The Activities of the Russian Imperial Political Agency in the Bukhara Emirate in the Second Half of The XIX Century at the Beginning of the XX Century

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ARTICLE INFORMATION
Original Research Paper
Doi:
Received November, 2018
Accepted February, 2019
Keywords:
Russian imperial political agency, Bukhara emirate, kushbegi, letters.

ABSTRACT
This article examines official documents and letters of leaders of various organizations of Russia sent directly to the Russian Imperial Political Agency (Political Agency), which was established on the territory of the Bukhara Emirate. Correspondence between different departments is analyzed, on the basis of those documents that are currently stored in Tashkent, in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan (CSARU).

It is emphasized that all relations between the Bukhara Emirate with the Russian Empire and the Turkestan governor-general went through the correspondence of a diplomatic representative. By the decree of Tsar Alexander III in Bukhara, in the beginning of 1885, a Russian representative office was established - the Russian Imperial Political Agency, headed by a political agent appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and subordinated to the Turkestan Governor-General and, consequently, the Military Ministry and the Ministry foreign affairs. The Agency was entrusted with the relations with the Bukhara government on all the most important issues in the sphere of politics, economy, science, security, etc. Attention is drawn to the fact that Russian advisers were assigned as the "political agents" to control the ruler of the Bukhara emirate, and in foreign policy Bukhara was completely dependent on Petersburg.

It is noted that the political agency was supposed to exercise control over the emir and his ministers regarding all issues that affected their relations with Russia. Historical sources of that period note that the Russian scientific societies are preliminary. the first stage of their research was carried out on the territory of the Turkestan Governor General, and in the second stage, as archival documents show, Central Asia studies were conducted directly in the territories of the Bukhara Emirate and the Khiva Khanate, rich in natural and material wealth, which at that time were particularly attractive for those gaining weight Russian merchants.

Introduction
At the beginning of the XIX century, on the territory of Central Asia, there were three independent states in the person of Khiva, Kokand khanates, and also the strongest of them Bukhara emirate. This region, not yet sufficiently studied, attracted the attention not only of neighboring states, but also was in the sphere of geopolitical interests.
of the world's largest powers, and Russia, which showed interest in the Central Asian region, trying to establish economic relations with it, and, most importantly, to study the possibility of its subsequent conquest and development. Since the second half of the XIX century, the situation began to change dramatically because of the British Empire's desire to get ahead of Russia and penetrate the region through the territory of India and Afghanistan. Rivalry with England has become one of the reasons for the activation of Russian foreign policy towards the countries of Central Asia. The confrontation between the two empires was called the "Great Game". Particularly close interest of the Russian Empire to the region of Central Asia in the XIX century, is explained by a number of important factors, among which is the development of capitalist relations, which encouraged the conquest of new territories that would become a source of raw materials, as well as a market for the sale of industrial products. In addition, by this time, the import of cotton from North America to the Russian Empire was reduced due to the civil war in the United States in 1861-1865, which led to a crisis in the rapidly growing cotton industry in Russia. In addition, the khans of Central Asia imposed customs duties on Russian merchants, which forced them to turn to intermediaries in the face of Kazan and Ufa merchants. For the above reasons, a note was sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which indicated the need to create favorable conditions for the Russian merchants in the khanates. These ideas were supported by influential publications, a number of newspapers and magazines in Russia.

In the second half of the XIX century, the relationship between the Russian Empire and the Bukhara Emirate is formed on the basis of two treaties of June 23, 1868 and under the agreement of September 24, 1873, concluded in Shakhrisabs. According to the agreement concluded in 1868, the upper reaches of the river Zarafshan, together with the Samarkand and Kattakurgan lands, retreated to Russia; Emir was charged with paying the Russian Empire an indemnity, and now Russian subjects were given the opportunity to have a caravan-saray in the emirate, acquire real estate and conduct unimpeded trade. The Treaty of 1873 consisted of 18 articles, in which much echoed with the treaty of 1868, but nevertheless in the new treaty there were a number of major innovations. So, according to the 15th article, the Bukhara Emirate was allowed to have its permanent representative in Tashkent, who was supposed to live there at the expense of the emir and in the Emir's house. According to Article 16 of the treaty, the tsarist government was to have its political representative in Bukhara.

In a word, the imperial Russian center has an ever-growing interest in the region and, along with the strengthening of the activities of the tsarist diplomats, an extensive study of the state of Central Asia began, including involving representatives of the scientific community. So, with the establishment of vassal dependence on the Russian Empire, the process of comprehensive study of the Bukhara emirate was activated. Scientists had to solve specific tasks for the development of the territory and natural resources of the emirate, exploring geology, geography, soil, flora and fauna, etc.

In the XIX century, Bukhara Emirate was the largest centralized state and occupied quite a large territory, the emirate's border ran along the territory of Iran, Khiva Khanate and Kazakh zhuzes with a total area of more than 200 thousand square meters. km. The center of the Bukhara emirate was the Zarafshan valley with such large cities as Samarkand, Bukhara, Penjikent, Ura-Tube, Karshi, etc. People of different nationality lived in Bukhara: Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Turkmens, Karakalpaks, Jews, Persians, Arabs, Gypsies. The national majority of Uzbeks-1.5 million people.¹

¹ Tukhtametov T.G. Russian-Bukharian relations in the late XIX-early XX centuries. Tashkent. 1966. P.14
From 1800 to 1836, three Russian embassies arrived in Bukhara. Bukhara Emirate, in turn, only from 1836 to 1843 equipped three embassies in Russia for talks with the tsarist government on expanding Russian-Bukhara trade ties. Both sides - both Russia and Bukhara were interested in maintaining and expanding embassy and trade relations. From Bukhara, cotton, silk, paints, dried fruit, dressing gowns were exported to Russia, and ready-made factory products were imported in large quantities from Russia to Bukhara. Armenia Vamberi wrote that in Bukhara there is not a single house, not a single tent, where there would be no Russian product\(^1\).

