



Issues of History of the Khanate Kokand in Local Sources of Early XIX - XX Centuries

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Abstract

The system of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan has conducted many extensive studies on historical sources, which mainly serve the study, analysis and delivery of ancient written sources, masterpiece and other types of manuscripts for the future generation. The "Collection of Oriental manuscripts" ("Sharq qo'lyozmalari to'plami") created as a result of fundamental research, is of particular importance in the study of such natural sciences as ethnography, historiography, source studies, religious studies, linguistics, cultural studies and medicine, pharmacology and geodesy.

This article thoroughly analyzes the scientific and historical significance of this catalogue, as well as the analysis of historical works of domestic scientists. The theme is revealed directly in the works of local historiographers in XIX-beginning of XX centuries of the social and economic life of Kokand Khanate. The Kokand Khanate at that time had a special position within the Central Asian khanates, so even during the Russian invasion, this territory required special strategic preparation.

In the article, the author tried to analyze the works covering the transformation of the Kokand khanate into a colony of Russians, as well as the unsuccessful fights. Among them are "Tarikhi Jadidayi Toshkand" by Muhammad Salih Toshkandi, "Tarikhi Jahonnamoyi" by Avaz Muhammad Attor Khuqandi, "Ansob us-salotin va tavorikh ul-xavoqin" by Mirza Alim ibn Mirza Rahim Mushrif Toshkandi, and "Tarikhi Aziziy" by Muhammad Aziz ibn Margilani.

Keywords: *Collection of Oriental Manuscripts; Khanate Kokand; Historiography; Source Study; Socio-Economic Life; Cultural Life*

Introduction

Since the first years of independence, a great deal of attention has been paid in our country to preserving, studying and promoting written monuments reflecting achievements in the field of centuries-old cultural heritage and science. It is noteworthy that historians create all conditions for an impartial and thorough study of the history of Uzbek statehood. In particular, the decree by our head of state Shavkat Mirziyoyev "On measures to further improve the system of storage, research and promotion of ancient

written sources" in 2017 opened a wide path to the rational use of the unique centuries-old scientific and spiritual treasures of our people.

Main Part

The Foundation of the Abu Rayhan Beruni Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan is one of the rarest spiritual treasures in the world, with six sections containing 26,000 volumes of manuscripts, 39,000 volumes of lithographic books and some 10,000 historical documents. They are the primary sources for the study of the history, culture and literature of the peoples of Central Asia, the foreign East and other related sciences [12].

As a result of many years of fruitful scientific activity, the Institute's researchers publish a catalogue of manuscripts, i.e. the "*Collection of Oriental Manuscripts*", which serves as a convenient scientific and methodological aid for readers.

This collection contains a list of sources on various periods in the history of our homeland, including manuscripts and stone artworks covering the history of the Khanate Kokand from the 19th to 20th centuries.

As it is known, in connection with the increasing attention of Western countries to the eastern peoples, the growing interest of Russia in the Central Asian khanates, the main sources of historical information of this period are memories of travels, traveller trips, military and officials. In some cases, such sources may contain superficial and random observations, different fantasies and fictions. Naturally, such information is of a single-line nature, and some of these observations have produced mixed information in history. In this sense, it should be noted that observations of local people who know all the peculiarities of local life, who are direct participants in historical events, and the sources they have recorded are of great importance.

In Russian historiography of the XIX - early XX centuries. many handwritten and chamber works on the history of our homeland were created. One of them was "*Tarikhi Jadidai Toshkand*" (The new history of Tashkent) by Muhammad Salih Toshkandi, dedicated to the history and story of Tashkent. The work consists of two volumes of different size and content, which are not equal in originality. The first volume (1–297 pages) consists of a collection of early works on the history of Islam and the medieval history of the Middle East. The second volume (297–1040 pages) is mainly devoted to the history of the city of Tashkent in the period before the Kokand Khanate joined the Russian Empire (1865).

The second volume consists of three parts; the first part, written by the author (contains 297–360 pages), covers the history of Ferghana Valley from the period of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur to the period of Kokand khan Olim Khan (1800–1809).

The second part covers the period up to the reign of Said Nasriddin, son of the last Kokand Khan Khudoyar-khan, where the socio-political history of Tashkent, Fergana, Andijan and other cities, as well as events related to the annexation of the khanate to the Russian Empire, are presented with all details.

