

GLOSSARY¹

‘ahd wa paymān: oath of fealty.

ālamān/alamāniya: word of Turkic origin literally meaning “robber” or “raid”; tribal contingents deployed for raids and looting during military campaigns and particularly after sieges; later also in the sense of soldier or soldiery.

āltūn jilau: “the Golden Bridles”; in early and mid-eighteenth-century Bukhara and Khiva a khanly bodyguard consisting of Qalmāq slaves.

amīn: local officers under the supervision of *amlākdārs* and *mīrābs* in the *tūmānāt* of late nineteenth-century Bukhara; they were responsible for the collection of the land tax, the repair of irrigation canals and the distribution of canal water.

amīnāna: one-off payment levied on agricultural and other produce sold in local bazaars.

amīr al-ūmarā: commander-in-chief; highest ranking Uzbek *amīr* usually identical to the *atālīq*.

amīr: commander; a common title for male members of the Uzbek tribal groups.

amīrzāda: son of a tribal chief; also in the sense of a prince.

amlākdār: Bukharan official in charge of tax (the *kharāj*) collection from *mamlaka/amlāk* land; in former times probably a tax tenant.

an‘ām: a gift by a social superior.

āq ūylī: literally “the white house”; applied in a twofold manner: first to sons and relatives of local potentates sent to the royal court as wards and hostages—sometimes also in the sense of servants—and second to tribal

¹ Sources: Abduraimov, *Voprosy*; Becker, *Russia’s Protectorates*, 335–36; Bregel, *Firdaws*, Notes, 543–659; Carrère d’Encausse, *Islam and the Russian Empire*, 8–34; 255–59; Devin DeWeese, “The Descendants of Sayyid Atā”; Doerfer, *Elemente*; Gerhard Doerfer, *Türkische Lehnwörter im Tadschikischen* (Wiesbaden, Franz Steiner, 1967); Walter Hinz, *Islamische Maße und Gewichte* (Leiden/Köln: E. J. Brill, 1970); Lambton, *Landlord and Peasant*, 423–43; McChesney, *Waqf*, 321–24; Noelle, *State and Tribe*, 366–73; Noelle-Karimi, *Pearl*, 329–35; Schwarz, “Contested grounds.”

contingents that were recruited for the royal army and sometimes also relocated to other areas.

āqsaqāl: literally “whitebeard”; in eighteenth-century Bukhara any kind of local representative acting as a power broker between the ruler and his administration on the one hand and his own community on the other; in the nineteenth century an elder or representative of villages and urban quarters.

araba/arawa: vehicle, wagon.

arg/qal ‘*a-yi arg*: fortress, citadel; often the seat of the ruler or governor.

‘*arīzā*’/‘*arīza-dāsh*t: a petition to the ruler and/or his administration.

ārkān-i daulat: literally “the pillars of power/government”; *amīrs*, members of the Turko-Mongol/Uzbek tribal elite.

arshina: old Russian measure of length equal to 0.711 m.

aṭālīq: a high amirid official; until the mid-seventeenth century, a guardian and tutor of Chingizid princes and appanage holders; in the early eighteenth century, the commander-in-chief and head of the Bukharan government; in the nineteenth century, an honorary title bestowed on certain Uzbek chiefs, particularly the Kīnakās and Yūz leaders.

a ‘*yān*: members of the local elite, notables.

balada-yi fākhira/fakhr al-bilād: “the Noble City,” epithet of Bukhara.

bāra: a rampart, usually constructed of mud bricks.

bara’un ghār/barānghār: right wing of Turko-Mongol armies; Persian synonym: *maimana*, Turkic synonym: *ūng/ung*.

bāy: literally “a wealthy man”; big herd and landowner; in late nineteenth-century Bukhara member of the local rural elite.

bay ‘*a/mubāyi* ‘*at*: oath of allegiance, signaling the recognition of a ruler’s authority; usually performed after a new ruler’s coronation.

bāz-yāft: in mid and late nineteenth-century Bukhara, income of a tax collector or other officials generated through the land tax.

