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### History of the city of New Termez, founded in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries in the emirate of Bukhara

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#### Abstract

**Background:** The article describes the history of the city of New Termez founded in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries in the emirate of Bukhara and its role in the economic life of the emirate.

**Methodology:** For the first time the Russian settlements in the Bukhara Emirate were covered by comparative-historical analysis.

**Results:** The article is important because it is based on archival documents and comparative analysis of international and local literature and historical research.

**Conclusion:** Construction of Kagan-Termez railway in New Termez in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, The establishment of factories by Russian and local investors, and their efforts to develop the cotton industry, played an important role in the Emirate economy and contributed to the establishment and development of industrial enterprises.

**Keywords:** New Termez, railway, cotton, factory, city, firm, customs

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#### 1. Introduction

After the conquest of Bukhara by the Russian empire, according to the treaty of 1873, the migration of Russian citizens to the territory of the Bukhara emirate was accelerated. With the development of trade between the two countries, Russian businessmen in the emirate began to be increasingly attracted by the empire. In addition, the construction of the Caspian railway began to increase the profits of Russian citizens, with the transplant and deployment of imperial military units, the creation of a customs system in 1885, the construction of the Amu Darya flotilla, the Samarkand-Termez road and other reforms. The social and national composition of Russian citizens who came to Bukhara and settled in the villages was not the same. Russian settlements consisted mainly of families of military personnel, large and small traders, artisans, railway workers and others. Apart from that, non-Russian nationalities were settled by Armenians, Jewish, Tatar, Persian and other peoples. Unlike the governorship of Turkestan, Russian peasants transplanted in the Bukhara emirate have no control. The ancient city of Termez, situated on the border of the Bukhara emirate, with its convenient geographical location, met all the military strategic interests of the colonialists. In addition, it was possible to create an artificial irrigation system to supply raw materials to the growing industry in the metropolis, to produce extremely low-cost cotton raw materials and to meet the Russian empire's demand for cotton on the world market. First of all, under the guise of protecting the interests of Russia, they began to build a system of special fortifications on the southern border. In 1883, the Russian troops were stationed in Karki, in 1886, in Chardzhui, and from 1888 gained the right to own lands in the villages of New Bukhara,

New Chardzhui, New Termez, Karki since 1892, from 1905.

#### 2. Literature review

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, with the arrival of a railroad to the Bukhara emirate, Russian industrial cities appeared. Agriculture in New Termez focused on cotton production.

Especially when the Bukhara emirate became a colony of the Russian empire, the development of emirate agriculture in the production of raw materials for Russian industrial enterprises and reforms aimed at expanding the area of cotton and irrigated land.

On mutual economic agreements signed between the Russian empire and the Bukhara emirate, economic reforms in the emirate, Russian settlements I.D. Logofet, V.V. Bartold, Seymour Becker, A. Gubarevich-Radobylsky, T.G. Tukhtametov such as the researchers worked.

A. P. Fomchenko gives information about industrial cities that were created in the Bukhara Emirate, S.I. Gulishambarov, S.R. Konopka, A. Ryabinsky economic regions of Central Asia, the launch and importance of the Kagan-Termez railway, as well as the establishment of the city of New Termez. The I-3, I-3 fund of the Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan contains valuable information about Russian settlements, particularly factories, built in New Termez.

#### 3. Methodology

This article uses methods such as research storage, a problem-territorial approach, historical and cultural continuity and coherence, and comparative historical analysis to learn about

Russian industrial cities in the Bukhara emirate of the late XIX and early XX centuries.

#### 4. Results and discussion

The Russian empire, which began its occupation of Central Asia, made rapid progress towards its political, economic, military and strategic goals. The plans and aspirations of the Bukhara emirate to occupy the southern slopes and expand their colonial areas complicated the interests of the Russian empire and Britain.

The right of Russian citizens to trade in the territory of the emirate of Bukhara in the friendship agreement signed between the Russian empire and the emirate of Bukhara on September 23, 1873 in Shakhrisabz legal regulation of trade, creation of conditions for activity of Russian citizens in the emirate and special attention is paid to their protection <sup>[1]</sup>.

