

«NÓKIS» (NUKUS) FORTRESS: SOURCES AND LITERATURE

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ANNOTATION

The article deals with the geographical location of the Karakalpaks of the "lower" Amudarya delta of the Southern Aral Sea in the XVII-XVIII centuries, figuratively speaking: "That side", "this side" (the word of the great poet Ajiniyaz Kosibay uli), "Fourteen tribes" and "Kungrad" micro-ethnoses are one of the settlements and fortresses - The history of the emergence, formation and development of the fortress "Nukuz" (Nukus) was analyzed on the basis of historical sources, historical ethnographic literature.

Keywords: "Aral land"; "Lower Amu Darya"; "Fourteen seeds" Aris; Qo'ng'iro't; Xo`jayli; Sartoy; Oqmang'it; «Qora+kemir»; Sho'rcha qal'a; Yangi bozor (New Bazaar); «Shohtemir»; Chimboy; «Nur+kus»; Nukuz; Old Nukus; Nukus bazaar; Nukus parish; Inoyat Niyazov; ethnoculture.

INTRODUCTION

In the area of present-day Nukus, the first humans began to make their way in the IV-III centuries BC. The formation of «Nókis» (Nukus) city did not come from "bare ground", but at one time there were fortresses and military fortifications along the border of the pass (Oks) from the Amu Darya. This ethno-historical and ethno-archeological sources mentions the ancient village of Shorsha (fortress), which dates back to the 4th century BC. In the 4th century, it proved to be a "fortress".[1]

In the history of the XXI century, there are new scientific views on the sacred fortresses of along the South Aral Sea. The formation of «Nókis» (Nukus) city is one of the most important issues in history. City-building of Nukus, evolutionary development in the economic and cultural spheres has its own, unique history. The formation of the city has been going on for several thousand years, and its interesting and meaningful history must be known to the residents of the city, especially the younger generation!

Ethnotoponyms in the lower basin of the Amu Darya: information about «Nókis» (Nurkus) fortress, «Nókis» people, «Nókis» village, «Nókis» bazaar fortress, «Nókis» parish, «Nókis» impasses are replaced in the written works of Khorezm historians Munis, Ogahiy, Bayaniy.

The polyglot A.Vamberi (G.Bamberger) said that he had seen the remains of the Nukus Fortress on the banks of the Amu Darya River, and the Russian naval officer, scientist-geographer, colonel A.B. Kaulbars marks Nukus as a pier on the river bank.

As for the meaning of the ethnotonym «Nókis» (Nukus), the name of the "Nukuz" tribe is mentioned in historical genealogies in the 92nd chapter, "Turkic tribes" [2]

When talking to local elder informants, it became clear that their ancestors used to live along the Karabayli canal. The fact that the present-day Nukus and Shagal bridge were annexed to

the region in 1858-1859 under the strict control of the Khiva khan's guards, is still remembered by the people due to the stories told by their fathers. It has been more than 90-100 years since the Nukus tribe was relocated to the region and is still in its infancy. [3]

Historical (peoples) geography of the ethno-toponym «Nókis» (Nukus) is spread in South Moldova, Bashkiriya, Kazakhstan, the neighboring Khorezm region (there are 7 (seven) ethnotoponyms associated with the name Nukus!) and also in other regions.

Historical ethnology: terms Khojeli, Mangit, Qarataw, Sar(i)Tai, Boztaw, Kipchak, Aqmangit, Old Nukus, Bazar Nukus, Nukus, "Qiyat", "Shimbay" are ethnotoponyms which can find in the South of the Aral Sea.

Such large tribes settled on the right bank of the Amu Darya River, surrounded by rich flora and fauna, rivers, lakes and swamps, adapted to the natural-biocultural landscape and settled as a village. Due to the passage of the Great Silk Trade route from the north-west of the Amu Darya to the historical place of our ancestors, in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya there are dozens of fortresses, bazaars.

