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**XIX ASR OXIRI VA XX ASR BOSHLARIDA BUXORODA OLTIN QAZIB OLISH  
JARAYONLARI****ПРОЦЕССЫ ЗОЛОТОДОБЫЧИ В БУХАРЕ В КОНЦЕ XIX - НАЧАЛЕ XX ВЕКА****PROCESSES OF GOLD MINING IN BUKHARA AT THE END OF THE 19TH AND THE  
BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY**

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**Annotatsiya**

*Ushbu maqola Buxoro amirligida oltin qazib olish tarixi haqida ma'lumotlar beradi. Shuningdek, arxiv ma'lumotlari va manbalar asosida tahlil qilinadi. Asosiy e'tibor rossiyalik tadqiqotchilar tomonidan olib borilgan ekspeditsiyalarga, tog'-kon ishlarga qaratilgan. Shuningdek, "Oltin qazib olish to'g'risida"gi qarorning chiqarilishi o'lkada hududida bir qancha imkoniyatlar yaratgani aydinlashadi. "Oltin qazib olish to'g'risida"gi qarorning chiqarilishi natijasida amirlik hududiga ko'pgina tadqiqot ishlari olib borish uchun qiziqish boshlanadi. Ayniqsa, Juravko-Pokorskiy faoliyati oltin qazib olish jarayonini yanada tezlashtiradi. Ushbu maqolada Buxoro amirligi tog'-kon masalalarini manbalar asosida tahlil qilish, konchilik ishlari borishini o'rganish asosiy maqsad qilib olingan.*

**Аннотация**

*В данной статье представлена информация об истории добычи золота в Бухарском эмирате. Он также анализируется на основе архивных данных и источников. Основное внимание сосредоточено на экспедициях и горных работах, проведенных российскими исследователями. Также очевидно, что принятие постановления «О добыче золота» создало ряд возможностей на территории страны. В результате выхода указа «О добыче золота» начинается интерес к территории эмирата для проведения многих исследовательских работ. В частности, деятельность Журавко-Покорского ускоряет процесс добычи золота. В данной статье основной целью является на основе источников проанализировать вопросы горного дела Бухарского эмирата, изучить ход горных работ.*

**Abstract**

*This article provides information about the history of gold mining in the Emirate of Bukhara. It is also analyzed based on archival data and sources. The main attention is focused on the expeditions and mining works carried out by Russian researchers. It is also clear that the issuance of the decision "On gold mining" has created a number of opportunities in the territory of the country. As a result of the issuance of the decree "On gold mining", interest in the territory of the emirate to conduct many research works begins. In particular, the activity of Juravko-Pokorskiy accelerates the process of gold mining. In this article, the main goal is to analyze mining issues of Bukhara Emirate based on sources, to study the progress of mining operations.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** oltin, konchilik, P.I.Richkov, J.Pokorskiy, V.R.Rikmers, Kraft.

**Ключевые слова:** золото, горное дело, П.И.Ричков, Я.Покорский, В.Р.Рикмерс, Крафт.

**Key words:** gold, mining, P.I.Richkov, J.Pokorskiy, W.R. Rickmers, Kraft.

**INTRODUCTION**

Gold mining and its processing industry and crafts in Central Asia is one of the current topics of the history of the Motherland. This field is formed as a result of the research of history, ethnology, archeology, art science, geology and geography. At the same time, from the point of view of written sources of Central Asia and Russia, the history of gold mining and making of gold objects in the Khanates of Bukhara, Kokand, and Khiva in the late Middle Ages remains a poorly developed field of scientific knowledge. Also, the research work carried out by Russian scientists in the XVIII-early XX centuries cannot fully illuminate this field.

The beginning of the scientific study of the history of Central Asia, including gold mining and production of gold objects, is associated with the name of the famous Russian historian and statesman V.N.Tatischev (1686-1750) of the first half of the 18th century. According to information,

the main capitals in Bukhara in the first half of the 18th century were: gold from Khojand, silver from Samarkand, and "various stone items" [1] luxury items from Balkh, other cities of Khurasan, India, Iran, China, including gold and gold items also arrived. These riches were accumulated in the hands of khans and officials. V. N. Tatischev mentions gold, silver and other metal deposits. According to him, in Central Asia, khans, emirs and the highest strata of society used ore and gold washing sources[2].

The well-known Russian scientist, geographer, economist, historian and naturalist P.I.Richkov (1712-1777) states in his researches that "there is gold in the mountains and rivers near Bukhara and Tashkent, it is known to everyone..."[3]. According to P.I.Richkov, in the middle of the 18th century in Bukhara, gold was washed from the sands of some rivers. According to the scientist, the entire foreign trade of Orenburg is carried out mainly in trade with Bukharans, Kashgars, Tashkents and Khivas. The "most valuable" of the goods brought to Orenburg by the Central Asian merchants are primarily "gold, silver", mainly Indian, Persian, Bukhara coins. It is worth noting that among Russian and other European goods, traders from Asian countries were invited to sell and exchange goods in Orenburg and Troitsk fortresses, "they have weapons, gold and silver money."