For example, the third article of the Treaty provides for the free navigation of Russian vessels and private vessels along with Bukhara ships in the Amu Darya's part of the Bukhara emirate. The fourth article states that Russian citizens have the right to build their own warehouses and ports on the banks of the Amu Darya, Bukhara, protection of built warehouses and ports it is stated that the Bukhara government is responsible <sup>[2]</sup>. On the basis of the agreement a new plan for the military city of New Termez was developed. First of all, in the protection of Russian interests, they began to build a special fortress system on the southern border.

The Russian empire has been building a military fortress and a new city around the ancient city of Termez on the Bukhara-Afghanistan border. Construction of a strong military town on the site of the present city of Termez began in 1894 and lasted until 1905. In order to fully russianize Termez, the weight of the property of non-Russian citizens in the city should not exceed the amount set by a special order of the Governor-General of Turkestan. His control was exercised by a Russian political agent in Bukhara <sup>[3]</sup>.

The important commercial and military-strategic importance of Termez prompted the tsarist government and some private entrepreneurs to organize shipping along Amu-Darya. In mid-December 1894, the first steamer of the Amu-Darya flotilla moored to the ancient marina of old Termez. Since 1894, the construction of the new Termez began. In December 1894, the Turkestan authorities sent the border units of the 31-st Amu-Darysh Brigade to occupy the Bukhara-Afghan border line. The location of the brigade headquarters was Patta-Gissar <sup>[4]</sup>.

In 1890 the emir of Bukhara Abdulhad Khan transferred 40 deserts north of Pattakesar to the Russian Empire. On January 27, 1900, the Russian empire government signed another agreement with the emir of Bukhara concerning Termez. According to him, 9074 desyats gave the land to the emperor. That is, the right bank of the Amu Darya and Surkhandarya has provided border control, customs control and the establishment of a military base on the condition that it will not reclaim 9890.66 hectares downstream <sup>[5]</sup>. The state rights of the Emir of Bukhara concerning Termez lands are

Completely transferred to the Russian government. Later the emir of Bukhara left no rights to Termez. The Russian empire has legalized the following rights under the above-mentioned treaty <sup>[6]</sup>.

1. The market in Pattakesar was under the control of the Russian authorities, and Russian units of measurement were put in the market;
2. It is determined that the taxes payable will be used in favor of the city, and the Bukhara embassy's tax on Russian goods, aminona was abolished;
3. Russian merchants were advised that they would be issued a special certificate for carrying out their business through Termez;
4. All the products that pass through the Amu Darya pass through the territory of the Russian Empire under the control of the military department;
5. Non-Russian residents are only allowed to live in New Termez with the permission of a political agency from Russia.

New departments, organizations and offices of various societies have been opened in the town of New Termez. For example, there are offices of the Eastern Society, Caucasus and Mercury societies, A. Matchinbaev, Shamsutdinov, Ananov's cotton clean factories, oil factory, brick and soap factories, customs and its warehouses. Besides, workers' houses, markets, shops, socio-economic, domestic and cultural buildings were built and put into operation <sup>[7]</sup>.

In addition to exporting raw materials through New Termez and importing industrial and agricultural goods from Russia, expanded its cotton fields by purchasing irrigated land. In the vicinity of Termez and throughout the region, different firms and stock exchanges have increased to develop cotton production. Great opportunities were created for local traders <sup>[8]</sup>.

With the establishment of a military and strategic center in New Termez, it has taken a serious approach to land ownership, increased cotton production, and the acquisition of new cotton fields. Organization of industrial production, has sought to develop measures that will contribute to economic development in the construction of railways to transport finished products.

Abduvosiboy Halimov and Imomaliboy, a wealthy native of Russian, well-known in the Termez, have hundreds of shops and caravanserais and hotels throughout the emirate, have contributed to the construction of many buildings in the Termez fortress, railroad, mosque and madrasah <sup>[9]</sup>.