Having directly familiarized himself with the historical events of his time, the author describes in detail in the work the processes of conquest not only of Tashkent, but also many other cities of Central Asia - Margilan, Namangan, Andijan, Samarkand, the actions of residents against Russian troops (on pages 594–687). This part is a very important material in covering the period when Central Asia was annexed to the Russian Empire.

The third part (pages 873–1040) is devoted to historical topography, climate, agriculture of Tashkent, and description of the activity of the city population. At the end of the work (1034–1040 pp.) is also a brief biography of the author. Historical data in the work is still widely represented in the works of historians [14].

This work is kept in the treasury of manuscripts of the Abu Rayhan Beruni Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan under numbers 7791, 11072, 11073, 5732/I, 5732/II [3; 212–213].

Among local sources kept at the Institute of Manuscripts, the work "*Tarikhi Jahonnamoyi*" by Avaz Muhammad Attor Khukandi is a valuable source describing the political history of Ferghana from the birth of Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur to the era of the Kokand khan Khudoerkhan. According to the author, the work was written for about 15 years. According to a large orientalist N.D.Mikluho-Maklai, the work was written between 1866–1868 [4].

The work consists of three volumes, the first volume tells the history of the period from ancient times to the author's era. It also contains many materials on the history of Turkestan XVIII–XIX centuries. This folder was somehow transferred to the Asian Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences, nowadays this copy of the author is kept in the Leningrad branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences. We can see the first record of it in the works of V.V. Bartold. In one of his articles, written by him in 1902, he noted that "The only copy of the work of Avaz Muhammad is kept in the Asian Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences". But he called the manuscript of Avaz Muhammad "*Tuhvatut tavohiri khoni*" (Royal blessing of history) [11].

The first volume contains over forty sources. The second volume, dedicated to the history of the Kokand Khanate from its beginnings to the 1960s, is based on primary sources. Besides, Avaz Muhammad himself witnessed several ruling khans, from Kokand Khan Umarhan (1810–1820) to Khudoiorkhan (1866–1875). He also relied on information from many other witnesses, those who were actively involved in various events, and the works of Kokand historians.

From the fragments described in the work "*Tarikhi Jahonnamoyi*", it is clear that Avaz Muhammad harshly criticized the rulers of his time, accusing them of cowardice, infidelity. The scholar condemns the conquest of Turkestan by Russians.

The volume of the work is large, and at the end of the work there is also information about "*Yetti iqlim*" (Seven climates). At present, the manuscript is kept in the treasury of manuscripts of the Abu Rayhan Beruni Institute of Oriental Studies under number 571/9455 [4].

Muhammad Aziz ibn Muhammad Riza Margilani, "*Tarikhi Azizi*", one of the local historians covering the history of this period, provides important information on the history of the Khanate Kokand. The only copy of "*Tarikhi Azizi*" is the handwriting of the author, which is kept in the manuscript collection of the Abu Raykhon Beruni Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan under number 11108 [5].

In his work, Muhammad Aziz Margilani gave much information about historical events, as well as his biography. The work by Muhammad Aziz Margilani is written in Uzbek and consists of 5 volumes, 166 chapters and 436 pages. The first chapter is about the invasion of Genghis Khan, wars of heirs to the throne, the second chapter is about the history of Amir Temur and Timurids, the third chapter is about various professional treatises, the fourth chapter is about the Ferghana region and its rulers, the fifth chapter is not named, but this chapter describes changes in the political, social, and economic life of Ferghana from the second half of the 19th century to 1910 [9].

In the fifth chapter of the *“Tarixi Aziziy”* the author provides information as a witness to historical events and phenomena since the 60s of the XIX century.

Mohammed Aziz Margilani, among other sources, describes in detail the history, political and economic life of the Kokand Khanate, as well as the occupation of Fergana by Russians, the subsequent political system, the violent attitude of Russians towards the local population. It should be noted that this chapter 5 of the work is written in a very complex and difficult language. In our opinion, it looks like a draft of the future work of the author of *“Tarixi Aziziy”* and Muhammed Aziz did not have time to rework it.