Thus, for the above reasons, the Bukhara emirate, which is not part of the Turkestan governor general, is one of the most important priorities of the policy pursued toward the eastern states by the Russian Empire at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. The Central Asian region is at the center of attention of scientific societies and individual Russian scientists with the task of mastering information about minerals and natural resources of the territory, as well as finding opportunities to use them in the interests of the Russian state. The imperial government used not only the military, but also scientific societies and their members who carried out all-round active activities within the Emirate of Bukhara to carry out the tasks set.

**Methodology**

The methodological basis of the research was made up of dialectical methods of scientific cognition. During the writing of the article, special methods of scientific cognition were used: the study and analysis of documents, synthesis, analogy and comparison, the unity of theory and practice, the need to take into account the general and special in the classification of archival documents. Historical and comparative legal methods are widely used. In the course of the study, the historical process of expanding the Russian Empire was considered, including the states of Central Asia, in particular the Bukhara Emirate, the interaction of institutions of power on both sides, ensuring its normal functioning. In order to identify the most effective and effective provisions of the topic studied, a large number of individual scientific publications and other works were studied and analyzed. Investigation of the most important sources revealing the activities of various expeditions aimed at comprehensively studying the Bukhara emirate at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century, in particular the official diplomatic correspondence of that time, is the purpose of this article. Among the many sources, a special place is occupied by the correspondence of representatives of the Russian Imperial Political Agency in Bukhara with the government of the emirate.

As evidence of this, the following arguments can be cited:

1. In the correspondence, the attitude of the leaders of the government of the Bukhara Emirate and the Russian Imperial Political Agency;
2. This correspondence collected primary information about the purposes for which the Russian scientific societies and individual researchers conducted a study of the territory of the Bukhara Emirate;
3. Correspondence provides an opportunity for in-depth research and understanding of those aspects of events that are not registered in other sources of that period.

**Results**

The study of the documents of the Russian Imperial Political Agency in the Bukhara Emirate in detail demonstrates that the activities of representatives of the Russian scientific community in the territory of the emirate are mainly

\(^{1}\text{Vamberi A. Journey through Central Asia. M., 1865. C.213.}\)
connected with the collection of information in such areas as ethnography, study of archaeological and historical monuments, local studies, research in zoology, and geodetic observations.

As a result of studying the archival documents of the Turkestan Governor General, the Russian Imperial Political Agency and the kushbegi emirate, kept in the Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it became known that for each expedition held in the territory of the emirate, correspondence was conducted between the official agencies of the administration of the Russian Empire and the government of Bukhara the emirate.

Along with this, it was found out that the official letters selected in the process of research, according to the significance of the issues discussed in them, can be divided into two groups. The first group can include letters addressed to official representatives (Turkestan Governor General and Russian Imperial Political Agency) for conducting activities in the territory of the Bukhara Emirate, and the second group consists of correspondence between representatives of the Russian Imperial Political Agency and the government of the Bukhara Emirate.

The letters of the first group on content consist mainly of letters about the organization of expeditions of scientists, sending them to the corresponding region and assisting them in this. But the main task related to the performance of expeditions is reflected in the correspondence between the kushbegs of the Bukhara Emirate and the Political Agency of the Russian Empire. Because this correspondence is important, in the sense that it includes the peculiar approaches of the expedition, the attitude of the government of the emirate to this event and contains detailed information on obtaining an official permit.

Among the documents of the Russian political agency and the office of the emirate’s kushbegi, there is no complete collection of letters on the planned and some conducted studies on the territory of the emirate. There is no correspondence, all institutions related to any expedition. It mainly includes letters from organizations that sent expeditions, letters sent to the Turkestan Governor-General or the Political Agency.

But even in this case, letters are of exceptional importance. Because they contain brief, but very valuable information about societies and scientists who have explored this territory. This information will help us to make a base (chronicle) of historical information about the date and purpose of expeditions. During the research, both types of letters were studied in detail.

Studying the historical informative value of letters gave us the opportunity to find out that as a result of correspondence between the Russian political agency and the government of the emirate, under the auspices of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, the Russian Imperial Archaeological Society, the Russian Imperial Academy of Arts, the Russian Entomological Society, the Russian Committee for the Study of the Middle and Eastern Asia in historical, archaeological, linguistic and ethnographic respects, based on St. Their activities were conducted by societies organized in scientific and educational centers.

At the same time, the branches of these societies and organizations, for example, such territorial branches as the Turkestan branch of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society¹, Turkestan circle of lovers of archeology², Bukhara branch of the Society of Oriental Studies³, Military-topographical department of the Turkestan Military District⁴, Turkestan Public Library and Museum⁵ took an active part in the implementation of this activity.

¹ CSA RU. Form I-1-3, op.1, d.9, sh.29-31.
² CSA RU. Form I-126, op.2, d.7392, sh.1-6.
³ CSA RU. Form I-1, op.1, d.269, sh.20-21.
⁴ CSA RU. Form I-126, op.2, d.687, sh.14-15.
⁵ CSA RU. Form I-1, op.1, d.374, sh.67.
Secondly, based on the study of correspondence, we were able to identify the names of researchers and scientists who were pioneers, and as representatives of the above organizations conducted research in various scientific directions in the territory of the emirate.