bēg/bī: member of a noble Uzbek lineage.

bīgār: service of peasants in the household of a lord or landlord.

bēglerbēgī: influential commander-in-chief with a large number of followers in the Great Steppe (*ūlūs* of the Golden Horde); in the Iranian context, a provincial governor.

bīlākāt wa saurīn: gifts presented to a ruler.

būnak: advance payment for the harvest in cash and/or kind by landlords and merchants.

bunuwwat: filiation, sonship.

burj: a tower, usually part of city walls and fortifications.

chuhra-āqāsīs: low-ranking court officials, often in charge of public announcements.

dādkhwāh: a Bukharan court official, also mentioned as governor and/or military commander.

dallālī: a kind of broker's fee for transactions in local bazaars.

dār al-saltāna: seat of government; residence of the ruler.

dārūgha: a Mongol term originally designating a governor or city commander, sometimes also a tribal chief; a security official in Timurid and Safawid Iran and Central Asia; in parts of nineteenth-century Transoxania responsible for the registration of the actual amount of harvest subject to taxation.

darwāza: literally "gateway"; city and town gate; also used in the sense of an important town or borderland fort marking the geographic entrance to Mā Warā' al-Nahr.

dastārkhwānchī: a Bukharan courtier and keeper of the royal tablecloth.

daulat-khwāhī: well-wishing, affection, loyalty.

desjatina: Russian term meaning "ten" or "tenth"; an old measure of land area equal to 10.925 square meters.

dīwān: a chancellery, a government office or bureau, which was part of the non-military administration; often also a scribe or secretary.

dīwānbēgī: in the Chingizid period an official in charge of an appanage's financial affairs; in early eighteenth-century Transoxania also a provincial governor or simply a higher-ranking Uzbek commander.

du'ā-gū'ī: invocation for a ruler, signaling the formal recognition of his authority.

farmān-bardārī: subjection to the instructions of social superiors.

farsakh/farsang: a measure of length, equal to 6 km; in nineteenth-century Central Asia not standardized, sometimes 9 to 10 km, but sometimes also longer or shorter.

farzandi/farzand-khwānda: a ward, a kind of adopted or foster son.

fatwā: a legal ruling.

fauj: a military contingent.

firqa: tribal sub-division, faction, community.

fuqarā: generic term for the subjects of a ruler.

gerau: debt tenancy; a kind of mortgage contract that allows the patron to appropriate agricultural surplus while paying his debtor like a sharecropper.

ghalla-yi thulthāt; *rasm-i thulthān*: tax in kind on one-third of the grain crop.

ghaza: military campaigns against non-Muslims, in nineteenth-century Central Asia mostly directed against northeast Iran.

ghulām: a slave; often used by Bukharan palace servants and officials to signify their inferior status.

gudhar: urban quarter.

ḥākīm: governor.

hāmī/pl. *ḥukām*: protector.

hashar: communal activities and reciprocal shared labor in agriculture and repair of infrastructure.

hawā-khwāhī/*hawā-dārī*: devotion, fidelity, affection.

hazāra/pl. *hazārajāt*: a unit of one thousand; a tribal group or community probably numbering one thousand or more households/families.

ḥimāyat: protection.

ḥukūmat: governorship.

hung-tayjī: title of Chinese origin for the Qalmāq rulers.

ijāra: land tenure, sometimes also tax tenure.

ikhhlāṣ: loyalty, sincere attachment.

īl: a tribe, tribal group.

īl-bēgī: representatives of tribal groups who function as mediators between their communities and the administration.

īlghār: covering of large distances in a short time; swift military attacks by cavalry forces; in nineteenth-century Bukhara a local garrison, but also contingents employed for raids outside the area of royal protection.

īl-i bāy: literally a rich tribe; nomads possessing large herds.

īlī: obedience, submission.

iltifāt: attention, regard.

