

## HISTORY OF "HISOR EXPEDITION"

**Begaliyeva Mehriniso**

*teacher of History and its teaching methodology,  
Termiz State Pedagogical Institute*

**Annotation:** *This article provides information about the activities of the "Hisor Expedition" organized by N.A. Maev at the initiative of the General Governor of Turkestan in 1875, which provided information about the historical geography, toponomy, social and economic life of the Hisar region, especially the cities of the Surkhan oasis.*

**Key words:** *"Hisor expedition" Hisor, Surkhan oasis, N.A. Maev, Denav, Yurchi, Baysun, Dashtinovot, Sherabod, Amu-Darya, Topolong*

The emirate tried to completely subjugate the territories of Eastern Bukhara, which operated as independent principalities in the Emirate of Bukhara. In the geographical area called Eastern Bukhara, there were 9 principalities: Boysun, Denov, Qabadian, Korgontepa, Kolob, Baljuvan, Hisar, Sarijoi, Sherabad principalities [1].

The colonial government began to study Hisar Bek, a major center in the Eastern Bukhara Emirate[2].

According to N.A. Maev, the word "Hisar" means "fence" according to the local population, and it was a naturally fortified territory surrounded by the Bobotog and Ghazimalik ridges [3].

In 1875, by the order of the Governor General of Turkestan, K. P. Kaufman, an expedition was organized for the purpose of in-depth study of the territories from the Hisar mountain range to the Amudarya and the Qalob Beg.

An article about the results of the Hisar expedition was published in issue No. 28 of 1875 of the "Turkestarsky Vedomosti" newspaper [4].

Column articles on the pages of Mavtbuot provide information about the Hisar province and its subordinate territories and their toponomic names. "Hisor Bek" was considered the most important among the Beks. Hisor was subordinated to the Bukhara Emirate when it was powerful, and suddenly declared its independence when it became weak [5].

The most important cities in the Hisar region are Denov, Sariosiya, Begar, Kolob. For example, the word "Hisor" is also called Bashguzar or Hisortepa. The emir of Bukhara (Amir Muzaffar) welcomes the members of the expedition with an open face. The emir also sends Yunuskhoja, who has been to Hisar three times, who knows the land well. Information about the territory of the Hisar region, which is located 330 versts from Samarkand, and is managed by the son of the emir, Said Abdul Momin. was established in 1875 by the direct order of the Governor General of Turkestan for the purpose of in-depth study of the territories from the Hisar mountain ranges to the Amudarya and to the Golab Beg. And finally, N.A. was part of the Hisar expedition. In

addition to Maev, F. Schwartz, the lieutenant responsible for marking the path from the Book to the Counter, D.M. Vishnevsky, translator Yu. Kazbekov, photographer Kulvitsov are included. It is noted that the expedition officially set off on the 3rd day of September 1875[6].

Also, at that time, an article titled "Hissar and Kulab" was published in the foreign press. The "Hissar Expedition" of 1875 was formed to explore the country between the Hisar mountains and the Amu, and the districts of Hisar and Kolab, bordering on the Amu, were very famous cities. The wide and fertile valleys of Surkhan, the plain of Kurgantoba in Lower Vakhsh or Surkhab, and the plain of Kolob, which extends as it approaches the Khavalin gorge, the Takhta Karacha pass on the road from Samarkand to Kitab is 5,180 feet high, and the Oqrabot pass on the road from Karshi to Sherobod is 4,590 feet high, Darvaz, Amu, and Hisar. passes between the mountains, some of the most important being:-Faizabad Pass, in the Wakhsh Valley from Faizabad to Narak, 3350 feet. From Guli Zin, on the road from Wakhsh to Baljuvan, we can see that the topographic information is given as passing 3580 feet [7].

During the expedition, information will be given about the cities and villages of Hisar region, their toponomy, historical geography. One such large center city is Hisar Bey, where the oldest person in Bukhara Emirate was elected as bey. The Bek of Hisar is associated with the name of Astanaqul Kushbegi Qul, one of the uncles of the emir of Bukhara. It was necessary. The foreman received 10 rubles 80 kopek per month. It was equal to the price of 5 horses. In addition, there were two positions of foreman, the second foreman received 7 rubles 80 kopecks, and the third foreman received 1 ruble 65 kopecks.

Beck's secretariat was headed by five mirzas. The chief mirzanavis also worked as the secretary of the beg. The Hisar Bek consisted of 23 estates, each of which was headed by an amlokdar. In addition, there were also the positions of "Arbob" and "Alliq". They were the closest people of the beg. Also, servants loyal to the beg were called "chargas". For example, there were 11 navkars in Dashtinovot, 8 in Sariosia, and 11 in Sarijo[2].