Discussion

Letters between the Russian political agency and the government of Bukhara on the activities in the territory of the Bukhara emirate.

In preparing the correspondence in the Russian Imperial Political Agency, a general order was introduced, in particular: first, on the organization of the expedition and the permission of the scientific community to conduct it, the chairman of the society informed the government officials about all this in advance. In many cases, the management of the company put similar questions in official letters sent to the first department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to the Turkestan Governor-General. Secondly, after the reception by the Chancellery of the Turkestan Governor-General letters about the assistance of the expedition of the scientific society, officials proceeded to resolve this issue. If the objectives of the expedition affected the territory of the emirate, the administration of the office appealed to the Russian political agency in Bukhara through letters; Thirdly, the most important aspects of the organization of the expedition's activity on the territory of the emirate were reflected in the correspondence between the kushbegs of the Bukhara Emirate and the Russian political agency. Since the tasks of organizing the expedition in the above cases were usually solved at the internal level. The decision on issues related to the implementation of the activities of the expedition, usually found its solution in the third group of letters of correspondence. It was thanks to the letters of this group that it was possible to make changes and additions to the plan of the expedition. Correspondence of this kind is of great importance in covering the history of scientific research carried out in the territory of the emirate. The analysis made during the study of the correspondence that was conducted between the Russian Imperial Political Agency and the government of the emirate shows that visits to the territory of the Bukhara Emirate by representatives of the Russian scientific community were conducted in accordance with a certain order.

The event was carried out on the basis of bilateral correspondence. The instructions sent to the Political Agency by the lower officials and societies of the Russian Empire served as the basis for a written appeal of the political agent to the government of the emirate. Such a document is recorded as a prior written request in mutual correspondence. The same method of writing such letters is observed in almost all letters. With regard to the content of letters, they can see the appeal of the Political Agency to the emirate with a request to issue permission for conducting scientific activities to a representative of a society or members of an expedition in the territory of the emirate, granting permission (an open sheet) in their name, and issuing instructions to local officials. As an example, letter No. 3684 of June 7, 1912, sent by political agent A. Somov to the name of kushbegi Mirza Nasrullahiyi: "Dear kushbegi Mirza Nasrullahiy. The Russian entomological society informed me that at the end of June this year Kirichenko Alexander Nikolayevich, representative of this society, will be sent to Babatag and Termez for the purpose of entomological research, near the eastern territories of Bukhara." Notifying you of the

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1 In the process of analyzing archival documents of the Political Agency, in addition to this type of appeals, letters of heads of organizations sent directly to the political agency were preserved.

2 This means letter No. 75 of June 7, 1912, sent to the name of political agent A. Somov, the head of the society. See: CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d. 74, sh.10.
above, Mr Kushbegi ask you to instruct him on the provision of comprehensive care and let me know about it. I wish you the health and mercy of His Holiness Emir, I await your response. Political agent: signature (A. Somov).”

From the letters sent back to the political agent sent to the emirate’s Kushbegi, the government of the Bukhara Emirate assisted the expedition members in the following areas. First, issuing permission (open sheet) to conduct research on the territory of the emirate, secondly, fixing special people behind them, thirdly, distributing instructions about the expedition to the corresponding behemoths of the emir, fourthly, proceeding from the goals and objectives of the scientists or expedition, material encouragement of their activities. Among the documents of correspondence, the resolutions approved by the seal of the Bukhara emirate’s Kushbegi for the conduct of research in the territory of the emirate are of particular importance. When studying the history of the relationship between Russia and Bukhara, a correspondence of this kind, dating back to the end of the 19th century, beginning of the XX century, insufficiently investigated. Proceeding from this, we considered it necessary, within the scope of our topic, to consider, in essence, the content of the permits of the Kushbegi. This type of document is the primary source in covering the history of research in the territory of the Bukhara Emirate. The open sheet contained, as the permission of the government of the emirate, the provision for carrying out the activities of the expedition, was an accompanying document ensuring the safety of the members of the expedition, and also assigned a special official to the members of the expedition. Here is an example: “Keks and officials of the Bukhara khanate (emirate), know that on the orders of his Holiness the Emir and at the request of the Russian political agency in Bukhara, and also on the orders of the Turkestan governor-general, the Russian official Popov on January 5, 1899, e. On the 5th day of the month Ramadan through Karshi will arrive in Kerki. By order of His Holiness the Emir to provide during the journey to Captain Popov help, Nasriddin the woman has been assigned to him. All the keks in the territory of the Bukhara Khanate must provide all-round assistance to Captain Popov. (On the 29th day of the month Shaban 1316 (December 30, 1898), Bukhara Kushbegi, Zhon Mirzaby Divanbegi)”

This document was written in the office of the Kushbegi in Persian and was written in Arabic script, and was also approved by the seal of the Kushbegi. The document was delivered to the Political Agency through an official assigned to scientists or an expedition that visited the territory of the emirate for research purposes. He was sent as an attachment to the letter Kushbegi addressed to the political agent. Through this exchange of documents, representatives of the Political Agency received information about the attitude of the government of the emirate to the implementation of an expedition, permission to conduct it, and also about the official assigned to it. Thus, scientific societies and local officials received information about the response letter of the Kushbegi and its application.

