



Trips Of The Orientalist V.V. Barthold To Bukhara And Their Scientific Significance

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the trips of Academician V.V. Barthold to Bukhara to get acquainted with medieval monuments of writing, as well as scientific expeditions of Russian orientalists in the late 19th–early 20th centuries. The author analyzes the scientist's attitude to the issue of studying the history of Bukhara.

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Introduction. The changes that took place in the socio-economic and political life of Central Asia in the second half of the 19th – early 20th century gave an impetus to solving the problems of studying the history of the country. During this period, the interest of orientalists in the scientific study of the history of Central Asia, in particular Bukhara, which has been waiting for its turn for centuries, increased. Scientific research conducted by Russian orientalists, who objectively covered the history of Bukhara, has not lost its relevance today. One of these researchers is the academician, historian, orientalist and scholar, specialist in textual studies V.V. Barthold (1869-1930).

Literature review.

V.V. Barthold, during his trips to Turkestan (seven times – in 1893-1928) and in his scientific activities there, gets acquainted with rare sources reflecting the history of the country, and leaves a huge personal legacy dedicated to the history of the region. About the scientific activity of the researcher B. Akhmedov writes: “It is enough to say that about half of the 685 published works of the scientist, more precisely 320 of them are dedicated to the analysis of the history, socio-economic and cultural life of Turkestan.” In addition, V.V. Barthold made a worthy contribution to the creation of

scientific, pedagogical and local history institutions in Turkestan, in particular in Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara, as well as to the development of their activities.

Detailed information about the life and scientific activity of Academician V.V. Barthold can be obtained from the works of such scientists as I. I. Umnyakov, N.M. Akramov, I.Yu. Krachkovsky, V.V. Naumkin, V.V. Popov, A.V. Kuznetsov, V.D. Shagalov, B. V. Lunin, N.A. Kuznetsov, L.M. Kulagin, V.V. Voropoev. The works of these authors testify to the contribution of the academician in the scientific study of the history of Bukhara.

Main part. I.I. Umnyakov, a student of V.V. Barthold, compiled a detailed list of his teacher's scientific heritage in his book "Annotated Bibliography of Barthold's Works". Its significance is appreciated by historians of the Commonwealth countries. The book contains information about Barthold's scientific works on the history of Bukhara, as well as about what languages they were translated into. N.M. Akramov, who wrote a book about V.V. Barthold, gives readers new information about the life and scientific heritage of the outstanding scientist, based on letters and diaries in the personal archive of the scientist. B.V. Lunin's reviews of this work are very valuable.

Academician V. V. Barthold visited Bukhara first in July 1916. This is the information of the historian B. Akhmedov: "In 1916, the scientist (V.V. Barthold) will visit Kokand, Samarkand, Bukhara and Charju in addition to Tashkent".

In the article by V. V. Barthold "Report on a business trip to the Turkestan Region in the summer of 1916" it is reported that during his trip to Turkestan, he was in Bukhara in early July 1916. During the visit, the scientist visits the ancient monuments of Bukhara and buys 4 books for the Asian Museum. He will also get acquainted in detail with the work of Muhammad Sharif "Taj-ut-tavarikh" (Crown of History) in the personal collection of Burhanuddin-Bukhara qazikalan (Chief judge).

About the next scientific trip of V.V. Barthold to Bukhara, N.M. Akramov writes the following: "As a result of the formation of the Russian government in Bukhara in 1920, the Central Archive Business also included V.V. Barthold in the interdepartmental commission, which was created jointly with the Revolutionary Agency of Bukhara on the preservation of archival documents, monuments and historical monuments". Full information about this expedition can be obtained from the article by V.V. Barthold "Report on the business trip to Turkestan". August-December 1920.

The event of the September 1920 which have finished with ousting of the emir from the throne establishment of Soviet power in Bukhara, increased Barthold's attention to the city. The scientist describes the development of events as follows: "With the help of the armed forces of the Turkestan Republic, a coup d'etat was carried out, as a result of which the Emir was overthrown from the throne and Soviet power was established in Bukhara".

V.V. Barthold then called this process a coup d'etat. Therefore, historians of the Soviet era accused the scientist of not being able to fully understand the new system and its ideas, and remained a "bourgeois" historian until the end of his life.

At the end of September 1920, an expedition was organized to study the ancient monuments of Bukhara. The expedition included D.I. Nechkin, Academician V.V. Barthold, Professor A.Y. Schmidt, teacher of the Oriental Institute P.Y. Kuznetsov, director of the State Library in Tashkent E.B. Betger and A.A. Garritsky. According to Barthold, the members of the commission left Tashkent on September 24 and returned on October 9. During this trip, i.e. from September 26 to October 5, they visited Bukhara.

The commission, which arrived from Tashkent, began to support V.L. Vyatkin's proposals on the state and accounting of historical monuments, the preservation of artifacts-handwritten items left by high-ranking officials. V. L. Vyatkin was summoned to Bukhara earlier by order of Chusosnabarma,

one of the representatives of the Bukhara Revolutionary Party. Academician V. V. Barthold carefully studied Shahrستان together with V. L. Vyatkin, one of the experts in the history of Bukhara. Studying the topography of a city that has not changed its location for thousands of years, they also determine the boundaries of the city on the hill.

