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Из истории формирования Центральноазиатских границ Российской империи («Памирский вопрос»)

Аннотация: В исследовании рассматривается возникновение, развитие и разрешение «памирского вопроса». Также исследуются этапы этой проблемы и то, как Российская империя ее разрешила в свете британской политики в регионе.

Ключевые слова: «Памирский вопрос», Памир, Россия, Англия, Центральная Азия, Китай, Индия, Коканд, Афганистан, «Большая игра», Сарыкол, Вахан, Шугнан, Рушан, Куляб, Дарваз, Бухара, Бадахшан, Гильгит, Читрал, Канжут, разведка, границы, путешественники, договор, памирский отряд.

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From history of the shaping Center Asia borders to Russian empire («Pamir's question»)

Abstract: In study is considered origin, development and permit «Pamir of the question». Are they Also researched stages of this problem and that, as Russian empire her(its) has allowed in light british politicians in region.

Keywords: «Pamir question», Pamir, Russia, England Central Asia, China, India, Kokand, Afghanistan, «Big play», is Collapsed, Kulyab, Darvaz, Bukhara, Badahshan, Giligit, Chitral, Kanzhut exploring, borders, travelers, agreement, Pamir's troop.

The Process of the adding the borders of the possessions to Russia in Central Asia, probably, occupies one of the central places in external politician of the empires in region. This process has occupied significant time and it is enough well reflects all fluctuations and contradictions, existed amongst representatives high governmental and colonial circle. Amongst different border problems, confronted Russian power in Central Asia, one of the permanent was shown «Pamir's question».

In spite of the fact that in world historiography to this problem was denoted big amount of the studies, but hitherto exists the row did not settle the problems. In their permit significant help can render the study and analysis archive material keeping in different archive on territory of the former Russian empire and in particular in Central state archive the Republic of Uzbekistan. Below we try to illuminate the row of the problems of the delimitation on Pamir in context English-Russian-Chinese relations.¹

The Quip «Pamir of the question» was concluded, first of all, in геостратегическом location Pamir, practically on border of the British possessions in India. Exactly this and was conditioned longing to England, but then and Russia to install supervision on Pamir.

It is necessary here immediately to note that Russia for a long time underrated strategic importance Pamir and near Pamir of the possessions, scanned by possession Kokand's khanate, in composition which they were enclosed in 1832-1834 y. Kokand's khan Muhammad-Ali-khan. So after liquidation Kokand's khanate in 1876 on territory Pamir was not installed Russian administration, and has not occurred actual his(its) cut-in in composition of the empires. This has occurred since «Turkestan's administration, being in the beginning occupied solely device of the new extensive edge, has not turned in good time attention on Pamir mainly therefore that did not keep an eye on in that time of the essential necessity in immediate actual statement Russian authorities on Pamir as terrain more remote from cultural parts Fergana, nearly absolutely unfit life's for оседлой, with more severe climate and extremely poor vegetation». Unlike their own Russian adversary in «Big play» англичане fine understood whole strategic value Pamir and near Pamir and all power tried to install here its supervision.

¹ Афганское разграничение. Переговоры между Россией и Великобританией в 1872-1885 гг. В 2-х ч. СПб., 1886. Ч. II. 3-4 с.;
 Искандаров Б. И. Восточная Бухара и Памир во второй половине XIX в. Душанбе, 1963. Ч. I. 177 с.