During its subsequent activities, the Political Agency provided its document in the form of a permit addressed to an official of the emirate assigned to members of the expedition. To start the expedition, the permit (open sheet) issued by the government of the emirate and the certificates provided by the agency were delivered to members of the expedition through an emirate official. Thus, according to the analysis of archival documents, the practical significance of the agency’s permits was not

1 CSA RU. Form I-126, op.2, d.850, sh.10.
2 CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.240.
3 CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.52, sh.62-.94.
4 CSA RU. Form I-3, op.2, d.96, sh.421.
higher than an open letter of instruction given out by the emirate's kushbegi and providing permission to conduct activities in its governing region, as well as giving the opportunity to receive appropriate assistance on this issue from the beks of this region. Because the certificate provided by the Political Agency consisted of written notes about the attitude of the government of the emirate to their studies and about who the official assigned to persons visiting the territory of the emirate is. The certificate was intended for passage through the Russian settlement and for representatives of institutions in the territory of the emirate and was used only as a reference. Usually the document in the agency was not issued in the form of a certificate, but in the form of a certificate.

One of the agency's certificates was provided by B.A. Fedchenko, said: "This certificate under No. 4198 was provided by the Russian Imperial Political Agency in Bukhara to Fedchenko Boris Alexeevich, the chief botanist of the Imperial St. Petersburg Botanical Gardens, to carry out the task assigned to him on the territory of the Bukhara Emirate. (Signature-stamp)"\(^1\).

On this issue, in the correspondence that was conducted between the Kushbegi and the Russian political agency in May-June 1913, one can learn about the issuance by the government of the emirate of a permit (open sheet) for the activities of the scientist and that Yusufbek was attached to him to conduct this activity world of zabazi. After that, the Political Agency also provided its identity card to the official. Certificate №4199. It was granted to the Bukharan official Yusufbek Mirzabashi, who was appointed to help and accompany the chief botanist of the Imperial St. Petersburg Botanical Garden Fedchenko Boris Alekseevich to carry out the task entrusted to him. (Signature-stamp)\(^2\).

Usually documents of this kind were signed by a political agent or an agency manager and confirmed by the agency's seal. In the Political Agency, serial numbers were put in the certificates, after which they were given to the appropriate persons. This can be traced to the certificate No. 1785\(^3\), registered in the name of Yodgorbek Mirzabashi - a local official directly assigned to Ya.S. Edelstein and his companion D.I. Mushketov, who arrived in the territory of the emirate for conducting geological observations. Certificate №5691\(^4\), issued in the name of Khongeldibek Mirzabashi, assigned to help the artist PP. Fetisov, who in 1913 arrived to collect information about ancient monuments of art, architecture and ethnography.

Based on the letters of the kushbegi of the Bukhara Emirate sent to the name of the Political Agency, it can be concluded that the government of the emirate almost always assigned its people to scientists or expeditions exploring its territory. The majority of such responsible persons are officials who work in the office of the kushbegi, who work in positions of Mirzabash, jubilee, karavulbeg and mirahura.\(^5\)

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\(^1\)CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.374, sh.132.
\(^2\)CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.374, sh.134
\(^3\)CSA RU. Form I-3, op.2, d.96, sh.18.
\(^4\)CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.374, sh.171.
\(^5\)Mirzabashi is a person holding a position in the emirate's management system. Performed the duties of the manager of the affairs of the office. He was considered an official equal to the rank of sergeant-major in the Russian Empire. The dwellers are both a palace and military official. He was considered an official equal to the rank of second lieutenant in the Russian Empire. Karavulbegi - the chief of the guards and guards. He was a responsible person for peace and tranquility in the state. He was considered an official equal to the rank of lieutenant in the Russian Empire. Mirakhur - a person in this position, at first was responsible for delivering food (straw, hay, grain) to Emir horses. He was considered an official equal to the rank of captain in the Russian Empire. See: Khanykov
The question of fixing the expedition or scientists officials was reflected in a letter kushbegi emirate, sent to the name of a political agent. "You asked me for the appointment of an official to help you for a scientific trip to the regions of Darvaz, Roshan and Shugnan, for a member of the Imperial Geographic Society, and geologist Ivanov. I appointed Astana Mirzabashi. I inform you that I gave him an open letter to the officials of the emirate, which indicated the provision of all-round assistance and unhindered passage of him and the scientist in the specified territories. The 9th day of the month of Muharram, 1313 AH (May 28, 1897), the attitude to the letter No. 2067 - (it must be understood as a response letter.) "

In the process of studying the correspondence, it was found out that the government of the emirate at various times worked and participated in activities related to the work of scientists in the study of the territory of the emirate of Mirzabashi Khongeldibek, Kurbonbek, Yadgarbek and Jurabek, Astan, Yusufbek and Abdulhamid, Mirza Nasriddin Haji, Abdukadir and Saidbek zhivachi, the caravulbags Mirza Said, Umarkul, Khoja Jurabek and Muhammadkul, as well as the mirahurs Muhammadbek, Juma Mirza, Bobobek.

Proceeding from the above, it can be stated that the kushbegi, when choosing officials for these positions, adhered to the established, certain requirements, for example, most of the above officials were persons with military ranks and were in the service in the emirate management system. This circumstance, on the one hand, ensured the safety and success of the expeditions carried out in the emirate's backyard, on the other hand, when it became known that scientists in their studies were beyond the scope of the tasks and goals, it enabled the assigned officials to take any measures in this direction or urgently report this kushbegi emirate. It is worth noting that the person involved in the affairs of Mirzabashi's office was a very educated man. This person was engaged in gathering information about who the members of the expedition met and what they were talking about, what are their true goals and objectives. The main objective of the people belonging to these two groups was that issues of national importance were excluded from the process of communication between the local population and members of the expedition. To ensure this, they used various means to be permanent witnesses during conversations with representatives of the local population, using certain circumstances, making changes to the expedition route and not accompanying the researchers to regions that were not recommended for visiting.