Also, in the information of the expedition, information is given about the cities of the Surkhan oasis, Boysun. Boysun is an ancient city and consists of Uzbek villages inhabited mainly by Khungirats. Boysun word "Boy-shin" means "the place where the rich sit". Boysun is the city with the most beautiful nature and health opportunities in Central Asia. Five thousand people lived in Boysun, and it is said that they are mostly bells. Boysun is a city with a constant wind blowing cold climate at an altitude of 3410 feet, according to the press pages. The members of the expedition describe the historical topography of the road from Boysun to Denov:

- The shortest way from Boyson to Denov through Qayraq, i.e. the way known as "Playful Goat" among the local people;
- From Boysun through Darband to Sarikamish, Sarikamish is located near Denov.

- Dirt Horse Trail from White Pine. When you leave this trail, you can see the beginning of Surkhan. Also, the members of the expedition report that they saw the Topolong river, which is the beginning of the Surkhan river, popularly known as "Faizbakhsh" [1].

One of such historical areas is Denov Bek. It is said in the accounts of the expedition: We came to Sarikamish in the land of Hisar and settled in the village of Shodiboy. It was 32 versts from Shodiboy to Denov. We saw 13 villages from here to Denov. These are Mirshodi, Ago-buloq, Jindi-buloq, Bozhoklok, Batash, Kunpeykhan, Chakcha, Khatirchi, Ammaksoy, Karsag'on, Qalluq (Qalluq was the summer residence of the Denov Bey), Ipakhoja and Kongai. The term Yurchi is a Turkic word that means "guide". The land between Denov and Yurchi resembles a well-cultivated garden covered with various trees. There is plenty of water in the vicinity of Yurchi and Denov, these lands are supplied with water by the Khujaipok river flowing from the Khujaipok gorge, the mountain on which this gorge is located is visible from Yurchi. The Denov and Yurchi principalities had the same status as Kitab and Shakhrisabz in the Kashkadarya Valley in the Surkhan Valley. Both cities (Denov and Yurchi) were the center of two separate kingdoms and had mutual alliance and friendship. In order to help each other in case of danger, both Beliks built their fortresses as close to each other as possible.

According to the information of "Hisor Expedition", Denov means "New village" when translated from Tajik. From Denov, Yurchi Kashkadarya is similar to Kitab. Denov and Yurchi are cities with large maple trees and beautiful nature. It drinks water from Khojaypok and Sangardak Darya. N.A. Maev's information about Sherabad is noteworthy. According to his description, the city of Sherabad is the administrative and commercial center of the Sherabad region. Merchants from Bukhara and Balkh come to the Sherabad market. He informs us that wool and bales of cotton sent to Bukhara and Karshi are bought here. , writing about the Sherabad fortress, notes that it was built on a hill surrounded by three rows of walls.

In the press pages, the following information is given about Dashnabad, another region of the Surkhan oasis: Dashti Novot is a large and rich village, famous for its sweet pomegranates.

Dashti Novot enriched the markets of the Bukhara emirate with pomegranates. It is said that only Shahrissabz pomegranates could compete with this pomegranate. The distance from Sarijoi to Dashnabad was 24 versts [8].

Caravans loaded with cotton, wheat and flax were going to the cities of the Bukhara Emirate in the Surkhan oasis in Hisar region.

Also, the members of the expedition give information about the cities of Qalob, Regar, Fayziabad, Dushanbe, Boljuvan of Hisar region [9].

Along the way, they will also be in Termiz and have given the following information:

Termiz, located on the banks of the Amudarya and Surkhan rivers, was called Gul-Gul in ancient times, it was a rich and powerful city during the campaigns of Alexander the Great, and it was a city with large markets and canals in the estates of Ibn Batuta and Klavikh, which were destroyed by the armies of Genghis Khan. Termiz is also famous for its vineyards and quince gardens. Termiz is located 36 versts away from Kakaidi on the banks of Surkhan. From Kakaidi to Termiz and Sherabod, Kapchigai mentions that there are villages of Aqqorgan, Arparoya, Kumqorgan and Karvontushdi. It was 56 versts from Kapchigai to Boysun[10].