Russian ethnographer, naturalist, traveler, member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences I.I.Georgiy (1729-1802) used the works of many academics and traveling scientists in writing his book, he wrote about the gold and silver in circulation and the sources of their production. informs: "Khan mints gold and silver coins, but less than silver because silver itself is scarce in Bukhara. Gold coins consist mainly of pure gold and are made from gold washed from rivers" [4].

#### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

At the end of the 18th century and the third quarter of the 19th century, the economic and cultural situation of the peoples of Central Asia attracted the attention of Russian scientific circles. This was covered in "Calendar", "Siberian Bulletin" (1818-1824), "Asian Bulletin" (1825-1827). G. I. Spassky in "Asia Bulletin" provides information about "the washing of gold-containing sands in the Amudarya, Zarafshan and Badakhshan rivers" [5].

Bukhara's gold fields became famous in 1894 when walnut prospectors came to the country, and the trunks of these trees became valuable material for carpentry. This well-cut and well-preserved material was in great demand in the Marseilles market, selling for up to 40 francs per kilogram. Native Georgians who settled in Bukhara in 1894 and knew well the price of these materials began to try their luck in Bukhara. In two years, they loot the materials that are more favorable from the point of view of export, and a few of these prospectors make a profit of up to 200,000 rubles. But the cutting down of these huge trees or giving them away at very low prices is stopped by the complaints of the Bukharans and the orders from the political office stop this looting. But this process had interesting consequences. This event introduces foreigners to the country and informs that many Bukharans are engaged in gold particles. In this way, they will learn that there are large deposits of gold in the regions of Darvaz and Karategin [6]. These instructions reach Joravko-Pokorsky, an engineer living in Batumi; He was the first to visit this country and discovered the importance of certain mines, from the time when it was necessary to establish proper mining of gold in the country, he caused the mining law to appear. . For this purpose, in 1896, the Governor-General of Turkestan sent Mikhailov, a mining engineer with headquarters in Tashkent, to these places. This engineer's proposal proved the existence of large quantities of gold-bearing alluvium, and at the same time necessitated the creation of a mining law.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In 1897, as a result of the trip of Dr. Kraft and W.Rickmer-Rickmers from Bremen to Bukhara, the work of engineer J.Pokorsky expanded to a certain extent, and the capital he received for this work was based on the use of Siberian methods, but it could not lead to reliable results.

On February 24, 1896, within the framework of the decision of the Governor General of Turkestan to cooperate in the establishment of the gold industry in the Bukhara Emirate, prospecting for mines was launched. This decision contains the following clauses:

## TARIX

According to paragraph 2 of the decree, the right to identify, explore and mine gold deposits is granted for temporary use. To obtain such a right, Russian citizens applied in writing to the Russian political agency in Bukhara. After agreement with the Emirate of Bukhara, it is allowed to use for 2 years. After that, everyone who received permission was obliged to write down the name of the owner of the land, the name of the association or organization, how long the land was occupied, and similar information in special indicators at the beginning and end of the field. After the realization of this situation, the person conducting the work had to inform the regional governor and the Russian political agency about it. (paragraphs 9 and 14)[7].

On the other hand, after receiving information about the discovery of gold by the person or community occupying the land, the governor of the region was obliged to immediately inform the Emirate of Bukhara about it. At the same time, the bek had to give a receipt to the person who applied for the application. (paragraph 15).

When giving a plot of land, it is necessary to leave a road for passing between each plot (paragraph 20) and, as specified in this document, one person or a team and a joint-stock company can be given two consecutive plots from the same place. which cannot be separated (clause 21).

If a permit was obtained to search for gold, then the industrialist could not stop work for 18 months (paragraph 24).

In addition to what is specified in Clause 7 of the Ordinance, gold prospectors also have the right to ask for land for their own interests, i.e. for housing, other additional constructions, from 5 to 10 tenths of land. Igan (clause 22), but he had to pay a separate rent for this additional land.

In 1895, 64,000 people were engaged in gold mining in Balijuvan and Kolob districts. According to Kraft, in 1894, gold was mined by 1,604 groups of artisans, consisting of 8,000 workers. They also used slaves to perform various tasks. They also used slaves in the mines.

**CONCLUSION**

So, the gold reserve of Bukhara Emirate was incomparably large. However, it was never used for the benefit of the country and the people. This is confirmed by the historical dialogue between Amir Muzaffar and his servants, which took place on the eve of the Russian invasion at a difficult time when the danger for the country, people, and religion increased.

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