As a result of a study of written sources of that time it was found out that in the Kushbegi office, 15 specially selected people were on duty to carry out activities to meet representatives of Russian scientific societies, accompany them and carry out the activities necessary for them. On the subject of the meeting of high-ranking

N. Description of the Bukhara Khanate. Saint Petersburg, type. The Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1843-P.185.

1 CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.26.
2 CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.374, sh.171; Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.55; Form I-3, op.2, d.96, sh.19; Form I-3, op.1, d.854, sh.40; Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.26; Form I-3, op.1, d.374, sh.134; Form I-3, op.1, d.374, sh.140; Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.34; Form I-3, op.1, d.113, sh.39; Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.170; Form I-3, op.2, d.96, sh.247; Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.73; Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.73; Form I-3, op.2, d.96, sh.282; Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.101; Form I-3, op.2, d.113, sh. 31; Form I-3, op.2, d.96, sh.425; Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.163.


personalities visiting the country, carried out selection among officials. Such an event was organized in the office of the Kushbegi, proceeding from the goals and scope of the scientist-researcher. Proceeding from the directions of the expedition, in letters addressed to the Kushbegi by the Political Agency, it was noted that the researchers assigned to A.P. Mikhailov and Ya.S. Edelstein Mirzabashi Kurbonbek and Honlegeldi began to carry out their tasks in the regions of Garm¹ и Karatog².

Summing up, it can be noted that a complex of researched letters shows that the government of the Bukhara Emirate not only fixed scientists for the scientists, but also gave appropriate instructions to the beks in the regions. Letters sent to kushbeg beks can be divided into two groups. The archival documents of the agency revealed the existence of letters related to these two groups. The first group of them includes letters for beks with instructions on expeditions with certain areas of research and their purposes, the second group of letters consists of instructions for assisting the expedition during the passage of certain directions of the territory of the emirate³. If the first group includes the letters almost all expeditions have been made at the emirate, the second group includes the letters on expeditions whose main aim was to study the Central Asian and neighboring countries with it.

In written appeals sent by the emirate's kushbegi to the name of the beks, it was revealed that there were indications containing instructions for rendering assistance to representatives of the Russian Empire planning a passage through the territory of the Bukhara emirate. After sending such instructions, he informed the Political Agency about this. This can be seen in the example of the next letter. "His Highness the Governor of the Russian Imperial Political Agency in Bukhara. We, according to your letter No. 3019 of May 17, 1913, sent a written order to all the kazis in Karshi, Chardjou, Kulyab, Balzhuvian, Darvoz, Karateghin, Gissar, Dehna, Baysun, Sherabad, Kalif, Kerky, Burdalik, Chirakchi, Guzar, Yakcabagh and Kitab, on providing comprehensive assistance to Lepou Roma Lambertovich during his stay in the territory of the emirate. " (The 13th day of the month of Shawwal, 1331 AH (August 31, 1913))⁴,⁵.

The practical significance of these instructions can be traced to the example of the activities of persons involved in the research of BA. Fedchenko, N.V. Bogoyavlevsky, A.A. Bobrinsky, L.A. Zimin. They are Khizh-Nazar and Mulla Nozim brothers living in the village of Shigil, not far from Garm, or the representative of the Varkut-Amanbek kishlak, as well as local government officials Eshmuhammad Mirzo, Muhammad and Yusuf Alishah.

Correspondence of representatives of the Political Agency and the Government of Bukhara on material support of scientific expeditions.

Another of the most important issues noted in the correspondence of the Political Agency is the issue of material support for the activities of the expedition by high-ranking officials of the government of the emirate. For

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¹ CSA RU. Form I-3, op.2, d.96, sh.22.
² CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.39, sh.55.
³ CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.8, sh.34.
⁴ CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.374, sh.174.
example, the Bukhara Emir supported materially the group of expeditions and scientific events of the Turkestan branch of the Imperial Geographical Society, as well as the State Administration of Property and Agriculture in the Turkestan Territory, which conducted research in the territory of the emirate. In the series of significant expeditions, which received material assistance from the Emir of Bukhara, one can also make expeditions to AP. Mikhailov (1897) and B.A. Fedchenko (1916). In order to support the activities of these scientists, the issue of allocating funds was mainly reflected in the correspondence of the emirate's kushbeg with the Political Agency. For example, the question of allocating the means of the expedition to A.P. Mikhailova, was previously decided in the regional institutions of the Russian Empire. This can be seen from a letter of April 25, 1897, sent by the Vice-President of the Imperial Geographical Society, P.P. Semyonov to him Baron A.B. Vrevsky1 in which the engineer of the Turkestan mountain district asks him to assist him in organizing the expedition.

Baron A. Vrevsky2 in his reply of May 20, 1897, sent to the vice-president of the Imperial Geographic Society, P.P. Semenov on this issue sets out the following: "Due to lack of funds in the Turkestan branch of the geographical society for the organization of the expedition, AP. Mikhailova, I turned to Emir of Bukhara. Mr. Emir for the organization of the expedition and during the work on the hiring of labor allocated funds of 1500 rubles. I think that, given the generosity of the Emir and taking into account the rendering of great assistance to the expeditions of the Imperial Geographical Society, sent to the territory of the Bukhara Emirate, you will find it worthy to receive honorary members of the society of Mr. Emir"3.

