

From The History Of The Fate Of The Cultural Heritage Of Turkestan (As An Example The Period Of Russian Empire)

Nodira Ibragimovna Alimova

PhD in History, Assistant-professor at the department "Social Sciences" of Andizhan branch of Kokand University, Andizhan region, Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract: The article covers the occupation of Turkestan by the government of the Russian Empire and the looting of rare manuscripts and archival documents of the Uzbek people. In addition, it has been scientifically shown that many Oriental manuscripts, archives of the Khiva and Kokand khanates were confiscated from the libraries of princes' palaces, madrasahs and mosques in Turkestan and taken to Russian scientific centers.

Key Words: Turkestan, manuscripts, archival documents, libraries, scientific centers, the imperial library.

Introduction

As we know, the Uzbek people, with its rich cultural heritage and great spiritual values, has made a great contribution to the development of human civilization, and this place has played the role of spreading advanced culture to the world. At a time when the land of Turkestan was trampled under the feet of invaders and under colonial oppression, the national culture of a people with such a great heritage was restricted, insulted, and its cultural monuments were looted. While the invaders sought to destroy the national and spiritual values of the Uzbek people by declaring them reactionary, they took away their material values, including valuable artifacts, rare monuments and works of art.

Methods

Thanks to independence, the rich cultural heritage of the Uzbek people, which was insulted by the communist ideology during the Soviet era, is being restored. The spiritual recovery of the people is the social basis of economic reform. It is impossible to mobilize the people to strengthen independence without spiritual renewal. Therefore, the government of independent Uzbekistan pays great attention to the development of the spiritual sphere.

Manuscripts and other cultural relics preserved by the people for centuries were looted by Russian soldiers, Tsarist government officials, and specially sent orientologists during the occupation of Turkestan by Tsarist Russia. The commanders of the Russian military were ordered to seize historical and cultural monuments, works of art, manuscripts and documents, as well as his material wealth (treasures, ornaments, valuables of khans and beys) during the conquest of cities, principalities and khanates. Along with the conquest of the cities of Turkestan, many cultural treasures were confiscated from khans and beys, mosques and madrasahs.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

On behalf of the government, Turkestan Governor-General K.P. Kaufman himself was engaged. A special position has been introduced in the GovernorGeneral of Turkestan to deal with this issue, and this responsible position has been assigned to the Adviser to the Governor-General of Turkestan, A.L.Kun. It was loaded for the day. He served as from 1867 to 1876. in the presence of Kaufman he worked as a collector, a collector and registrar of cultural monuments, including Oriental manuscripts. A.L. Kun. In addition to fulfilling these duties as an orientalist, L.Kun also served as the Inspector General of Public Education in Turkestan.

In 1865 he graduated from the Faculty of Oriental Languages of the University of St. Petersburg. At the request of the Governor-General of Turkestan. The day was sent to work in Turkestan in 1867 [1.p.91]. His task was to search for the cultural riches of the country and send them to libraries, museums and scientific societies in central Russia. After the defeat of the Bukhara Emirate in the battles with the Russian

invaders, the Emir of Bukhara Muzaffar was forced to make peace with Russia. According to the truce, part of the territory of the Bukhara Emirate was transferred to Russia, and the Zarafshan district was formed there, headed by Major General Abramov. From that time on, this general began to plunder the cultural riches of Samarkand and other regions [2].

On August 14, 1875, the invading forces led by K.P. Kaufman captured the city of Kokand, which was defended by the rebels led by Abdurahman Oftobachi. The capital of the Kokand Khanate was plundered by the invaders. Many valuable manuscripts were kept in the famous madrasahs and mosques of the capital, built by the khans and their high officials. Among other treasures, the invaders took the most important manuscripts and the archives of the Kokand khans as booty to Tashkent and then to St. Petersburg.

Among the more than a hundred manuscripts sent to St. Petersburg were “Tavorihi Shohruhiya”, “Tarihi Muqimkhan”, “Jahonnoma”, “Rashakhot” and many other unique manuscripts. According to the Turkestan Military District’s military headquarters, Kazbekov, a translator in Andizhan, bought many manuscripts from locals. Upon learning of this, the commander of the Turkestan military district wrote a letter to the head of the Fergana region on February 19, 1876, asking him to take the manuscripts from him and send them to Tashkent for acquaintance. He wrote: “These days it has become clear that your gentleman, your translator in Andizhan, Kazbekov, has a lot of oriental manuscripts. Various documents and manuscripts found in the former khanate may be needed in the organization of the province, in the preparation of regulations. With this in mind, I ask you to compile and send a list of personal books of the translator Kazbekov.