On agreement between Russia and England 1872-1873 y delegation borders was organized on northeasterly part Pamir and Afghanistan. As a result on English-Russian agreement 1873, northeasterly border Afghanistan passed from lake Sarykol before coast Amudarya, northward from this lines were found such territory as Vahan, Shugnan and is Collapsed, earlier belonged to Kokand's khanate. Besides, Afghanistan was recognized by neutral zone between two empires. Exactly these territory граничащие with Afghanistan became disputable moreover for equitable decision which acquired as geographical so and ethnographic data, beside Russian parties particularly. Were needed the serious studies for determination of the clear borders Kulyaba, Darvaza and Pamir's of the possessions. The April 25 1886 Russian Political agent in Buhare V. C. Harykov gives the information about arrival in Badahshan small English-Indian troop, which can bring about political problem. The Suspicious actions English colonizer in northeasterly Afghanistan disturbed the Russian government. In response to note of the protest Russian посла in London, about finding English troop in Badahshan, official circles London refused to acknowledge their presence here. The Government to Great Britain, was interested any way, обострить Russian-Afghanistan relations. In 1888 on north Afghanistan has flashed up rebellion against emir Abdurahman-khan. Its has the first cousin last – Ishak-khan, deputy Afghanistan Turkestan. Rebellion has covered whole operated by him territory. Badahshan have considered this moment «the most suitable for appearance against Afghanistan powers». Besides, on information of the military governor Samarkand англичане have entrusted Аyyub-khan to raise public rebellion against emir.¹ But, rebellion has failed, and was given. The reconnaissance actions actuated after these event official governmental circles London newly in Pamir. The Main purpose these action was a penetration in Fergana valley and in Kashgar through Pamir, but in the same way longing artificially обострить «Pamir's problem» and adjust Afghanistan against Russia. But Afghanistan emir in official form has declared that not will have conflict with Russian because of Pamir.² Englishmen did not miss the possibility of the penetration on territory Pamir's possessions. So, in 1885 English scout Thread Ellias was sent on Pamir. In 1886 expedition was directed in Giligit at the head with colonel Lokhart for study mounting pass, leading through Pamir. Lokhart to manage to cross Gindukushsk spine and reach Vahan and Zebak. Summer 1888 Pamir has visited George Litteldeyl. He in year has once again made the journey, having examined regions oz. Punishment-sack, Zor-sack, Chakmak, and through Barogilisk and Darkotsk mounting passes came down in Kashmir.³ In 1889 Tagdumbash-Pamir have visited the major Kumberlend and captain Bauer. Subsequent to him in Pamir's khanate has left the special expedition with captain F. Yunghazbend at the head. In 1891 has made the trip in south regions Pamir Lennard and R. Whip, but then and D. M. Steart. In 1892 has visited Pamir lord Donmor and major Rhenium, which crossed the country with southeast on northeast. In 1893 on Pamir visited the Frenchman a baron de is Lowered. He passed with north on south and came down in India. In 1894 Pamir has visited the Dutchman de Bilon. In 1894-1895 gg. has made its journey on Pamir famous Swedish traveler is Wreathed Gedin.⁴ Such a far from full list that travellier, which were on Pamir. Many of them collection of the information of the political nature concerned with aside from scientific prospecting.

On the part of Russian captain B. L. Grombchevsk was directed on «roof of the world». During march he established about employment of the west part Pamir afghan, but east chine. After these information military troop was formed in Fergana by at the head colonel M. E. Ionov, in composition which was 1 staff officer, 6 wrapped-officer, 80 lower chips and 33 cossacks. The Troop left in march on June 8 1891 following through Altaic valley on Pamir. In the beginning, the troop faced Chinese military, later Afghanistan watch troop on Vahandar, as well as in the Base-and Gumbaz with expedition of the Englishman Yunghosband and in Bag-tash with expedition of the lieutenant Devisona (the english officer D.U.). At the request colonel Ionova chinese troop agreed to leave for Sarykol, English captain was missed on territory China, lieutenant Devison, in default of corresponding to document, was delivered in Fergana. The Appearance of the troop on Pamir has confirmed the attribute to Russia given territory, from which she and did not think to refuse. In spite of this «Pamir question» was not solved completely.

The military post was left At sedition Englishmen china on Bag-tash, also was an occupied afghan upper current yard Murgab, where arrives the troop with Afghanistan officer Abduzhapar Sahib at the head, which having caused Kirgiz monitor Kurumchibak has declared about accesories upper Murgab Afghanistan but north part chiners. These events point to purpose and problems, which were pursued by secret mission captain Yunghosbend. The Actions Abdudzhapar was also shown realization English plan about section Pamir between Chine and Afghanistan. The Inhabitants helped Russian troop, were subjected to the repression, but row from former Kirghiz managers was deported on fringes Kashgar. The Afghan become take «zakat» with populations Scrawl.

¹ ЦГА РУз. Ф. Р-2464. Оп. 1. Д. 3. Л. 93.

² Абаева Т. Г. Памиро-гиндукушский регион Афганистана в конце XIX – начале XX в. Ташкент: Фан, 1987. 60 с.

³ Юлдашева Ф. Из истории Английской колониальной политики в Афганистане и Средне Азии. Т., 1963. 168 с.

⁴ ЦГА РУз. Ф. И-1. Оп. 34. Д. 686. Л. 77; Халфин Н. А. Присоединение Средней Азии к России (60-90-е годы XIX в.). М., 1965. 390 с. См. также: Громбчевский Б. Л. Наши интересы на Памире. Военно-политический очерк. Новый Маргелан, 1891. 17-18 с; Извлечение из отчета о путешествии Капитана Юнгхезбанда по Памирам и сопредельным странам. Пер. К. Н. Десино // Сборник географических, топографических и статистических материалов по Азии. Выпуск L. СПб. 1892. С. 227-243.

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