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THE INFLUENCE OF CORRESPONDENCE AND TREATIES BETWEEN THE KOKAND KHANATE AND TURKESTAN GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP ON MUTUAL SOCIO-POLITICAL LIFE

Abstract

Since the 60s and 70s of the 19th century were a difficult period for the Uzbek khanates, scientific research devoted to the study of this period has not lost its relevance even today. In this regard, the study and comprehensive analysis of relations between the Kokand Khanate and the Turkestan Governor-Generalship, especially the mutual socio-political influence of treaties and correspondence, is of great importance. Therefore, in this article, the official correspondence between the Kokand Khanate and the Turkestan Governor-Generalship in the second half of the 19th century, as well as the mutual influence of the concluded treaties on socio-political life, are analyzed on a scientific basis. In the course of the research, the content of diplomatic relations between the two political structures, in particular, official letters, agreements, and treaties exchanged between Khudoyorokhan (1866-1875) and the Governor-General of Turkestan Konstantin Petrovich von Kaufman (1867-1881) and his representatives, was studied from the point of view of source studies and historiography. As a result, the internal political situation of the Kokand Khanate, factors of external influence on the central and local governance system, as well as the dynamics of changes in relations between social strata, were highlighted.

Correspondence and treaties also revealed the diplomatic strategies pursued by the rulers of the Kokand Khanate (1709-1876) to maintain political balance against the background of the gradual implementation of colonial policy in the region by the Turkestan Governor-Generalship (1867-1917). The study thoroughly clarified that these official documents were not only a means of diplomatic communication, but also an important historical source that directly and indirectly influenced the socio-political life of the Kokand Khanate. As a result, it became possible to gain a deeper understanding of the relations between the Kokand Khanate and the Turkestan Governor-Generalship, especially to shed light on the details of the mutual influence of correspondence and treaties on the population and elites of the two regions.

Keywords: Lieutenant Colonel Dennet; General Dandavel; K.V. Struve; Permanent Representative; Bukhara-Kokand alliance; Sher Alibiy; Muzaffarshah; the Karategin issue.

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ҚОҚАН ХАНДЫҒЫ МЕН ТҮРКІСТАН ГЕНЕРАЛ-ГУБЕРНАТОРЛЫҒЫ АРАСЫНДАҒЫ ХАТ ЖАЗЫСУ МЕН ШАРТТАРДЫҢ ӨЗАРА ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-САЯСИ ӨМІРІНЕ ӘСЕРІ

Аңдатпа

XIX ғасырдың 60-70-жылдары өзбек хандықтары үшін күрделі кезең болғандықтан, осы кезеңді зерттеуге арналған ғылыми зерттеулер әлі де өзектілігін жоғалтқан жоқ. Осы тұрғыдан алғанда, Қоқан хандығы мен Түркістан генерал-губернаторлығы арасындағы қарым-қатынастарды, әсіресе келісімшарттар мен хат алмасулардың өзара әлеуметтік-саяси әсерін зерттеу және тұтастай талдау маңызды болып табылады. Сондықтан бұл мақалада XIX ғасырдың екінші жартысында Қоқан хандығы мен Түркістан генерал-губернаторлығы арасындағы ресми хат алмасулар мен жасалған келісімшарттардың қоғамдық-саяси өмірге тигізген өзара ықпалы ғылыми негізде талданған. Зерттеу барысында екі саяси құрылым арасындағы дипломатиялық байланыстар, атап айтқанда, Түркістан генерал-губернаторы Константин Петрович фон-Кауфман (1867-1881) мен оның өкілдері арасындағы ресми хаттар, келісімдер мен шарттардың мазмұны деректану және тарихнамалық тұрғыдан зерттелді. Нәтижесінде, Қоқан хандығының ішкі саяси жағдайы, орталық және жергілікті басқару жүйесіне сыртқы әсер ету факторлары, сондай-ақ әлеуметтік жіктер арасындағы қарым-қатынастардың өзгеру динамикасы ашылды.