In conclusion, it should be noted that the "Hisor expedition" is of great importance in studying the historical geography, historical toponomy, social and economic life of the Surkhan oasis, especially the services of N.A. Maev.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Туркестанские ведомости 1876 г. 3 февраля. №5. С-19
2. Административное устройство Гиссарского бекства. // Туркестанские ведомости. 1908г.
3. Очерки Гиссарского края //Туркестанского ведомости.1876 г.17 февраля №7. С-19
4. Туркестанские ведомости 1875 г. №28.
5. Э.Қобулов Сурхон воҳаси хўжалиги. Тошкент. "Академнашр". 2012 йил.Б-84
6. Н.А.Маева Материалы для статистики Туркестанского края.Вып.V .Спб,1879.
7. Hissar and Kulab. By N.Mayef The geographical magazine 1876.December. №1 // Туркестанский Сборник. Т.193. С-329-330
8. Очерки Гиссарского Края // Туркестанские ведомости, 1876 йил. № 6 –С. 19
9. Очерки Гиссарского Края // Туркестанские ведомости, 1876 г. 9 марта №10. С.34-35
10. Очерки Гиссарского Края // Туркестанские ведомости, 1876 г 23 марта №12. С47.
11. Юсупович, Қўшоқов Сафарали. "ЗАРДУШТИЙЛИК ДИНИ ТАЛҚИНИ ВА УНИНГ МОДДИЙ МАДАНИЯТДА АКС ЭТИШИ." Scientific Impulse 1.12 (2023): 246-251.
12. Isaev, O. A. "The Categories of Early Farmers Residing in the Surkhan Oasis in the 20-30s of the 20th Century." European Journal of Learning on History and Social Sciences 1.1 (2023): 108-111.
13. Isaev, O. A. "The Categories of Early Farmers Residing in the Surkhan Oasis in the 20-30s of the 20th Century." European Journal of Learning on History and Social Sciences 1.1 (2023): 108-111.

14. Oybek, PhD Isaev. "In the Study of the History of Surkhandarya in the 30s of the XX Century, as a Historical Source." Eurasian Journal of History, Geography and Economics 7 (2022): 100-102.
15. Isaev, O. A. (2021). From the Memories of Those Displaced as a Result of the Policy of Resettlement in the 1920-1930s of the XX Century (On the Example of the Surkhandarya Oasis). CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY, 2(10), 62-65.
16. Tukhtaev, Abdugani K. "The Role of Tourism in the Surkhandarya Oasis." International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding 9.1 (2022): 169-172.
17. Tukhtaev, Abdugani K. "The Role of Free Economic Zones in the Economy of Uzbekistan." International Journal of Social Science Research and Review 5.1 (2022): 1-4.
18. Тухтаев, Абдугани Киличович, and Бахтияр Сатторович Сафаров. "ВЗГЛЯД НА ИСТОРИЮ МИРОВЫХ ДЕНЕГ." Вестник науки и образования 24-1 (102) (2020): 35-38.
19. Тухтаев, Абдугани Киличович. "Роль сельского хозяйства в экспортном потенциале Узбекистана." Бюллетень науки и практики 6.10 (2020): 174-178.
20. Турсунов, С., and А. Тўхтаев. "Жарқўрғон." Т.: Фан (2008).
21. Kushokov , S. (2023). EARLY RELIGIOUS SIGNS OF THE TERRITORIES OF UZBEKISTAN. Research and Implementation, 1(3), 71–77
22. Yusupovich, Kushakov Safarali. "ORTA OSIYODA ILK DINIY QARASHLARNING OZIGA XOSLIGI." Scientific Impulse 1.11 (2023): 115-120.
23. Yusupovich, Kushokov Safarali. "FACTORS WHICH ARE THE BASIS OF THE FIRST RELIGIOUS VIEWS." Scientific Impulse 1.11 (2023): 140-145.
24. Ramazanovich, M. N., & Abdunazarovich, P. B. (2021). Protection of Family and Youth in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 18, 221-223.
25. Расулов Ҳ. Сиёсат-маданият, ҳодиса ва фан сифатида //Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 7. – С. 691-702.
26. Расулов Х. М. Шарқ ва ғарб: сиёсий ва ҳуқуқий маданият компонентлари уйғунлиги //ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ. – 2020. – №. SI-1№ 3.
27. Расулов, Ҳ. М. (2022). СИЁСИЙ МУНОСАБАТЛАРДА СИЁСИЙ МАДАНИЯТ. Academic research in educational sciences, 3(NUU Conference 2), 863-867.
28. Rasulov, H. M. (2021). ELECTION PHENOMENON I THE PROBLEM OF IMPROVING THE ELECTRIC CULTURE OF THE POPULATION. ВОСТОЧНО ЕВРОПЕЙСКИЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ, 75(part 6), 28.