Among the above sources is the work of Mirza Alim ibn Mirza Rahim Mushrifi Toshkandi *“Ansob us-salotin va tavorih ul-xavakin”*. This source is one of the sources that provide objective and comprehensive coverage of the history of the Kokand khanate from its origins to the occupation by the Russian Empire.

This play tells the history of the Kokand Khanate from the 15th century to 1875. The work was written around 1884. The work can also be called the complete history of the Kokand khanate, or, according to the author, this work is "A genealogy of the rulers of the country of Fergana and a history of events in the past of the country" [10].

The history of the Kokand Khanate in XVII–XVIII centuries is revealed by the author based on analysis of sources written by historians of the past. Historical events from the time of Kokand-khan Sheralikhan to the last reign of Khudojorkhan are covered by the author himself, based on his scientific conclusions and analysis.

The genealogy of the Kokand khans described in *“Ansob us-salotin va tavorih ul-havakin”* by Mirza Alim Mushrif corresponds to them in comparison with other sources of that period.

The play also describes the political and social activities of the Kokand khans after Umarchan, the reforms were undertaken in their time, landscape management, tax policy, foreign policy, and draws conclusions from sources. In particular, the years of Khudojorkhan's rule are analysed in detail and the role of the ruler in public life is critically emphasised. There are many manuscripts of this work, the best of which - two of the author's copies (serial numbers: 574/3753 /and 575/1314 /) are kept in the library of the Abu Raykhon Beruni Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan [6].

Another source of history of Fergana, kept in the treasury of the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts, is the *“Tarixi Fargona”* by Ishakhon Tora Turakurgani, written in 1914-1915, which covers the political history of the Kokand Khanate in the 19th century.

The work tells about the establishment of the Kokand khanate, the events that took place in the khanate during the times of Norbotabiya, Olimkhan, Umarchan, Muhammad Alikhan, Sheralikhan and Khudoiorkhan. At the end of work (pp. 70-72) is given interesting information about cities Turkestan and Andijan (from 72 up to the end of work) about Namangan cities [13].

Four copies of the work are kept in the library of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (sequential numbers: 11616/; 11080 and 10117/.) [227-230].

Another source in the library of the Oriental Manuscripts Institute is the *“Muntahab-ut Tavorikh”* (Selected dates) by Haji Muhammad Hakimhan Tor.

“*Muntahab-ut Tavorikh*” tells the history of antiquity (from pre-Islamic prophets, ancient Iranian rulers, ancient kings of China and Europe and from the Caliph of Rashid to the supreme rulers of the Mangit and Ming Movarounnahr dynasties).

The work is written in Persian-Tajik (pages 142–219 and 219–408) and covers the period from the formation of the Kokand and Bukhara Khanates until 1843. The date of its appearance is unknown, but it can be assumed that it was written in the early years of the reign of Kokand-khan Sher Alikhan (1842–1845), as the latest events in the work date from 1843.

The play tells the story of Shakhrukhbi (1709–1721), son of the founder of the Kokand Khanate and heir to the throne from the time of Abdurahimkhan to the times of Norbotabi, Alimkhan and Umarkhan. In particular, the history of Norbotabi, Alimkhan and Umarkhan is described in detail. The work consists of five chapters, which in turn are divided by the author into 12 parts. The histories of the Mangit and Ming dynasties, presented by the author in chapters 11 and 12 as witnesses to events in the work (pp. 307–388), are of particular importance for science. Noteworthy is the author's impressions of his travels to Russia, Turkey, Iraq, Syria, and other countries, as well as information about social and political life, history, and life of the peoples of this country.

“*Muntahab-ut Tavorix*” came to us in many copies. The library of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan contains seven copies of the work (with serial numbers 592, 593, 595, 596 / I, 9973 / II, 594, 1560) [8].

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Kokand Khanate, as well as the Tashkent, Namangan, Margilan, Andijan and other ancient cities of the Ferghana Valley, state administration, khan's population, ethnic composition in local sources on the history of XIX–XX centuries are kept in the Abu Rayhan Beruni Institute of Oriental Studies. Observations of local historians, who are direct participants of historical events in the coverage of trade relations, economic activities and similar issues, their objective approaches in covering the history of that period, in which they are the main sources of information.

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