When there is no need for them, they are sent back to him” [13.p.98].

After talking to the translator Kazbekov on behalf of the head of the Fergana region and receiving information about the manuscripts from him, the head of the Andizhan-Namangan army sent the following reply: “I return this order to the head of the Namangan department. He actually bought oriental manuscripts at various times from the locals and junior leaders of Andijan. But these are mostly religious books. These include the Qur’an, published in Turkey and India, the famous Persian poet Firdausi's Shahnameh, Tarikh-i Nigoriestan, the manuscripts Ravzat us-Safa, Volume VI, and Tazkirat al-Awliyya, which describe the lives of Muslim saints. As for Oriental manuscripts, Kazbekov does not have them. February 22, 1876, the city of Andizhan”[14.p.99].

This document shows that in order to enrich or organize private manuscript collections, some Russian officers and officials were also engaged in the purchase and collection of manuscripts in the country. They obtained such manuscripts mainly after plundering the wealth of the cities and villages after their conquest, and in some cases bought them cheaply from the local population, which the Russian military organizations did not forbid. For example, the Russian official, orientalist A.L. Kun did not return the ancient foundations of several madrassas and mosques for scientific use. He kept some of the manuscripts demanded from the palaces of the khans and beys of Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand in his personal collection. A. The list of manuscripts in the Day collection was published in 1890 after his death. His personal archive and collection of manuscripts are now kept in the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences in the fund No. 33.

In the collection of Oriental manuscripts and documents, orientalists V.V. Bartold, V.V. Velyaminov-Zernov, V.I. Veselovskiy, A.L. Kun, V.V. Radlov, V.R. Rosen all were actively involved and conducted research on important manuscripts. It should be noted that Russian scholars made a great contribution to science by translating, publishing and publishing these unique manuscripts, but at the same time they served the interests of Tsarist Russia, supported its colonial policy and helped plunder Turkestan's cultural heritage.

Along with manuscripts, manuscripts, archives of Khiva and Kokand khans were taken from the territory of modern Uzbekistan to Russia. When the Khiva khanate was conquered, A.L. Kun took part in the invading armies, brought the khan’s archives and manuscripts to Tashkent and studied its structure and content. Then, in December 1873, he wrote a report to the Governor-General of Turkestan on the manuscripts and documents seized in Khiva. In this document, Kun described the following information about the archives of Khiva khans.

“When the khan’s palace was confiscated, documents were collected along with manuscripts. These documents can be divided into two groups: the first group can include books on the income and expenditure of the khanate and a number of foundations and property documents, and the second group can include letters, applications, as well as diplomatic correspondence”. Among the books are records on monetary taxes, books of zakat, and reports on the expenditures of the khan by Matmurad devonbegi. These documents include petitions to the khan from Khiva residents living in Bukhara, Ghazali, Istanbul, and elsewhere for trade, letters to settle land disputes, petitions for a career, and so on. Diplomatic documents include a letter from the Governor-General of East India, Nasrbruck, letters and decrees from the Sultan of Turkey, an agreement between the Russian ambassador, General Danilevsky and the Khan of Khiva, and several letters from the Governor-General of Turkestan to the khan [15.p.100].

Archival documents found in the palace of the Khiva khan and confiscated by Russian invaders cover the period from 1830 to 1873. Some of the notebooks in this archive have a serial number, some do not. This indicates that the notebooks in the archives, the documents were not numbered, there was no list of them. It is natural to question whether the existing archive is fully preserved and whether there are documents from the period before 1830.

A.L. Kun, an orientalist who collected, studied, and arranged the archives of the Khiva khans from the palace, answered this question as follows: that the documents are incomplete - that many documents have been lost and taken away by unknown persons; b) it is unfortunate that these documents consist only of interesting material about later times” [12.p.101]. So, the archive, it was also incomplete at the time it was captured by the day. The A.L. Kun says nothing about the reasons for the disappearance of some of the documents, and we can only speculate about it. We believe that when Russian troops began to attack Khiva, the khan’s officials must have taken some of the documents. In addition, after the conquest of Khiva, the khan’s palace was first entered by soldiers and officers, and the palace was looted. It is possible that some documents and notebooks were taken during the looting. It is clear that the occupation of the Khiva khanate by Russia, the looting of the khan’s palace caused great damage to the archives. Due to the Russian invasion, the archives of the Khiva khans were looted, and many documents were lost.

