery of the general - governor, the post of surveyor for the district was additionally established, which was obliged to compose a relief-topographic map of the district and conduct geological exploration work [5].

So, after the formation of a special Zarafshan district, a commission was immediately created under the chairmanship of Abramov. The commission faced the task of determining the exact boundaries of the whole district and its two divisions. According to the representations of this commission, two departments were established on the territory of the former Samarqand and Katta-Kurgan beks. The Samarqand department consisted of three districts, including 11 settlements [6], but Katta Kurgan department consisted of one district, which had 16 settlements[7].

The district court analyzed some of its official employment documents which is maintained in the Central Archive Fund. Archive documents that belong to Zarafshon district administration are the 16th employment certificate number 1 in 5 savings and the total document size is 79. The periodicity of the document is from June 29, 1868 to February 24, 1871 [8]. There was information about constituent parts of the district in the archive document which belongs to June 2, 1870-October 31, 1870 with the periodic boundary.

The archive document of October 16, 1869, is the report of Zarafshan district head. The report was written in the form of a report, which was based on the Statute of the Temporary Administration of the District and was submitted to the Governor-General of Turkestan. The lecture covers the following four areas: district administration; district economy; the state of the financial (accounting archive); the tire's taste [9].

When it comes to the level of scientific knowledge of Samarkand, firstly, it is expedient to analyze the scientific activity of historian-scientist who conducted scientific researches about this period. The first of them was Doctor of Historical Sciences at Samarkand State University Turabek

Saidkulov in September, 1966. The dissertation was protected. In this scientific study, the history of Samarkand in the second half of the 19th century was scientifically illuminated. In addition, in his scientific pamphlet "Historical background of the history of the peoples of Central Asia" , Samarkand's historical research on the local historiography of the occupation of the Central Asian khanate of the Emperor and "Самарканд во второй половине XIX и в начале XX веков" valuable information [10].

V.Bartold, V.Vyatkin, A.P.Fedchenko [11], A.L.Kun, V.Vereshchagin [12], A.Leman, S.V.Jukovskiy, N.Khanikov, M.Terentev, L.N.Sobolev, V.Radlov, A.R.Khoroskin, A. Andrenko, M. Virsky, and related researchers of Oriental historians-tourists have a source of coverage in the topic of we are studying, and it can be scientifically analyzed by scientific research and new scientific considerations. The abovementioned sources tell us about the history of Samarkand in various directions. For example, A.P.Fedchenko not only informs us about the geographical structure of Turkestan, but also about the political and socio-economic history of this period.

### Conclusion

During the years of independence scientists of Uzbekistan conducted significant studies on the history of Turkestan in the second half of the XIX - early XX century, including the dissertational character [13].

The materials of the Chancellery of Turkestan General - Governor, kept in the funds of the State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan, are a historical asset. In the source study of problems related to the history of the Chancery of Zarafshan District, three periods can be distinguished:

I - sources of the second half period of the XIX- at the beginning of the XX centuries.

II - sources concerning the activities of Zarafshan region.

III - sources of Soviet period on the history of Samarkand region in the second half of the XIX – at the beginning of the XX centuries.

IV - Sources of Independent Uzbekistan period.

An analysis of the materials of the Chancellery of the Zarafshan Region as a historical source with the aim of identifying the main activities of Samarkand region in the Military-Popular Administration of Turkestan territory showed the following. The sources contain a number of factual reports that the Chancellery of the Zarafshan District participated in the creation of special presences in all matters of local government: peasant affairs, earthy and urban affairs, military service, factory affairs, taxation affairs, drinking affairs, nomadic settlement affairs and others.

In general, the materials of Zarafshan region are a historical source and testify about the socio-

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political and economic state of Samarkand region from 1868 to 1887. Zarafshan district will allow business documents to enrich new pages of the history of Samarkand in the late 19th and early 20th centuries on the basis of historical and source-based

approach. Because manuscript is one of the most important aspects of history, which provides to get impartial and objective knowledge of history, to study rich and ancient culture.

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