- ‘ināyat*: favor, solicitude, aid.
- iqṭā’*: service grants; the right to collect tax revenues from a certain place or region assigned to officials, usually an *amīr/bēg*; initially awarded on a temporary basis, they tended to become a permanent possession of certain amirid families.
- īshān*: Central Asian term for Sufi master, often a *sayyid* affiliated to a local *ṭarīqat* or Sufi shrine.
- īshik-āqābāshīs/īshik-āqāsī*: low-ranking official often functioning as a kind of chamberlain at the royal court.
- iṣṭinā’*: promoting somebody, fostering somebody’s career.
- iṭā’at*: obedience, submission, subordination, loyalty, allegiance.
- jamā’a*: community, group, faction.
- jān-sipārī/jān-nithārī*: literally “readiness to sacrifice one’s own life”; sacrifice, devotion.
- jībachī*: chief of the royal armory; sometimes just an honorary title.
- jīgha/jīqa*: an ornament or jewel worn at the front of the turban.
- jū/nahr/aryq*: an irrigation canal.
- ju’un ghār/jawānghār*: left wing of Turko-Mongol armies; Persian synonym: *maisara*, Turkic synonym: *sūl*.
- ju’/jul*: term of Arabic origin, meaning “levy” or “reward”; in early and mid-nineteenth-century Bukhara, a special tax levied in times of war.
- kabūd barī*: tax levied on summer crop.
- kadkhudā*: village headman or representative of an urban neighborhood.
- kafsan pulī*: in some regions also called *mushrifāna*: was originally paid on a voluntary basis, but later became an obligatory tax paid as income to the assistants of *amlākdārs*.
- kalānān/kalānshawandagān*: members of the local elite, notables, elders.
- kāranda*: a tenant cultivating crown land (*mamlaka/amlāk*).
- kārīz/pl. kārīzāt*: subterranean irrigation canal.
- kār-sāz*: somebody who provides the means of subsistence.
- katta-tūra*: crown prince in nineteenth-century Manghit Bukhara.
- khairāt*: charitable alms.
- khal’at*: robe of honor.

khān: up to the mid-eighteenth century, title of a ruler in the Turko-Mongol setting, a person of Chingizid descent; since the nineteenth century, often attached to the personal names of Central Asian (Uzbek) rulers.

khānaqāh: Sufi convent.

khāqān/qa'ān: the emperor in the Mongol or Turko-Mongol context.

kharāj: originally a land tax levied from non-Muslims; basic term for land tax in medieval Persia and the eastern Islamic region; in nineteenth-century Bukharan fiscal documents also called *hiṣṣat al-kharāj*; usually land tax levied at a rate of one-fifth (20%) on the produce of crown land (*mamlaka/amlāk*); sometimes used for taxes in general in non-specialized literature.

khidmatgārī: subservience, service.

khuṭba: the part of the Friday prayer in which the name of the ruler is announced.

khwāja sarāyi: a eunuch and guardian of the royal harem.

khwāja: in Central Asia a common title for members of Sufi orders; they often claimed descent from the Arab conquerors, and particularly the first caliphs.

khwān/dastar-khwān: tablecloth.

khāṣ wa 'āmm: nobles and commoners; the whole populace.

kingāsh/kīngāsh/kingāj: assemblies attended by members of the elite.

kūcha: narrow alleys, often impasses making up residential quarters.

kūk tāsh: greenish or bluish stone in Samarqand used by Tīmūr as a throne.

kūknār: raw opium obtained from opium poppy (*papaver somniferum*); in parts of Central Asia put into water to make an intoxicating drink.

kūrnamakī: disloyal, ungrateful behavior.

kūrnish: royal reception where oaths of fidelity were renewed or confirmed.

lalm/lalmī: rain-fed agriculture or fields often in hilly tracts of land.

lashkar: army.

madīna: generic term for clusters of urban quarters outside the citadel.

madrasa: Islamic institution of learning.

maḥram/ahl-i maḥramīya: low-ranking courtiers and confidants of the rulers who had access to the harem; quasi-members of royal households.

māl-i amānī: protection fee.