29. Mina, Simona. "Political decentralization and promoting participative culture, solutions in counteracting the financial global crisis." *Managerial Challenges of the Contemporary Society* 2 (2011): 176-180.
30. Расулов Х. М. СИЁСИЙ МУНОСАБАТЛАРДА СИЁСИЙ МАДАНИЯТ //Academic research in educational sciences. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. NUU Conference 2. – С. 863-867.
31. Расулов Х. М. ТЕХНОЛОГИИ ОБЪЯСНИТЕЛЬНО-РЕПРОДУКТИВНОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ //Актуальные проблемы гуманитарных и естественных наук. – 2020. – №. 3. – С. 45-49.
32. Ramazanovich, N. M. (2022). IMPORTANCE AND ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF CIVIL RIGHTS. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, 3(10), 322-328.
33. Zokirov, S. I., Sobirov, M. N., Tursunov, H. K., & Sobirov, M. M. (2019). Development of a hybrid model of a thermophotogenerator and an empirical analysis of the dependence of the efficiency of a photocell on temperature. *Journal of Tashkent Institute of Railway Engineers*, 15(3), 49-57.
34. Горовик, А. А., & Турсунов, Х. Х. У. (2020). Применение средств визуальной разработки программ для обучения детей программированию на примере Scratch. *Universum: технические науки*, (8-1 (77)), 27-29.
35. Tursunov, H. H., & Hoshimov, U. S. (2022). TA'LIM TIZIMIDA KO'ZI OJIZ O'QUVCHILARNI INFORMATIKA VA AXBOROT TEXNOLOGIYALARI FANIDA O'QITISH TEXNOLOGIYALAR. *Новости образования: исследование в XXI веке*, 1(5), 990-993.
36. Hamidullo o'g'li, T. H. (2022). HOZIRGI KUNNING DOLZARB IMKONIYATLARI. JAWS VA NVDA DASTURLARI. *Scientific Impulse*, 1(2), 535-537.
37. Ramazanovich, M. N., & Kabilovich, B. O. (2021). Constitutional and Legal Framework for Providing International Peace. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 18, 218-220.
38. Mallaev, N. R., & Djalilov, S. S. (2021). Political and Legal Mechanisms of the Fight against Corruption in Uzbekistan and High Effective Measures against It. *International Journal of Development and Public Policy*, 1(7), 1-4.
39. Mallaev, N. R., & Djalilov, S. S. (2021). Establishment of Legal Mechanisms in the Fight Against Corruption in Uzbekistan. *European Journal of Life Safety and Stability* (2660-9630), 12, 4-8.
40. Ikromov, N. M. (2021). The Rule of the Ancient Bactrian Cavalry in the History of the Peoples of Central Asia. *Central Asian Journal of Social Sciences and History*, 2(10), 111-118.
41. Ikromov, N. M. (2021). KAVIS'REIGN IN THE FIRST TERRITORIAL STATEHOOD OF ANCIENT BACTRIA. *World Bulletin of Social Sciences*, 4(11), 77-81.
42. Ikromov N. M. TERRITORIAL DIVISION OF THE ANCIENT BACTRIA COUNTRY //Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal. – 2022. – Т. 10. – №. 12. – С. 911-916.

43. Ikromov N. M. KAVIS'REIGN IN THE FIRST TERRITORIAL STATEHOOD OF ANCIENT BACTRIA //World Bulletin of Social Sciences. – 2021. – Т. 4. – №. 11. – С. 77-81.
44. Икромов Н. Қадимги Бақтрия илк ҳудудий давлатчилигида кавийлар хукмронлиги //Общество и инновации. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 10/S. – С. 127-135.
45. Ikromov N. M. The Rule of the Ancient Bactrian Cavalry in the History of the Peoples of Central Asia //Central Asian Journal of Social Sciences and History. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 10. – С. 111-118.
46. Ahmedova G. O. ATIONAL, REPERTOIRE, TEACHER, CREATION, ART, OASIS, PEOPLE, STUDENT //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2020. – №. 7. – С. 74-77.
47. Oskinovna, Ahmedova Gulchehra. "SPIRITUAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE HEROES OF UZBEK NATIONAL EPICS." Scientific Impulse 1.11 (2023): 97-102.
48. Annaeva Z. STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN UZBEKISTAN AT THE LEVEL OF STATE POLICY //Research and implementation. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 3. – С. 85-91.
49. Boronov, Abdulhakim. "EXPRESSION OF THE IDEA OF INTERNATIONAL HARMONY IN THE ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL-CULTURAL CENTERS." Research and implementation 1.3 (2023): 78-84.
50. Musurmongulovna A. Z. FACTORS AND RECOMMENDATIONS THAT CAUSED ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN UZBEKISTAN //Scientific Impulse. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 11. – С. 103-108.
51. Holliyevich B. A. SOCIAL COOPERATION IN INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT //Scientific Impulse. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 11. – С. 134-139.
52. Аннаева З. М. ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА ЭКОЛОГИК ҲОЛАТНИ БАРҚАРОРЛАШТИРИШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ //Scientific Impulse. – 2023. – Т. 1. – №. 11. – С. 109-109.