The Commission also determined that during the military operations of 1920, the walls of the Karshi gate fell in the process of explosion, and the gates of Mazar, Imam and Sallahana were not damaged. It is noted that it is necessary to draw up a new and perfect plan, which will reflect all the historical monuments of the city. For this purpose, V. V. Barthold considers it necessary to use waqf documents. The scientist also suggests that the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee develop measures to protect historical monuments. D.I. Nechkin presented the scientist with seven photographs and four protocols for reports to the Academy of the History of Material Culture. During this trip, Barthold will be able to organize the work of recording and storing historical monuments, as well as libraries (manuscripts) and archives left by the Emir of Bukhara and major officials. According to the scientist, 380 valuable manuscripts were protected from looting.

According to the scientist, after the events of September 1920, the outer wall and the gates of the Ark fortress retained their former appearance. However, the interior buildings were destroyed or burned down. In some places, the fire is still going on, and as a result of the explosion of gunpowder transported in carts on September 27, about a hundred people will be injured. Among other monuments, the upper part of the Kalon Minaret, which suffered the most, collapsed from artillery strikes. V.L. Vyatkin suggests repairing the minaret from the inside. The dome of the Friday mosque and the quarters around the Kalon Minaret were also heavily damaged by gunfire and air strikes. The scientist notes that the airplane was first used in the bombing of Bukhara.

V.V. Barthold writes that he submitted to the commission of the Bukhara Revolutionary Committee his decision to immediately repair the Kalon Minaret, the Kuk-gumbaz dome(blue domes), the Abdullakhan and Modarikhan madrassas, buildings that were severely damaged as a result of the bombing of Bukhara. Taking into account the fact that the Registan Square is of great historical value, at the suggestion of the commission, it was cleared of garbage, and all construction work is prohibited on its territory.

V.V. Barthold addresses the head of public education of Bukhara – Kari Yuldashev about restoration of the damaged historical buildings. According to the scientist, the repair work cost at least 20 million soums. However, for the young Peoples Soviet Republic of Republic Bukhara, this was not possible, as it was experiencing financial difficulties.

The scientist raises the question of SUARDEL u (Central Department of Archival Affairs) about the need for a comprehensive scientific study of the mausoleum of Ismail Samani, one of the buildings that did not suffer damage. This issue is resolved positively, and in 1926, the head of the Bukhkomstaris, Musa Saidzhonov, determined the age of this mausoleum on the basis of the founding documents of the Waqf. Later, about 30 studies were published on this sanctuary.

V.V. Barthold's trip to Bukhara in September-October 1920 has not only scientific, but also practical significance. A number of proposals made by scientists to responsible organizations during the trip serve as a basis for the preservation of ancient monuments and subsequent scientific research.

The next scientific trip of V.V. Barthold to Bukhara dates back to 1925. About this trip H.Turayev in his article "The history of Bukhara in the works of Academician V.V. Barthold" noted the following: "When V.V. Barthold came to Bukhara in 1925, he was disappointed that the destroyed state of the city monuments, and the change in the historical names of the city gates."

At the suggestion of the Central Asian Committee for the Study of Art and Nature of Ancient

Monuments (*Sredazkomstaris*), the scientist again arrived in Turkestan in March 1925. Sent on a trip by the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician V.V. Barthold carefully familiarized himself with the preservation of ancient monuments and the scale of work carried out in Bukhara, Samarkand, and Shakhrisabz. The results of this trip were included in his article "Classes in Turkestan libraries and museums in the summer of 1925" [9]. In this article, the author provides information about the work carried out in the local library of Bukhara in early August 1925. After reviewing the unique manuscripts of the library, which was located in front of the Kalon Minaret, a brief description of the source about seven of them was given. Among these books, it should be noted that the information about the "Tahkikati arki of Bukhoro", "Tuhfat az-zairin", which belongs to the pen of Prince Sayyid Muhammad Nasir (son of Emir Muzaffarkhan), is an innovation for its time.

In the works of V.V. Barthold, it is noted that he was in Tashkent, Bukhara and Khiva in 1927. N.M. Akramov also confirms this information. He also writes that a diary of 1927, relating to the trip of V.V. Barthold, is preserved.

On May 21, 1927, a meeting of the *Sredazkomstaris* was held. The decisions of the meeting of *Bukhkomstaris* (*Bukhara Department*) contain information about the participation of V.V. Barthold in the meeting. It says that the meeting chaired by M. M. Tsvibak was attended by V.V. Barthold, I.I. Umnyakov, M.E. Masson, E.M. Peshchereva, V.A. Shishkin and others. At this meeting, V.V. Barthold makes a proposal to restore the historical monuments of Bukhara and conduct archaeological work in the Ark fortress. The Chairman of the Meeting, M.M. Tsvibak, invites him to lead one of the Central Asian expeditions.

Results. On the question "About the excavations in the Bukhara Arch", Barthold noted that without the necessary preparation for this case, the scientist emphasizes the need for preliminary planning of seasonal work. Next year, on the basis of a carefully developed plan, a proposal will be made to start work on the Ark Fortress.

Conclusion. Thus, each trip of Academician V.V. Barthold to Bukhara was aimed at a specific scientific goal. The work done by the scientist on the study of the history of ancient Bukhara has not lost its relevance at the present time. The scientist's especially attentive attitude to the material and spiritual heritage of Bukhara and the academician's great works devoted to the scientific research of the ancient city testify to his immeasurable love and great respect for the history and material culture of Bukhara.

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