- mamālik-i maḥrūsa/wilāyāt-i maḥrūsa*: territories and people enjoying royal protection; figuratively the sphere of authority seen from the viewpoint of the ruler and his *Herrschaftsverband*.
- mamlaka-yi pādishāhī/sultānī/amlāk*: crown land also called *amlāk*, which was under the jurisdiction of the royal treasury (*bayt al-māl*) and subject to the *kharāj*. However, it is not clear whether it was a fiscal unit, nor can we precisely define the duties and rights of the *amlākdār*. The relationship between the territorial-administrative term *amlāk*—if it was a territorial unit at all—and the notion of *amlāk* as a legal and fiscal category is likewise unclear.
- manshūr*: royal decree or diploma of appointment.
- mard-i kār/pl. mard-i kārān*: day laborer; labor force employed for *ḥashars*.
- marḥamat*: favor, grace, compassion.
- markaz-i salṭanat/markaz-i daulat/markaz-i iyālat*: seat of government, seat/center of authority.
- mauza* ‘: a place, settlement, village.
- mawājib*: allowances, salary.
- mazāra ‘āt*: arable plots.
- milk/mulk*: private landed property.
- milk-i kharājī*: land property subject to the land tax.
- mingbāshī*: initially a man in command of one thousand warriors; later local elder, probably responsible for taxation and/or the recruitment of soldiers.
- mīrāb*: officer in charge of irrigation affairs.
- mīrābāna*: a due levied on water users along irrigation canals for the service of *mīrābs*.
- mīrākhūr*: master of the royal stables and studs; often also a lower ranking Bukharan official.
- mīrgān/mihrgān*: word of Mongolian origin (*mergen*), meaning “strike of an arrow,” later used for mounted archers; in late eighteenth and nineteenth-century Transoxania simply riflemen stationed to protect a fort.
- mīr-i hazār*: literally a leader of one thousand families/households; in the nineteenth century often used as the title of a representative of Arab communities.
- mubārak-nāma*: a royal decree.

- muftī*: a religious official qualified to issue *fatwās*.
- muhaiman*: protector, patron.
- mujaddid*: a religious reviver.
- mulāzim*: a servant, a sincere attendant.
- mulk-i dah-yakī*: tax privileged land exempted from the *kharāj*; often referring to *waqf* property; land.
- mulk-i ḥurr-i khālīṣ*: private land whose owners enjoyed full ownership rights and paid the tithe instead of the *kharāj*.
- murshid*: spiritual receptor.
- muṣāharat*: a marriage alliance.
- mutawallī*: an administrator of a *waqf* foundation.
- muzāraʿa*: rent tenure arrangement whereby landowners take the future harvest in commission and rent out their land to cultivators for a share of the harvest.
- naʿl bahā*: literally “hoof money”; a kind of protection fee.
- namak-andīshī/namak-khwāragī*: gratitude.
- naqīb*: in Ghaznavid times a close adviser of the *sulṭān* responsible for the transmission of military orders; in the Timurid context, his functions were limited to leadership and genealogical supervision of the *sayyids*; in the Juchid *ūlūs* and its Uzbek-dominated successor realms, a high administrative functionary, usually a *sayyid* in charge of important military duties; the rank was held hereditarily, but not exclusively, in the line of the descendants of Sayyid Atā for a long period; under Muḥammad Raḥīm Khān it was given to a member of the Naqshbandīs of Chahār Jū, who functioned as governor of Labāb and leader of the Turkmen contingents; in the nineteenth century, the *niqābat* was a rank of secondary importance.
- naukar*: word of Mongolian origin (*nöker*), meaning “the other,” often used in the sense of a friend, companion, follower or attendant, later simply a servant; in nineteenth-century Central Asia a synonym for soldiers who were recruited from the population; recipients of *tankhwāhs* that were exempted from taxes and listed in a special register (*daftar-i naukar*).
- niʿmat*: a benefit conferred upon a follower or members of the retinue.
- oblast*: Russian province or sub-division of a government-general.

oboq: a clan in the Mongol context.

okrug: Russian term meaning a district.

parwānachī: Bukharan official, generally an *amīr* responsible for the delivery of royal investitures (*parwānas*); but often the title was simply given to provincial governors or higher ranking commanders.