The archives of the Khiva khans, which have not been fully preserved, were discovered by A.L. In the process of studying and arranging the day, he took the most valuable notebooks covering the socio-economic life of the khanate into his personal collection and handed over the rest to the office of the Governor-General of Turkestan. Before sending these documents to St. Petersburg, notebooks and other documents were bound and placed in beautiful folders. In early 1874, the Governor-General of Turkestan sent the archives of the Khiva khans to the Imperial People's Library in St. Petersburg. The library report states: “The Honorary Member of the Library is Adjutant General K.P. Kaufman donated a collection of documents and correspondence of the Central Asian khans, which were collected during the Iskanderkul, Shakhrisabz and Khiva expeditions” [12.102]. Thus, the main part of the archives of the Khiva khans was taken to St. Petersburg and handed over to the People’s Library.

After the transfer of the archives of the Khiva khans to the St. Petersburg library, the documents in the Arabic alphabet were not organized, recorded and studied in a timely manner due to the difficulty of reading them and the lack of orientalists. Historians have been unaware of the existence of these sources because no reference has been made to the archive, and for more than 60 years this unique archive has not been known to the scientific community. Finally, in 1936, the orientalist P.P.Ivanov accidentally managed to find this archive.

The library staff later forgot that these manuscripts were the archives of the Khiva khans, and did not know what these documents were because the directory was not compiled. P.P. Ivanov’s study of the unknown manuscripts to determine what documents they were and to determine that they were the archives of the Khiva khans was a major event in history, as there were very few documents on the history of the Uzbek khanates before this archive was discovered and used the data of tourists. An expert on Oriental sources, scientist V.V. Barthold said: “... To date, only one category of documents, the so-called foundations, has been the research material, so only the foundations in the Samarkand region and only the historical and geographical materials in these foundations have been examined and studied” [14. p.103]. Apparently, the archives of the Khiva khans were unknown to orientalists and historians and their documents were not used. Therefore, the introduction of these archival documents into the scientific

circulation is of great importance in covering the history of Central Asia, the socio-economic life of its peoples. P.P. Ivanov did not limit himself to finding the archives of the Khiva khans, but began to study and analyze these valuable documents, despite the difficulty of putting them into scientific circulation, reading and understanding. He put the existing documents into a certain scientific system and created a commentary on the archival fund. In his work "Archive of Khiva khans of the XIX century" P.Ivanov briefly described each notebook, published important passages from these notebooks, and thus conveyed to the reader the main content of the documents in the archive.

However, P.P. Ivanov found only a part of the surviving documents, which were given to the public library, and did not know about the second part of the archive, which was kept at the Institute of Oriental Studies. From 1951 to 1956 he worked as a senior researcher at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in 1953 he defended his doctoral dissertation on "Feudal land ownership and state structure in the Khiva Khanate". It was found by Yuldashev and put into scientific circulation. The archive of the Khiva khans was kept in St. Petersburg until 1962. At the initiative of archivists of Uzbekistan, at the request of the Government of the Republic, the State Public Library named after Saltikov-Shchedrin in Leningrad returned the archives of Khiva khans to the National Archive of Uzbekistan. However, the most valuable notebooks from the archives of the Khiva khans at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the FA in Leningrad were not given to Uzbekistan. The preservation of an entire archive in two places poses certain difficulties for historians in studying the history of the Khiva khanate.

After the Russian conquest of Kokand, the khan's palace was looted and all valuable treasures, including the archives of the Kokand khans, fell into the hands of the invaders, and like the archives of the Khiva khans, the governor-general of Turkestan, sent by Kaufman to the Imperial People's Library in St. Petersburg in 1876. The documents in the archive cover the 40s and 70s of the XIX century, the main part of which dates back to the third enthronement of Khudoyorkhan (1866-1875), a total of 5,026 pages of documents and 151 notebooks. The periodic coverage of archival documents shows that most of the archives were stolen and lost. Very few documents have survived. This was done twice by the khan's palace, in 1875 when the rebels won and Khudoyorkhan fled from Kokand to Tashkent, and in 1876 General K.P. Kaufman can be explained by the fact that Russian troops under were looted during the occupation of Kokand.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the transportation of the rich cultural heritage and monuments of the Uzbek people was included in the strategic plans of the Tsarist government in Central Asia and was an integral part of the policy of colonialism and plunder. This goal of tsarism was widely realized during the conquest of the country. Particular attention was paid to the organization of this work, which was important for the Tsarist government. The first governor-general of the Turkestan region, at the same time the commander of the Turkestan military district K.P. Kaufman was directly in charge of collecting the manuscripts and sending them to Russian centers. The post of Assistant Governor-General was introduced to collect study and send ancient manuscripts and other monuments to the capital's libraries and scientific centers.

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