



HISTORY OF STUDY OF SOURCES OF URBAN CULTURE OF BUKHARA EMIRATE

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Abstract:

In this article, the source studies of the history of urban culture of the Bukhara Emirate, their analysis in terms of groups, and the extent to which the culture of the Bukhara Emirate has developed in the works of scientists are discussed.

Keywords: emirates, sources, historical monuments, khans

INTRODUCTION

Bukhara is a center of ancient culture and science. The name Bukhara was originally given by the historian Narshahi in the 9th century. According to many historians and linguists, the word Bukhara comes from the ancient Indo-Sanskrit word "vihara" which means "fortress".

It is possible to analyze the sources of the history of the city culture of the Bukhara Emirate into three groups.

The first group is a number of Persian-Tajik and old Uzbek language sources created by the court historians of the emirate and local historians who lived at that time;

The second group, archaeological research and travel memories of foreign tourists and ambassadors;

The third group is archival documents that were written during the Emirate period and have survived to this day.

It is very difficult to find information about the cities that are part of the Bukhara Emirate from one source. Because the Emirate of Bukhara was growing and shrinking due to the change of rulers or political conflicts. Although most of the sources published during this period were devoted to the elucidation of the political, economic and social issues of the emirate, the issues of city life and toponymy were also touched upon. Among such works are "Samaria" by Abu Takhir Khoja, "Tuhfat uz-zairiy" by Nasiruddin ibn Amir Muzaffar, "Risala ya mukhtasare az tarikhi sulolai khanodoni mangitiya" by Ahmad Donish, "Gulshan ul-muluk" by Muhammad Yaqub, "" by Muhammad Mirolim Bukhari. Fathnomayi Sultani", Mirzo Shams Bukhari's works "Bayoni bazi havodisot Bukhara, Khoqand, Kashgar" can be included.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Abu Takhir Khoja Samarkandi (1800-1874) was a historian and scientist, lived in Samarkand until 1868, then moved to Karmana. His work "Samaria" is dedicated to the history of the Bukhara Emirate, and it describes the history of Samarkand from ancient times

to the 19th century. The work consists of 11 chapters, introduction and conclusion. It contains the history of the creation of the city of Samarkand, the reasons why the city was called Samarkand, its geographical location, weather, and the relics preserved until the first quarter of the 19th century, as well as about the mosque, madrasa, mosque, and tombs, as well as the economy and political life of the city. his life is described. In addition, the work contains a lot of information about famous historical figures, prominent representatives of Islam, and their lives. The work was written in the last quarter of the last century by V.L. It was translated into Russian once by Vyatkin and published in Samarkand in 1898. N.I. A Persian-Tajik critical text was printed in St. Petersburg in 1904 by Veselovsky based on old manuscript copies of the work. Veselovsky wrote to this edition of Samaria K.P. By Kaufman's order, Nuriddin Basir (known as Qutbi Chahordahom, blown up in 1878) attached a drawing and project of the tomb, as well as a waqfnama about land, water and property dedicated to the tomb. The work was translated from Persian to Uzbek in 1921 by Abdulmomin Sattori. It was left until 1925 when it was prepared for publication under the editorship of Sadridin Ayni. And finally, in 1991, this copy of "Samaria" (prepared for publication B. Ahmedov, A. Juvonmardiyev) was published in Tashkent. A copy of the manuscript is kept at the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

Nasiruddin ibn Amir Muzaffar's work "Tuhfat uz-zairiy" is one of the important sources dedicated to the history of the city culture of Bukhara Emirate. Nasiruddin ibn Amir Muzaffar (1850-1922) is one of the historians of Bukhara Emirate. He was born in 1850 in the family of Amir Muzaffar, the ruler of Bukhara. He studied in Bukhara madrasas. He was a member of the Bukhara scientific community (1921-1923). He has a work entitled "Research of Bukhara". He wrote this work in cooperation with the scientific community of Bukhara. The work is dedicated to the Bukhara arch, the oldest



archaeological monument of Uzbekistan. The treatise was written in Persian in 1921. The full title of the work is "Tahqiqot arki Bukhorova salatin va umaroyu u", that is, a study about the Bukhara archi, its sultans and emirs. The pamphlet tells about the construction of the arch and its destruction, as well as various political events and its restoration in different periods. Information about the construction works carried out in the Bukhara Arch and its adjacent areas during the reign of the Ashtarkhanids and Mangit rulers is given. Nasiruddin completed writing his work "Tuhfat uz-zairiyn" (Gift to Pilgrims from the Holy Places) in 1906. His work called "Osor-us-solatin" is also available, which is dedicated to the history of Shaybanites, Ashtarkhanites, and Mangits. His work "Tuhfat uz-zairiyn" is a historical source dedicated to Bukhara, dedicated to illuminating the urban culture, topography, and topography of Bukhara and its nearby regions.