Expedition of the engineer of the Turkestan mountain district A.P. Mikhailova, in 1895, studied the content of gold particles in the sand in the territory of Balzhuvan and Darvaz. In 1897, the Bukhara Emir for the organization of a second expedition aimed at studying minerals on the territory of Shugnan and Roshan, allocated to the Turkestan branch of the Imperial Geographical Society through the State Bank of Bukhara region money of 1500 rubles4. On this issue in May-August 1897, extensive correspondence was conducted between the emirate's kushbags and the Russian political agency. In the Emir Abdul Ahadhan was elected an honorary member of the society5.

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1 CSARU. Form I-69, op.1, d.1, sh.20-21.
2 Vrevesky Alexander Borisovich - (1834-1910). In the years 1867-1875. rank 7 officer in the General Staff; in the years 1876-1884. chief of staff of the 7th military (army) corps; in the years 1884-1889. Chief of Staff of the Odessa Military District. In the years 1889-1898. commander of the Turkestan General-Governorship and the Turkestan Military District. In 1898 he was elected a member of the Military Council. In 1906 he finished his military activities
3 CSARU. Form I-69, op.1, d.1, sh.22.
4 CSARU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.29.
5 The Turkestan branch of the Imperial Geographical Society was established on the orders of the government on May 20, 1896. Its activity began on November 28, 1896 in the city of Tashkent. Honorary members of this society were different high-ranking people who made a great contribution to the study of the Turkestan region from a scientific point of view. The first political agent of the Russian Empire in the Bukhara emirate, N. V. Charykov, was also a member of the Imperial Geographical Society. Individuals who are members of the society had to pay a membership fee of 10,000 silver rubles each year. See: Lunin B.V. From the history of Russian Oriental studies and archeology in Turkestan (1895-1917). T.: Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR.
At the final stage of the expedition on October 27, 1897, A.P. Mikhailov, sent a letter to V.I. Ignatyev. He was informed that he had met with the Turkestan governor-general and asked the latter to deliver the precious stones found to Emir as a result of the research. But the Governor-General answered him that it would be better if he personally met Emir Bukhara and himself presented him with these stones.

The tradition of supporting the Bukhara emir of studies that are of great importance for the economic and social life of the emirate can also be traced in the work of B.A. Fedchenko - the chief botanist of the Botanical Garden named after Emperor Peter the Great, who studied flora in the whole of the Bukharan Emirate. This can be found from letter No. 382 of the State Administration of Property and Agriculture in the Turkestan Territory, sent on January 11, 1916 to the Russian political agency in Bukhara. It contains information about the request of B.A. Fedchenko allocated the government of the emirate in the prescribed manner funds in the amount of 8,000 rubles, to assist and conduct scientific research in the territory of the emirate.

Such an event was carried out on the instructions and on the basis of the permission of the Turkestan Governor-General. In order to enforce this instruction, the Agriculture Department sent a copy of B.A. Fedchenko's application to the Russian political agency for representation to the emir. Turning to the range of works planned for the scientist in 1916, we found the following information: the scientist studied all areas and counties of Turkestan in a periodic sequence on the basis of the approved plan for 7 years, that is, until 1915. And, choosing as an object of investigation the plant world of the emirate. Having finished his activities, he announced that his goal was to compile a "Consolidated description of plants" in the flora of territories belonging to the Turkestan tsarist government. The scientist noted that he organized his activities only on the lands where he was sent by the Department for Resettlement, that the territory of the Bukhara Emirate has not been studied: "I am sure that the existing flora of the Bukhara region in studying the flora of the Turkestan Territory is of great importance. Botanical observations in the Bukhara region have not only scientific but also practical significance." Continuing his thought, the researcher writes about the need to study the forest regions of the emirate. B.A Fedchenko in his application, noting that prior to these four times, albeit in the shortest possible time, conducted a study of the plant world in the emirate's bekstva, makes it clear that in the future this can serve to increase the amount of income from the lands and requests to allocate for expenditures Expedition 8000 rubles. But representatives of the tsarist government chose to solve this problem through discussions and negotiations of the Russian political agency in Bukhara with the emir himself. To accomplish this goal, the political agent in Bukhara, A. Belyaev, on March 3, 1916, sends a letter No. 1681 to the name of Bukhara's kushbegi Mirza Nasrullah. In order for B.A. Fedchenko's petition sent to the above-mentioned institutions and the allocation of funds in the amount of 8,000 rubles to assist the expedition, the Bukhara Emir did not remain dissatisfied, he noted that the Turkestan governor-general personally asked the emir about it.

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1. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.8 the reverse side of L.35.
2. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.135-136.
3. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.870, sh.1.
4. CSA RU. Form I-126, op.2, d.875, sh.3.
A reply letter expressing the attitude of the Bukhara emir on this issue was sent to the Kushbegi on March 21, 1916, in the Political Agency\(^1\). It noted that the emir, given the important practical significance of B.A. Fedchenko's research, gave an indication of allocating 8,000 rubles for the expedition. Kushbegi noted that it is necessary to notify the administration of the emirate of the allocation of funds on the basis of check No. 215503 by the Bukhara branch of the State Bank and on the receipt of these funds by the agency\(^2\).