In the diaries of medieval Muslim travelers-geographers and in the diaries of travelers, in the South Aral region, "Maz + Dax + Qan", "Kardar", "Barategin" (Qonirat), "Darsan", "Qiyat" (Kat), "Nuzkas" are named. The word "Nuz-kas" refers to the materials of the ancient Khorezmian language of etymology and explains nuz- "new", kass- "protected", and hence "new protected", "new village".

In the lower delta of the Amu Darya, terms such as "Nokis" fortress, "Nokis" bazaar, "Nokis" sand were used by emissaries, geographers, topographers, geodesists. During the expedition of Orenburg dragon regiment lieutenant D. Gladishev and geodesist I. Muravin, engineer Nazimov, translator Nazarov and U. Arslanov have seen, in August 1740 travelling from Orsk to Khiva, on the Ulu-Darya bank Nur-kus», «Shakhtemir», Shimbay fortresses. The members of the expedition crossed from there to Khiva, on the left bank of the Great River, and on November 12, 1740, on the right bank of the river from Khojeli. In the archives of Khorezm and Bukhara historians of the XIX century, in archives of Khiva khans Nukus ethnotoponym, relations between Khorezm khans and Karakalpaks of the XVIII-XIX centuries, the last work contains information about the old people (biys) "Nukuz", "Sar(i)tai" of the "Fourteen Tribes" of Aris, documentary information about the Nokis tribe, Sha (t) dlík otkel, Nokis bazaar fortress.

In 1848, Captain-Lieutenant A.I. Butakov (1816-1869) led a hydrographic survey expedition to the Aral Sea (during the reign of Emperor Peter I, the Blue Sea, the Khiva Sea; then the Butakov Sea).

As a result of two months of scientific work of A.I. Butakov's expedition to the Aral Sea "Columbus" with the schooner "Nikolai" and "Constantine" 16 meters long, for the first time in history, the hydrographic map of the Aral Sea was leaked,

It is written that from the Qin (p)shaqtan of the Amu Darya River to Khojeli N 42 °, 12'; E 60 °, 15' Greenwich lifts the divider into branches.. Captain-Lieutenant A.I. Butakov's expedition (27 people in total) visited the "Nokis Bazar" fortress, a large open-air market and trade places along the "Karabakh" canal. In 1874, the Golos newspaper published a report by a correspondent from Shimbay, which read: The steamer "Perovski" arrived in Nokis on July 25

at 16:00 and suddenly appeared in front of the astonished people of the castle. The village of Nokis is home to a number of local people, including rowing and fishing boats (saldavshiburlak), fishing, cattle and gardening. (grocery-groceries: daily dried food items: dried fruit, dried meat and fish, tea, solid sugar, cereals, flavored green shoppers and basic household goods, bakery, household goods: man) engaged in business.

In October 1874, the construction of the Nukus Fortress ended, and on November 16, Tsar Alexander II of Russia signed the Decree on the term «Nókis» (Nukus) Fortress". [5]

The initial land area of Nukus is 70 square meters (1 square meter = 4,552 square meters (m²); 70 x 4,552 = 3,185 hectares! [6]), with a local population of 125 people. (For comparison: now the city of Nukus has an area of more than 221 square kilometers, and as of October 1, 2021, the population of the city is 327,500 people! The Russian Cossacks had a hundred officers, a company of officers and a company of soldiers in military service. Nokis fortress buildings built on the model of European architecture: a paramedic station for 20 people, wells on the Russian model, an Orthodox church, a permanent fire brigade building, 2 (two) military barracks for 350 people, a printing house began to built.

Beginning in 1884, the Nokis fortress became a unique geo-strategic location. By 1913, due to the settlement of more than 30 Ural-Starover towns, significant changes began in the land and demographic situation of the town of Nokis.

In 1874, the "Russian Expedition" of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society carried out a great deal of work in the Amu Darya department: Then, with the help of a hydrometeorological (observatory) station built and put into operation in Nukus, valuable scientific information on the nature and climatic conditions of the country will be collected. A member of the expedition, a military correspondent, writer, illustrator, artist-battalion N.N. Karazin, created a large-scale "Album" depicting the rich nature of the country and its people. The collection of images added to the scientific journals of the expedition was awarded the highest prizes at geographical exhibitions in Paris and London [8].