Another famous work is written by Ahmad Donish. The title of the work is called "A Brief History of the History of the Mangit House". In this work, Ahmad Donish is very free in his coverage of events, as he sharply criticizes the policies of the rulers and the activities of historical figures. The work can be studied in two parts. In the first part, on the basis of written sources, the last years of the reign of Amir Daniyalbi and the reigns of Shahmurad, Haydar, and Nasrullah are covered. In the second part of the work, the era of Amir Muzaffar and Amir Abdulahadhan is described, unlike the first part, the events are explained as witnesses. In this part, the socio-political, economic and cultural life of the Bukhara Emirate is widely covered. Although the work is not devoted to the history of the city culture of the Bukhara Emirate, it contains a lot of information relevant to this topic. The work has now been translated into Uzbek by Qiyamiddin Yoldoshev and presented to Uzbek readers in 2014.

In particular, during this period, there are very few works dedicated to the history of the city culture of the Bukhara Emirate, and information about it can often be found in sources dedicated to the history of the Bukhara Emirate. The work "Gulshan ul-muluk" (Gulshan of the Kings) created by Muhammad Yaqub is one of the important works that illuminates the early periods of the history of the Bukhara Emirate. The author of this work is Muhammad Ya'qub, the twelfth son of Danyolbi. The work was written in Persian, and its period covers the period from the beginning of Islam to 1831, i.e. to Emir Nasrullah. In the work "Gulshan ul-muluk" the dynasties that ruled in Bukhara are highlighted in separate chapters according to the period. Nevertheless, it can be seen that the main focus is on illuminating the period of the Mangits. The work

contains information about the origin and ancestors of the Mangit rulers of the Bukhara Emirate, as well as the rise of the Mangits to power. But in this work, there is very little information about the history of the city culture of the emirate. The work has not yet been translated into Uzbek or Russian.

Muhammad Mirolim Bukhari's work "Fathnomayi sultani" (Death of the Sultan) is also one of the important works dedicated to the history of the Bukhara Emirate. Mirolim Bukhariyush wrote this work during the reign of Amir Nasrullah (1827-1860) on the basis of the assignment of the governor of Guzor, Muhammad Olimbek. This work covers the period from the era of Amir Shahmurad (1786-1800) to the first years of the reign of Amir Nasrullah. The work also covers social and political events that happened in Bukhara during the period. In the work, you can get important information about the social and political conditions of the cities that are part of the emirate.

Another history of the Bukhara Emirate is Mirzo Shams Bukhari's "Bayani bazi havodisot Bukhara, Khoqand, Kashgar". The work describes the political situation not only in Bukhara, but also in the Kokhan Khanate. This work was translated into Russian in 1861 by Vasily Grigoryev.

The literature of the second group includes memoirs and diaries of tourists, ambassadors and researchers who came to the Emirate of Bukhara. E.K., who visited the emirate during this period. Meyendorff, A. Borns, I.T. Poslavskogo, A. Tatarinova, P.I. Demezov, P.C. Savelyev, K.F. The works of several authors such as Butenov, N. Khanikov, A. Vamberi, N. Mayev contain important information about the culture of the cities that are part of the Bukhara Emirate.

Since the 18th century, Russian researchers and all Western scientists have been interested in the history of the cities of Bukhara. They start sending oriental scholars to Bukhara and neighboring countries.

E. K. Meyendorff's work entitled "Putushestvie iz Orenburga v Bukhara" is one of the most important sources for studying the history of the city culture of Bukhara Emirate. In 1820, he was sent to Bukhara by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia under the leadership of adviser A. F. Negri. The short history of Bukhara, its name, important events in the emirate, research of historical and architectural monuments in the emirate are explained in the work. In addition, E.K. Meyendorff also paid special attention to Bukhara toponymy in his work.