Due to the high yield of cotton in Surkhan oasis, construction of small cotton clean factories was started in New Termez. Supported by local proprietors who intend to build cotton clean factories. In particular, in the district of New Termez, the majority of local owners, brothers Abdullah and Ibrohim Matchinbaev, allocated a large amount of money for the construction of a cotton clean factories <sup>[10]</sup>. Construction of the plant began in 1906 and by 1910 a cotton clean factories with the capacity of 14400 kg of cotton fiber per year was put into operation <sup>[11]</sup>.

**Table 1:** List of existing plants in the New Termez until 1920 The table is compiled by the author according to various sources

Cotton clean factories				Oil factory	Limanade factory	
6				1	2	
Tri cotton clean factories belongs to engineer A.G. Ananiev	Owned by local merchant Machinbaev	Belongs to the Russian merchant Gusaev.	Belongs to the partnership K. Sh. Shamsiddinov and K <sup>o</sup>	Belongs to the partnership K. Sh. Shamsiddinov and K <sup>o</sup>	Belongs to the merchant Yu. Zober	Belongs to the merchant Bakhtadze

Great attention is paid to the construction of a railway in New Termez. The Termez railroad was instrumental in transforming the Surkhan oasis into a market of finished goods and raw materials. The railway will not only help the emirate markets but also strengthen trade relations with Afghanistan, China, India, Iran and other countries. To this end, in 1913 engineer Kovalevsky founded the Bukhara Railway Joint Stock Society. On June 15, 1916 the society completed the construction of the Bukhara-Termez railway with a total length of 572 verts <sup>[12]</sup>.

With the construction of the railroad, warehouses, cotton clean factories, oil and fat factories, soap factories, brick factories, and numerous stores appeared in the military town. In the vicinity of Termez and throughout the region, different firms and stock exchanges have increased to develop cotton production.

In 1903, 23 million rubles of products manufactured on the territory of the Bukhara emirate were exported via Termez. In the same year, the imports from the Bukhara emirate amounted to 23 million rubles and 17 million rubles from Russia, 2 million rubles from China, 200,000 rubles were imported from Iran, 3,500,000 from Afghanistan, 800,000 rubles from India <sup>[13]</sup>.

The tsarist government and the Russian bourgeoisie, in order to reduce the dependence of the Russian textile industry on foreign cotton and replace the relatively expensive American cotton with cheaper cotton grown within the Russian customs line, had to begin the development of irrigation in Russia. Central Asia and, in particular, the Bukhara emirate.

The first step in this direction was made by the Moscow Stock Exchange Committee. In 1908, he sent a special expedition to the Amu Darya basin (Bukhara, Khiva) led by irrigation engineer Yermolov to clarify the issue of the possibility of irrigating the land empty in this basin. The Moscow Exchange Committee could not use the project presented by Ermolov to create an irrigation network in the Amu-Darya basin, since its implementation required huge investments and complex technical facilities.

The idea to meet the needs of the Russian bourgeoisie, the tsarist land authorities calculated the amount of land suitable for irrigation in the Central Asian possessions of Russia and in the vassal Bukhara and Khiva. In 1910, the Department of Agriculture and Land Management informed the State Duma that "according to available data, it should be assumed that... about 230 thousand acres can be irrigated in Bukhara" <sup>[14]</sup>.

The Russian military engineer A.G. Ananiev developed a project for the development of the Sherabad steppe <sup>[15]</sup>. On February 23, 1912, engineer Ananiev concluded a concession agreement with the emir government for irrigation of 72,000 acres of land in the Shirabad Valley <sup>[16]</sup>.

## 5. Conclusion

In summary, the Russian government has undertaken a number of social and economic activities in colonial areas to pursue policies that meet the interests of the empire. The aim was to maintain a close relationship with military fortifications, to create

favorable conditions for Russian servicemen, officials and deported Russian citizens to live and work in newly established cities and Russian settlements.

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