The second direction of measures to encourage the Bukhara Emir of the activities of representatives of Russian scientific societies and the public was to assist in the publication of scientific works related to the history of the emirate.

In correspondence between the government of the Bukhara Emirate and the Political Agency of 1917, there is a notice of the government of the emirate to assist in the publication of the publication of the Imperial Geographical Society, connected with the history of Bukhara, i.e. finished work "Information on the history of the Sheibanids dynasty: Abdullakhan and Abdulmuminkhan". On this issue, the political agent told the Emir personally at a meeting on January 29\(^3\). The attitude of the emir to this measure is expressed in the response letter kushbegi Mirza Nasrullabiya of August 31, 1917, sent to the name of a political agent. It noted that the emir gave permission to allocate funds in the amount of 5000 rubles for the publication of the book "Information on the history of the Sheibanid dynasty: Abdullakhan and Abdulmuminkhan", as well as the results of the study of the expedition of medical places in Bukhara\(^4\). Such information clearly demonstrates the provision of material assistance by the government of the emirate for the development of scientific branches.

The last stage of the correspondence of the Russian Imperial Political Agency was reflected in a letter of thanks sent to the name of the kushbegi of the Bukhara Emirate on behalf of the Russian political agency.

In correspondence, the presence of S.A Lidsky's letters\(^5\), N.V. Veselovskogo\(^6\), T. Ivanova\(^7\), V.I. Lipskogo\(^8\), S.I. Korzhinskogo\(^9\), A.P. Mikhailova\(^1\), as well as letters of thanks from the leadership of the societies of which they were members. An example of this is the letter of the Russian political agency No. 3295 of August 22, 1897, sent to the name of the Janmirza-biy Divanbegi kushbags: "You, on the basis of my attitude in letter No. 2067, sent on the 9th day of the month of Muharram, 1315 (AH) informed that in order to be escorted to the

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1 CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.870, sh.5.
2 Funds allocated by the scholars of the Bukhara Emirate for the study of the territory, through a special check, were delivered to the Political Agency. At the end of the letter it was noted that it is necessary to deliver the kushbegi information on the acceptance by the political agency of these funds. In fulfilling this requirement, the Russian political agency in Bukhara did not always apply to the kushbegi with a new letter, but at the top of the middle part of the reply letter sent to the kushbegi, informed that in accordance with the established procedure, these funds were accepted on the basis of the State Bank's check.
3 CSA RU. Form I-3, op.2, d.579, sh.4.
4 CSA RU. Form I-3, op.2, d.579, sh.2.
5 CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.8, sh.190.
6 CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.90-91.
7 CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.93.
8 CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.80.
9 CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.101.
1 CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.94.
Shugnansky region by the Russian scientist Ivanov (T. Ivanov conducted botanical observations in May-August 1897), he was appointed a companion of Oston Mirzabashi. Oston Mirzabashi, who recently returned, gave me information that Mr. Ivanov expresses his gratitude to the fact that the above-named official in many cases facilitated the journey, thanks to his enterprising, agility and good knowledge of local conditions. I have considered this circumstance above to be brought to you personally. Dear Diwanbegi, for your friendship, I ask you to express to him (Astana Mirzabashi) my sincere gratitude for the fulfillment of the task entrusted to him. I wish you the health and mercy of His Holiness the Emir”.

Conclusion

Thus, it can be stated that the Russian Imperial Political Agency, established in Bukhara in 1885, had a huge influence on the Bukharian authorities as an official representation of the Russian Empire, whose main functions were to control the government of the Bukharian emirate and the situation on the Afghan border, to protect the interests of Russian trade and industry, as well as the implementation of judicial and administrative-legal activities against the Russians who lived in the territories of the Bukhara Emirate. As a result, the Emirate of Bukhara was included in the system of international cultural and trade and economic relations.

Based on the analysis of archival documents, the following conclusions can be drawn:

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the territory of the emirate was studied by scientific societies of the Russian Empire in two directions. First. In the northeastern regions of Bukhara and the western regions of the Pamirs, botanical, geobotanical, geological, geophysical and geological surveys were conducted in the regions of Gissar, Baysun, Karshi, Kitob, Yakkabag, Shakhrisabz, Karategin, Kalaya Khum, Karatakg, Kobodiyon, Darvoz, Balzhuvan, Shugnan and Roshan geodesic research;

The second. The territory of the central region of the Bukhara Emirate was studied mainly in archaeological, ethnographic, topographic and local history purposes.

Third. Despite the fact that during this period the Russian Scientific Society studied the territory of the emirate as part of colonial policy, approval and clearance of the emirate's government to carry out this research,

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1 CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.90.
the development of science officers, played a positive role, becoming a starting point for further development of the territory of the Emirate of Bukhara. Contribution to the formation of local archeology of the region by such researchers as B. Petrov, N.F. Sitnyakovskiy, N.I. Veselovsky, L.A. Zimin, I.A. Kastene, N.N. Shcherbin-Kramarenko, E.E. Pirlik, as well as merit in the study of material culture, economy of the population of the emirate and the spiritual heritage of such scientists as P.P. Fetisov, S.G. Rybakov, A.A. Bobrinsky, N.V. Bogoyavlevskiy, S.M. Dudin, N.F. Burdukov confirm the above.

Fourth. Scientists engaged in research on the territory of the Emirate wide range of geo, eco and biobogatstv of strategic importance, carried out his research in the interests of the empire, as a result of their activities were discovered new species of plants made discoveries in the field of botany, Geobotany, geology, geophysics and geodesy, maps of locations of such minerals as gold, oil, nephrite, and coal were drawn up, new methods of their extraction were improved.