pīr: a Sufi teacher.

pīshkash: a gift presented as homage to a ruler; sometimes also a due or tribute levied in the form of a present.

qa'alkhān: title of heirs-apparent in the Abu'l-Khairid and Tuqay-Timurid periods.

qabīla: tribe, tribal group.

qal'a: fortified town or settlement.

qarā chirīk: literally “the black legion”; auxiliary troops furnished by local potentates in times of war.

qarāwulbēgī: originally the leader of a patrol; in the late nineteenth century a low-ranking Bukharan official; the post was sometimes awarded to *amlākdārs*, sometimes also held by local representatives.

qaum: tribe, community.

qāzī: a judge.

qāzī-kalān/qāzī al-quzāt: the chief judge and head of the clerical hierarchy ‘*ulamā*’.

qishlaq: winter camp, winter quarters; in some regions also a village later on.

qūl: center or middle segment of Turko-Mongol armies.

qulba/kosh: literally “plough”; a unit of land measurement indicating the ploughing capacity of one farmer in a particular amount of time (one season, a year, or a couple of years).

qūrchī: a musketeer.

qūrgān: forts and fortified towns, but also city walls.

qūriltāy: an assembly of Chingizids where decisions were made, particularly regarding khanship.

qūshbēgī: in early eighteenth-century Bukhara an influential military rank, whose possessor commanded the *āltūn jilau*; often a Qalmāq slave (*ghulām*, *ghulām bacha*) or freedman; from the late 1750s onward, head of the Bukharan government and non-military administration.

- ra`āyā/ra`īyat*: literally “the protected”; peasants, subjects.
- rabāf*: suburbs often interspersed with gardens around cities and towns.
- rā`ī*: caretaker, guardian, protector.
- ra`īs*: senior official of a town, sometimes also the local police chief.
- rīshsafīd*: literally “whitebeard” (equivalent of *āqsaqāl*); a local elder.
- šadaqa*: voluntary alms and gifts for charitable purposes.
- šadr-ra`īs*: in late nineteenth-century Bukhara a high-ranking cleric appointed at *tūmān* level; often in charge of petition writing.
- safīd barī*: tax levied on winter crop.
- šāhib-i ikhtiyār*: a dignitary in charge of local government affairs.
- šāhib-i muhr*: Uzbek *amīrs*, bearers of seals.
- sarbāz*: soldiers; in mid-nineteenth-century Bukhara infantrymen.
- sardār*: an Uzbek nobleman or commander.
- sarkār/serker*: in late nineteenth-century Bukhara an official who inspected the cultivated land and kept records of the expected size of the harvest.
- sayyid*: descendant of the Prophet Muḥammad through his daughter Fāṭima.
- šafā`at/tashafu`*: intercession, mediation on behalf of somebody.
- šāgird pīsha*: royal palace guard consisting of slaves and freedmen without any tribal background, mostly Persians.
- šāh-nishīn*: special place for guests of honor or high-ranking nobles in the royal throne hall, usually to the left side of the ruler.
- sheikh al-Islām*: honorific title bestowed on Islamic scholars and dignitaries.
- shukrāna*: a tribute.
- shukūrchī*: a Bukharan official, keeper of the royal parasol.
- sikka*: coin minting.
- silsila*: literally “chain”; a term used in the terminology of Sufī Islam for a continuous chain of spiritual descent and affiliation.
- sipāh*: army, the entire soldiery.
- soyūrghāl*: a grant of land or its revenue in lieu of salary or by way of a pension.
- sukniyat*: immovable property.
- sultān*: male members of Chingizid lineages.
- ṭā`ifa/ṭāyifa*: tribe, community, faction.
- ṭanāb*: a unit of surface measurement equal to 0.2 hectare.

tanga: Bukharan silver coin.

tankhwāh: similar to the *iqṭā'* allowances and pensions, initially granted to tribal leaders in exchange for military service and the recruitment of troops; in theory not personal property and therefore not hereditary, but in practice it soon became hereditary; from the mid-nineteenth-century onward awarded to soldiers but also to other Bukharan officials on a temporary basis; a *tankhwāhdār* had the right of revenue collection (*kharāj*) as rent from a certain place or territory, but it was not regarded as property, nor did a *tankhwāh* correspond to administrative rights.

