



The Importance of Archive Documents Studying Khorezm History

Yuldash Khandurdievich Yuldashev, Urgench State University, researcher

Mobile: +998977221121

Email: yuldash@gmail.com

Abstract. This article discusses the role and significance of archives and archival documents in the study of the history of our Khorezm region and humanity in general. The history of the formation and development of the archiving in the country is also analyzed.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается о роли и значении архивов и архивных документов в изучении истории нашей страны и человечества в целом. Также анализируется история становления и развития архивного дела в нашей стране.

Key words: Archive work, archives, archival documents, official offices, pieces of leather.

Ключевые слова: Архивные работы, архивы, архивные документы, служебные кабинеты, кожаные изделия.

During the years of independence, the country has improved the field of archival work, radically updated the legal framework and introduced modern information technologies in the activities of archives. Not only has the administrative status and powers of the archives been increased, but their network has been significantly expanded.

The emergence of archives in Uzbekistan is associated with a three-thousand-year history of statehood. In the context of public administration reform, the collection

and storage of documents has developed in traditional palaces, religious and personal archives, as well as in devons, libraries and madrassas. The archival documents preserved by the rulers to this day consist mainly of records of awards, tax receipts, correspondence of economic content, and, in rare cases, copies of documents.

Experts, taking into account the first archival practice in Uzbekistan, the process of organization and reform of the archive system, recommended periodization by highlighting the following stages in the history of archival work [1]:

The first stage covers the period from the 4th century BC to the end of the 16th century AD, when archives appeared as part of statehood and culture and began to take shape with the advent of writing. This period is characterized by the formation of the first palace archives (which are valued as a collection of documentary materials).

The second stage covers the period from the end of the 16th century to the beginning of the 20th century. During this period, in the Central Asian khanates, along with the palace treasury and libraries, official offices were established. In addition to the unique new methods of office work introduced in the Central Asian region of the Russian Empire during this period, a system of scattered departmental archives was established within the empire and local institutions for the storage of official documents.

The third phase covers the years 1919-1990. During this period, measures were taken to centralize archival work, and a system of separate archival institutions was formed in the country.

The fourth phase began in 1992 and continues to this day. Despite the socio-economic difficulties of the transition period, this is a period of improvement of the national archives.

The oldest archive document storage was found in Khorezm. It is known that at the end of the IV century BC, when Khorezm became part of the Achaemenid state, the Aramaic language and script began to be used here as the official state language. After the fall of the Achaemenid Empire, the Khorezmian script appeared on the basis of the Aramaic script in the late 4th and early 3rd centuries BC.

The largest group of Khorezmian inscriptions is known as the Soil Archive. The archive contained 8 pieces of leather-bound documents. In addition, a number of documents on the leather surface were stored in jars in the form of packages. Documents on pieces of leather are conventionally marked with the letter K as K-1,... K-8. From the documents on the pieces of leather, K-1 was understood as a list of products handed over to the state warehouse by some individuals [2].

S.P. Tolstov conducted scientific research in Khorezm from 1937. His work on the study of the history of Khorezm is carried out in three stages. In the first stage he worked with archival documents. In 1937 he conducted research on the history and development of ancient Khorezm and wrote a monograph "Ancient Khorezm".

One of the oldest large written monuments of ancient Khorezm was discovered in 1948-49 by an archeological and ethnographic expedition led by S.P. Tolstov. Palace archival documents were found in four buildings in the south-eastern part of the royal palace in Tuprakkala (Republic of Karakalpakstan). According to investigators, these documents are located on the 2nd floor of the archive in the building.

A total of 140 documents were found in the citadel, 122 of which were written on black leather and 18 on blackboards. The rest were written in fragments, piece by piece, on the skin, and have survived to the present day, shining like glass as a result of being buried under the sand.

At the end of the ninth and eleventh centuries, Persian and Dari and Turkish began to be used instead of official Arabic in Central Asia during the reigns of the local Tahirids, Samanids, Khorezmshahs and Qarakhanids. In particular, in the Samanid state, the state language was Persian-Dari, in which the proceedings were conducted. Persian terms that had always existed before Islam also began to recover. Prior to the Mongol invasion, there were libraries under the palace of the Khorezm kings in Urgench.