Fifth. The activities of such companies and expeditions were interested not only the tsarist government, but the government of the Emirate, as the Emir of Bukhara financially supported data expedition and allowed them the freedom to operate in the entire emirate, and are assigned to them Bukharan officials.

The sixth. To conduct research on the territory of the emirate, both parties observed the established procedure, fixed in the instructions related to issues affected in the correspondence and their implementation.

Seventh. There were appeals of Russian scientists to the Bukhara emir and kushbegi with suggestions on how to improve the use of natural resources. And also with the growth of active economic ties with Russia, the development of industry and the emergence of the local bourgeoisie, the need for literate people is growing, there is a need to study secular sciences in the Bukhara emirate itself. Although the main type of school in Bukhara remained maktabs - primary religious schools. In 1894, the first Russian-native school appeared here. By the end of the XIX century. new school methods are being created, and the first Russian settlements began to emerge here through Bukhara railway (1887).

Thus, it can be stated that by covering the history of the studies of the Bukhara Emirate by representatives of the scientific community, diplomatic correspondence conducted by the Russian Imperial Political Agency is a valuable source and requires further close attention on the part of scientists from various scientific fields.

References
3. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.29-31.
4. CSA RU. Form I-126, op.2, d.7392, sh.1-6.
5. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.269, sh.20-21.
7. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.374, sh.67.
8. In the process of analyzing archival documents of the Political Agency, in addition to this type of appeals, letters of heads of organizations sent directly to the political agency were preserved.
9. This means letter No. 75 of June 7, 1912, sent to the name of political agent A. Somov, the head of the society. See: CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d. 74, sh.10.
10. CSA RU. Form I-126, op.2, d.850, sh.10.
11. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.240.
12. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.52, sh.62-94.
13. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.2, d.96, sh.421.
14. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.374, sh.132.
15. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.374, sh.134.
16. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.2, d.96, sh.18.
17. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.374, sh.171.
18. Mirzabashi is a person holding a position in the emirate's management system. Performed the duties of the manager of the affairs of the office. He was considered an official equal to the rank of sergeant-major in the Russian Empire. The dwellers are both a palace and military official. He was considered an official equal to the rank of second lieutenant in the Russian Empire. Karavulbegi - the chief of the guards and guards. He was a responsible person for peace and tranquility in the state. He was considered an official equal to the rank of lieutenant in the Russian Empire. Mirakhur - a person in this position, at first was responsible for delivering food (straw, hay, grain) to Emir horses. He was considered an official equal to the rank of captain in the Russian Empire. See: Khanykov N. Description of the Bukhara Khanate. Saint Petersburg, type. The Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1843-P.185.
19. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.26.
20. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.374, sh.171; Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.55; Form I-3, op.2, d.96, sh.19; Form I-3, op.1, d.524, sh.40; Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.26; Form I-3, op.1, d.374, sh.134; Form I-3, op.1, d.374, sh.140; Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.34; Form I-3, op.1, d.113, sh.39; Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.170; Form I-3, op.2, d.96, sh.247; Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.73; Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.73; Form I-3, op.2, d.96, sh.282; Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.101; Form I-3, op.2, d.113, sh.31; Form I-3, op.2, d.96, sh.425; Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.163.
22. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.2, d.96, sh.22.
23. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.39, sh.55.
24. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.8, sh.34.
25. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.374, sh.174.
26. CSA RU. Form I-69, op.1, d.1, sh.20-21.
27. Vrevskiy Alexander Borisovich - (1834-1910). In the years 1867-1875. rank 7 officer in the General Staff; in the years 1876-1884. chief of staff of the 7th military (army) corps; in the years 1884-1889. Chief of Staff of the Odessa Military District. In the years 1889-1898. commander of the Turkestan General-Governorship and the Turkestan Military District. In 1898 he was elected a member of the Military Council. In 1906 he finished his military activities.
28. CSA RU. Form I-69, op.1, d.1, sh.22.
29. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.29.
30. The Turkestan branch of the Imperial Geographical Society was established on the orders of the government on May 20, 1896. Its activity began on November 28, 1896 in the city of Tashkent. Honorary members of this society were different high-ranking people who made a great contribution to the study of the Turkestan region from a scientific point of view. The first political agent of the Russian Empire in the Bukhara emirate, N. V. Charykov, was also a member of the Imperial Geographical Society. Individuals who are members of the society had to pay a membership fee of 10,000 silver rubles each year. See: Lunin

31. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.135-136.
32. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.870, sh.1.
33. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.870, sh.2.
34. CSA RU. Form I-126, op.2, d.875, sh.3.
35. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.870, sh.5.
36. Funds allocated by the scholars of the Bukhara Emirate for the study of the territory, through a special check, were delivered to the Political Agency. At the end of the letter it was noted that it is necessary to deliver the kushbegi information on the acceptance by the political agency of these funds. In fulfilling this requirement, the Russian political agency in Bukhara did not always apply to the kushbegi with a new letter, but at the top of the middle part of the reply letter sent to the kushbegi, informed that in accordance with the established procedure, these funds were accepted on the basis of the State Bank’s check.

37. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.2, d.579, sh.4.
38. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.2, d.579, sh.2.
39. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.8, sh.190.
40. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.90-91.
41. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.93.
42. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.80.
43. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.101.
44. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.94.
45. CSA RU. Form I-3, op.1, d.9, sh.90.