tarāzūdār: a scale owner; in the nineteenth century an intermediary dealing in cotton and also acting as a creditor in the bazaar.

tarbiyat: upbringing, nurturing or promoting someone.

tarbiyat yāfta: a favorite or protégé.

tarīqat/pl. *ṭuruq*: literally a “spiritual path”; Sufi brotherhood.

tartūq: a gift presented to a social superior, mostly the ruler.

tawassul: mediation, facilitating access to social superiors.

ṭilā: Bukharan gold coin.

tūmān: a quantity of 10,000, often a military unit of ten thousand soldiers in Turko-Mongol armies; in the Bukharan context, an administrative subdivision of regions or provinces (*wilāyāt*), often organized around a city or an irrigation canal.

tūpchāq horse: a fine horse of the Turkmen or Arab breed, preferably given as royal presents.

tūpchībāshī: chief of the royal artillery.

tūqsāba: lower ranking Bukharan official with obscure and partly contradictory duties; often a leader of military contingents, but also performed a function during ceremonies and banquets at court; in the early nineteenth century, they were holders of golden maces and stood at the foot of the throne. Later the title was bestowed upon local representatives, *amlākdārs* and other office holders.

tuqūz: originally meaning nine, a favorite number among Turks and Mongols; later a customary gift of nine items, so the word acquired the meaning of a gift.

tūy/tūy: wedding or circumcision feast; often just a feast.

tuyūl/tiyūl: a tax revenue land grant for services rendered or anticipated.

ubūwat: paternity, paternal attitudes toward a ward or foster son.

udaychī: low-ranking Bukharan court official in charge of leading nobles and commanders to their seats in the royal throne hall.

‘*ulamā*’: Muslim scholars, learned men.

uljā/ūlja: word of Mongolian origin for booty.

ūlūs/ulūs/seldom ūlus, pl. *ulūsāt*: initially a grant by Chingīz Khān to members of his lineage, often certain geographic spaces, sometimes also financial grants or other kinds of resources; later a designation for all subjects of a ruler as seen from his point of view; often a tribal community—also used in the word pair *īl wa ūlūs* in the sense of a larger tribe or tribal confederation; also a Mongol/Chingizid successor realm or principality of varying size and extension.

umarā-yi sar-hadd: commanders or governors of the borderlands.

‘*umdat al-mulk*’: “Pillar of the Kingdom”; commander-in-chief.

ūng wa sūl: right and left wing of Turko-Mongol armies; in early eighteenth-century Mā Warā’ al-Nahr an alliance of Uzbek tribes (Manghit, Kīnakās and Juyūt) in the upper Qashqa Daryā Valley.

ūrūgh/urūgh: tribal sub-division, lineage, clan.

ūrūn: a seat in the royal throne hall predominantly held by Uzbek tribal leaders and nobles (*amīrs*); in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries also by religious dignitaries.

‘*ushr*’: the tithe; a land tax levied on a share of one-fifth (10%, also called *dah-yak*) of the harvest on *mulk-i hurr*; in practice its rate often varied from half a tenth to a single tenth to one and a half and even a double tenth.

walī-ni mī: benefactor; often an epithet of Uzbek *amīrs*.

waqf: endowments for religious or charitable purposes.

wazīr: a minister.

wilāyat: region or province.

wisāṭāt: mediation, facilitating access to another, often higher ranking person.

yailāq: summer quarters, summer pastures.

yāsā/yūsūn/tūrā: norm, convention, custom; non-codified principles of law, customary law in the Turko-Mongol setting.

yūrt: Mongol term for “home”; tribal pasture.

yūz: hundred.

yūzbāshī: commander of a contingent of one hundred warriors.

zakāt: an Islamic tax designed as alms for the poor and needy; in Central Asia a regular tax primarily levied on livestock and merchandise.

zanbūrak: small cannon transported by camels.