For the second time, the expedition will be sent to Bukhara under the leadership of A. Leman. His memoirs were published in German in Petersburg. In his work entitled "Reise von Orenburg nach Bukhara", for



the first time about the city of Bukhara, he covered madrassas and education system, wedding and funeral ceremonies.

A. Borns' visit to Bukhara is reflected in his memoirs, and through his work "Putushestvie v Bukhara v 1831, 1832 i 1833 godu" one can find a lot of information about the culture of the city of Bukhara. The work consists of three roofs, in which special importance is given to the topography and topography of the city. In addition, there is a lot of important information about the streets, buildings, monuments and mosques of Bukhara.

Another important research belongs to Arminy Vamberi, who wrote down the results of his many researches about the culture of Samarkand and Bukhara in his memorial diary "Putushestvie po Sredniy Azii". Vamberi was born in 1832 in the small Hungarian town of Duna Szerdakhel, located on one of the islands of the Danube. At the age of 16, he learned major, Latin, English, German, French and Russian languages. In 1863, Vamberi visited the Emirate of Bukhara through Khiva as a researcher. In his research, he provides information about the history, geographical environment, culture, and description of historical architectural monuments of the cities of Bukhara and Samarkand.

It should be noted that most of the works created during this period were written in the form of reports, and in them the issues of the political history of the Bukhara Emirate were described in detail. Even so, we can find valuable information on the topic under study. In particular, along with positive information about the history of the cities of the Emirates, their life, urban planning, and architecture, there are also negative views. Also, in the literature of this period, together with the political history of the emirate, there are interesting information about the centers of craft culture, mosques-madrasas, mausoleums, gardens, streets, gates, bazaars, caravanserais.

The researches of the third group were embodied in the studies conducted by scientists of the Soviet era. During this period, V.V. Barthold, S. K. Kabanov, O.A. Sukhareva, I.I. Umniakov, G.A. Pugachenkova, M.K. Rahimov, E.M. Pisherova, B.D. In the researches of Kochnev, T. Abdullayev, R. Muqminova, the Bukhara Emirate is distinguished by the presence of information on the history of the cities of the Emirate together with political processes. Among the researchers of this period, academician V.V. Barthold is. His scientific works have a special place in revealing the history of the Emirati city culture. One of his greatest contributions was the development of a special program on the need to conduct archaeological

research in the study of the history of cities. Academician V.V. Not one, but several scientific works of Barthold were devoted to mutual relations between the cities of the Bukhara Emirate, and even showed the causes and consequences of political conflicts between them.

Another researcher of this period is O. A. Sukhareva, in many of his works the structure, architecture, caravanserais, markets of Bukhara are described in detail. Being a historian-ethnographer, he researched not only the history of the urban culture of the cities of Bukhara, Khiva, and Tashkent, which he covered in his work, but also the composition of the population of the cities using reliable sources and literature. His work "Pozdnefeodalnyy gorod Bukhara kontsa XIX - nachale XX vekov" was published in 1966 in Moscow. The work consists of four chapters.

The first chapter describes the city's appearance, topography, location, territory, caravanserais, public places, baths, cemeteries, living quarters, and city planning issues.

The second chapter examines the population of Central Asian cities and the structure and composition of families in Bukhara.

In the third chapter, the ethnic composition of the population of Bukhara, the emergence of ethnic units in Bukhara, the coverage of the Turkish, Tajik, Arab, Persian, or Shayi ethnic groups in historical literature and sources are discussed;

The fourth chapter provides detailed information about the social structure of the city's population, merchants, artisans, workers, soldiers, religious leaders, and intellectuals.

Among the source studies of issues of the history of urban culture of the Bukhara Emirate are the "Koshbegi Devanhona documents" kept in the Archives funds. The documents stored in them, information about the city's description, toponymy, are also very important in the source science of the subject.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that all studied works, manuscripts and sources invite us to history. As part of the action plan, it will be possible to jointly study the rare manuscripts about the history, culture, science and religion of Bukhara kept in the libraries of our country and foreign countries.

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