



On the Development of Turkestan's National Wealth During the Colonial Period of Code Russia

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Abstract: *This article discusses the fact that manuscripts and other cultural relics, which have been carefully preserved by the people for centuries, were acquired by tsarist Russia during the occupation of Turkestan by Russian troops, imperial government officials, and orient lists specially sent to the country.*

Keywords: *Turkestan, rare, monument, manuscript, madrasa, A.L.Kun, K.P.fon Kaufman, emperor, Petersburg, Khiva, archive, valuables, Tashkent.*

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History has shown that the state and society achieve social development first through the effective use of their cultural heritage. 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 soil of Turkestan was trampled under the feet of invaders and under colonial oppression, the national culture of a nation with such a great heritage was limited, 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.

Indeed, the spiritual recovery of the people is the social basis of economic reforms. It is impossible to mobilize the people to strengthen independence without spiritual renewal. Therefore, the government of the republic from the first years of independence has been paying great attention to the development of the spiritual sphere. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev stressed the importance of national revival and said: "National history should be created in the national spirit. Otherwise it will not have an educational effect. We must teach our youth to learn from history, to draw conclusions, to equip them with the science of history, historical thinking "[1. №13].

It is known that manuscripts and other cultural relics, which the people have carefully preserved for centuries, were plundered by Russian soldiers, imperial government officials, and specially sent orientologists during the occupation of Turkestan by Tsarist Russia. The commanders of the Russian military were ordered to confiscate 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 madrasas.

For example, on behalf of the government, Turkestan Governor-General K.P. von Kaufmann himself was engaged. A special post was introduced in the Governor-General of Turkestan to deal with this task, and this responsible task was assigned to A.L. Kun, Adviser to the Governor-General of Turkestan. He served as K.P. in 1867-1876. under von Kaufmann he worked as a collector, i.e., a collector and registrar of cultural monuments, including Oriental manuscripts.

A.L.Kun graduated in 1865 from the Faculty of Oriental Languages of the University of St. Petersburg. At the request of the Governor-General of Turkestan, on behalf of the center, he was sent to work in Turkestan in 1867 [2.168-169]. The task of A.L.Kun was to search for the cultural riches of the country and send them to libraries, museums and scientific societies in central Russia.

When Samarkand was occupied by the Russian Empire, the Khoja Ahror Mosque was carefully guarded by its sheikhs, the manuscript of the Ottoman Koran, the holy book of the world's Muslims. by order of von Kaufmann, he handed it over to the office of the Governor-General of Turkestan. This manuscript was later sent by Kaufman to St. Petersburg as a gift to the Imperial Library [3.369-371].

The head of Zarafshan district, Major General A.Abramov, informed the Governor-General of Turkestan that on September 3, 1870, after the occupation of the Book Principality of the Bukhara Emirate, a library of Oriental manuscripts was seized from the Jurabek Palace and brought to Samarkand. Upon hearing this news, the Governor-General of Turkestan, von Kaufmann, instructed Abramov to send the manuscripts to Tashkent, to the Governor-General's Office, in order to send these works to St. Petersburg and the Imperial People's Library [4.66-v].

General A.Abramov carries out the order of General KPKaufman. He sent more than 100 manuscripts to Tashkent, including the manuscripts requested by the Book Beg Jurabek Palace, including the manuscripts collected by A.L.Kun in Shakhrisabz [4.66-v].

Or, the butcher of the tsar's army, V. Vereshchagin, confirms the tragedy of Samarkand, which took place before Kitab and Shakhrisabz: They were dressed in the most beautiful and elegant clothes of the natives, wearing their jewels, in such a strange state that no one who saw them could not help laughing. Here it was possible to buy items for the ethnographer for a penny or two worth a whole treasure "[5.123].

Again we turn our attention to the activities of A.L.Kun. On October 9, 1870, he wrote a report to the Governor-General of Turkestan on the scientific materials collected during the Iskandarkul and Shakhrisabz expeditions. In this document, he spoke about his work on the collection of Oriental manuscripts in the principality of Shakhrisabz: "... also received various documents and about 300 books. 26 of them were the most valuable and noteworthy. These books have been added to 76 books received by Major-General A.Abramov from the Jurabek Palace for sending to the Imperial People's Library at the request of your esteemed dignitaries "[6.77-v].

On the instructions of von Kaufmann, very rare manuscripts selected from books obtained by A.L.Kun and A.Abramov were sent to the Imperial People's Library in St. Petersburg. According to the archives, among the works sent to St. Petersburg were: "Majmua ul-gharoyib", "Tarihi mavlono Wasifi", "Devoni mirza Shavkat", "Khulosat ul-akhbor", "Aqoidi Mulla Jalal Devoniy", "Devoni ghazaliyoti Umarchon", "History -i Mir Said Sharif-i Roqim "and other invaluable manuscripts [6.68-69-v].

In early 1872, in Tashkent, imperial officials discovered the existence of one of the oldest manuscripts of Firdavsi's "Shohnoma", decorated with miniatures, and confiscated it for a pittance. Given the uniqueness of this manuscript, Kaufman hastened to send it to the Imperial People's Library in St. Petersburg.

We know that the armies of the Russian Empire, after careful preparation, captured Khiva, the capital of the Khiva Khanate, on May 29, 1873, and looted the treasury of Muhammad Rahimkhan. lands belonging to the khanate on the coast were given to Russia. The khan was deprived of the right to communicate independently with foreign countries and was forced to recognize himself as an "obedient servant of the emperor." The Khiva khanate was preserved, but became a vassal of Russia.

Thus, the invaders took all the valuables of the palace and 300 manuscripts to St. Petersburg. The rest were quarreled by the soldiers. Thus, Muhammad Rahimkhan resumed his activities in the palace as a representative of Russia [7.330].

Oriental manuscripts collected by orientalist AL Kun, who accompanied the Russian army on the Khiva expedition, and manuscripts from the Khiva Khan's palace were brought to Tashkent and arranged.

In his report on the number, composition and content of manuscripts seized from the Khiva khan's palace, A.L.Kun states the following: "During the Khiva expedition the following scientific materials were collected: about 300 books of oriental manuscripts, including: historical works - 140 volumes in 129 titles, works of oriental poets - 30 volumes by 20 authors, legal and religious works - 40 volumes, in addition, 18 Qur'anic and 50 textbooks "[8.4-v].

As we follow the course of events, on August 14, 1875, the invading forces led by K.P. von Kaufman captured the city of Kokand, which was being 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 madrasas 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 Shoxruxiya", "Tarihi Muqimkhan", "Jahonnoma", "Rashahot" and many other unique manuscripts [9.43].

It should be noted that the services of Russian orientalists in the field of translation of manuscripts are worthy of recognition. However, there is no justification for the fact that some of them contributed to the colonial policy of the imperial government in Turkestan, transporting ancient manuscripts to Russia instead of arranging for their safekeeping in Turkestan, where they originated.

In short, the occupation of the Central Asian khanates by the Russian Empire deprived the Uzbek people of many manuscripts and documents. In the palaces of khans and beys, hundreds of Oriental manuscripts were confiscated from the local population and sent to Russian scientific centers. Due to the Russian invasion, the archives of Khiva and Kokand khans were severely damaged. Some of these archives were lost during the Russian occupation of Khiva and Kokand.

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