Historian, academician Yahyo Gulyamov took an active part in scientific expeditions to study the historical monuments of Khorezm in 1933–1960. Many scientific works have been created on the basis of these studies. An example of this is the documents of the personal archive fund stored in the Central State Archive of the

Republic of Uzbekistan [3]. The work on the registration and scientific research of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan is also reflected in the documents of the Uzkomstaris Foundation of the archive [4]. Based on them, it is possible to form an idea of the attitude of the oasis monuments to the samples of national cultural heritage of the Soviet system in the studied period.

In general, the importance of archival documents in the study of the history of Khorezm is great. For example, one of the leading spheres of economic life of the Central Asian khanates was trade, which was inextricably linked with the developed handicrafts here. One of the most important parts of the trade infrastructure was the markets. In particular, it should be noted that the markets of their major cities specialize in the sale of certain types of agricultural and handicraft products. In particular, in the XIX century the Khiva market was divided into special markets - cotton market, sesame market, grain market, seed market, rice market, rye and tobacco markets.

In the Bukhara and Khiva khanates it was a one-shekel gold coin, later called "tillo". It is engraved during the Ashtarkhanid period, as evidenced by archival documents - "Abdumominkhan (1747-1748) a misqalli ashraf, Khorezm bir misqalli ashraf" - a common historical document [6].

The late Middle Ages of the Khiva khanate, especially the period of the Shaibani and Arab dynasties, are one of the least studied pages in the history of the statehood of Uzbekistan. In this regard, a set of documents on Iran's relations with Central Asia, preserved in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is of particular importance. The four letters preserved in the archives of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs are among the unique sources on the foreign relations of the Khiva khanate during the reign of the Shaybani / Arab dynasty.

It is known that the second half of the XIX century was a period of sharp and tragic turn in the fate of the peoples of Central Asia. In 1873, a protectorate of the Russian Empire was established over the Khiva Khanate, and the Imperial Administrative Council (Devon) was established to oversee the khanate and the khan's activities.

V.A. Colonel Adrian Georgievich Serebrennikov, a military engineer in the Russian Imperial Army, who collected documents on Perovsky's march to Khiva, wrote a book entitled "Turkestanskiy Kray. Sbornik materialov dlya istorii ego zavoevaniya" collection of documents. This small collection contains all the documents on the history of the march, and now the collection, which includes the materials collected for the publication of this set of documents, is stored in the MDA of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number I - 715 [7].

The National Archive Fund contains extensive information on the administrative and territorial location of the Khiva Khanate, public administration, agriculture, handicrafts, trade relations, lifestyle and culture of the people. These documents stored in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan consist of 1268 compilation volumes and amount to 20,000 pages. The oldest document in the collection, dated to 1664 AD, is the Tarkhan label given by Khiva khan Anush Muhammad Bahodirkhan to the citizen mullah Mahmud and his children. Correspondence of the Khiva khan with the British consul on various issues dates back to 1846. The letter covers issues of further strengthening friendly relations between the two countries, development of trade and cooperation in other areas.

In particular, manuscripts and archival documents on family and marriage relations in revealing the participation of women in social, political and economic life, their place and role in society in the Khiva khanate are kept in the Central State Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Documents of Khiva office (I-125 fund, list 1) are important.

In the second half of the XIX century - early XX century, women living in the Khiva khanate took an active part in the socio-political and cultural life of the country. During this period, issues such as the daily life of women in the oasis, family, marriage, upbringing, status and rights in society were recorded in local sources, archival documents, diaries, memoirs and reports of ambassadors, tourists, soldiers and prisoners of war. Nineteenth-century archival documents state that women were among the 30,000 Persian captives living in the Khiva khanate. In particular, the list of captives during the march to Merv in 1847 included Persian women (maids).

In conclusion, it should be noted that the role of archival documents in the study of the history of each country, nation, humanity is incomparable. It is precisely because of these sources that unread and unexplored pages of the past are opened. Facts, events and happenings, processes are studied and historical conclusions are drawn.

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