The album includes paintings by N.N. Karazin, such as "Soldiers of the Amu Darya" and "View of the Aral Sea". In the winter of 1874, the painting "Venice in the Amu Darya" with a view of the Khojeli market took its rightful place. On November 16, 1874, Tsar Alexander II of Russia signed a decree on the designation of the fortress. In 1875, European and Russian travelers came to the village of Nukus and its environs along the Amu Darya River on the Perovskiy steamer, which was built at the Motala plant (Sweden) for the Aral Russian flotilla.

With the consolidation of the Aral flotilla, access to «Nókis» (Nukus) by water, the largest water channel of Nukus-Amu Darya, Kuwanish Jarma, through the Dauqara Lakes, to the Arka-Shigis (Noth-East) Aral Sea [1].

Sir Darya region Ámu Darya branch Shimbay district Nókis parish: Within the Governor-General of Turkestan, the Amu Darya branch was consolidated in 1873 as a district and in 1874 as a subdivision. In 1886, the Amu Darya region became part of the Sir Darya region, and "South" Shorakhan and "North" were divided into two sections: Shimbay: 15 (fifteen) parishes. The parishes (volosts) were formed from rural communities, and the Shimbay district (headed by Chief of Staff Captain Kiselev) was initially divided into 9 parish and then into 12 parish with the addition of 3 parish [10]. Niyazov of the Nokis parish (volost) of the Shymkent region

ruled from 1876 for 40 years (forty): 8 (eight) children of Tatar, Russian, Ural Cossack and Bashkir cities were educated here with the opening of the first "Rus-tuzem" school! According to the old women, according to our own (Jeti Ata) genealogy, Er Shora and Edige ruled Nukus. Especially during Er Shora reign, the people developed and "spread its wings". The signs of that time are to be found in the work of our fortress. The people of the city settled in Nukus, work in small groups, and there were separate villages, such as Qońrat oram», «Qıpshaq oram», «Mańıt oram» and others. [1]. At the beginning of the XIX-beginning of the XX century, in the place of the Government "Dacha" along the Turtkul pass of our city, there was a large-scale fruit orchard of Niyaz ulus Niyaz ulus. The Russians and Ural Cossacks called this place "Konny Dvor", while the local people adapted it to their language and called it "Gone Tubir"(Old Root). In front of the facade of the 32-apartment residential building on the 4th floor of 104 "A" on the corner of A. Shamuratova (former Engels) Street in the town of Nukus, Inayat Bolis Niyaz ulu planted. Legend has it that a man who was near a mulberry tree in Kiyeli was said to be the "navel" of Nukus around the mosque [11]. In Central Asia, agriculture in the Karakalpakstan has historically been associated with artificial irrigation. The Amu Darya and its branches: the core, the canal, the grain, are the main source of irrigation for half of the arable land, and if the arable land is waterlogged, the woodpeckers are widely used. According to statistics obtained in 1915, there were 13,700 poems in the Amu Darya department [12]. Near the former wooden bridge of the Kizketken canal (route: "Tashkent" hotel), which runs through the center of the town of Nukus, one of the largest 2 (two) bridges, built on the right bank of the river, is located in the area of Old Nukus. Over the years, it has served as an auxiliary irrigation tool.

In 1875, by order of Emperor Alexander II, the Starover Cossacks were transferred from the Urals to the Khiva Khanate to take part in the uprisings in the army of the Ural Cossacks. a large part of the Ámu Dárya branch to the fortress of Petro-Alexandrovsk (in honor of Tsar Peter I and Alexander II), The Ural Cossacks settled in Úchsayǵa, Úrgege, Tallıqtaǵı Zayırǵa, Moynaq peninsula and Nukus village (back west of Nokis fortress). In 1877, the Ural Cossack towns formed a separate sub-ethnic group, the village of Nukus, and a new "village" of "Ural Cossacks".

Conclusion. Since 1873, in the "lower" Amu Darya delta, the European-style fortifications "Petro-Alexandrovsk", "New Nukus", there are an executive services of the city activists in the formation of the modern city of Nukus, the city of the people.

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