Сондай-ақ, Түркістан генерал-губернаторлығы (1867-1917) тарапынан аймақтағы отарлау саясатын кезең-кезеңімен жүзеге асыру аясында Қоқан хандығының (1709-1876) билеушілері тарапынан саяси тепе-теңдікті сақтау үшін жүргізілген дипломатиялық стратегиялары ашып көрсетілді. Зерттеуде бұл ресми құжаттар дипломатиялық қарым-қатынас құралы болып қана қоймай, Қоқан хандығының әлеуметтік-саяси өміріне тікелей және жанама әсер ететін маңызды тарихи дереккөз екендігі жан-жақты анықталды. Нәтижесінде, Қоқан хандығы мен Түркістан генерал-губернаторлығы арасындағы қарым-қатынастарды тереңірек түсінуге, әсіресе хат алмасу мен келісімшарттардың екі аймақтың тұрғындары мен элитасына өзара әсерінің егжей-тегжейлерін көрсетуге мүмкіндік туды.

Түйін сөздер: Подполковник Деннет; генерал Дандавель; К.В.Струве; Бұхара-Қоқан одағы; Шер Алиби; Мұзаффаршах; Қаратегін мәселесі.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ПЕРЕПИСКИ И ДОГОВОРОВ МЕЖДУ КОКАНДСКИМ ХАНСТВОМ И ТУРКЕСТАНСКИМ ГЕНЕРАЛ-ГУБЕРНАТОРСТВОМ НА ВЗАИМНУЮ ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКУЮ ЖИЗНЬ

Аннотация

Поскольку 60-70-е годы XIX века были сложным периодом для узбекских ханств, научные исследования, посвященные изучению этого периода, не потеряли своей актуальности и сегодня. В связи с этим важно изучить и всесторонне проанализировать отношения между Кокандским ханством и Туркестанским генерал-губернаторством, особенно социально-политическое взаимодействие договоров и переписки. Поэтому в данной статье на научной основе анализируется официальная переписка между Кокандским ханством и Туркестанским генерал-губернаторством во второй половине XIX века, а также взаимное влияние заключенных договоров на общественно-политическую жизнь. В ходе исследования с точки зрения источниковедения и историографии были изучены дипломатические отношения между двумя политическими структурами, в частности, содержание официальных писем, соглашений и договоров, обменивавшихся между Художаном (1866-1875) и Туркестанским генерал-губернатором Константином Петровичем фон-Кауфманом (1867-1881) и его представителями. В результате была

освещена внутренняя политическая ситуация Кокандского ханства, факторы внешнего влияния на систему центрального и местного управления, а также динамика изменений в отношениях между социальными слоями.

Также были раскрыты дипломатические стратегии, проводимые правителями Кокандского ханства (1709-1876) для поддержания политического баланса на фоне поэтапного осуществления Туркестанским генерал-губернаторством (1867-1917) колониальной политики в регионе. В исследовании подробно уточнено, что эти официальные документы являются важным историческим источником, который не только служит средством дипломатического общения, но и оказывает прямое и косвенное влияние на общественно-политическую жизнь Кокандского ханства. В результате появилась возможность глубже понять отношения между Кокандским ханством и Туркестанским генерал-губернаторством, особенно осветить детали взаимного влияния переписки и договоров на население и элиту двух регионов.

Ключевые слова: Подполковник Деннет; генерал Дандавел; К.В.Струве; Бухаро-Кокандский союз; Шер Алибий; Музаффаршах; Каратегинский вопрос.

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HOKAND HANLIĞI İLE TÜRKİSTAN GENEL-GUBERNATORLUĞU ARASINDAKİ YAZIŞMA VE ANLAŞMALARIN KARŞILIKLI SOSYAL-SİYASÎ HAYATA ETKİSİ

Özet

XIX. yüzyılın 60-70'li yılları, Özbek hanlıkları için zorlu bir dönem olduğundan, bu dönemi araştırmaya yönelik bilimsel çalışmalar hâlâ güncelliğini korumaktadır. Bu bağlamda, Hokand Hanlığı ile Türkistan Genel-Gubernatorluğu arasındaki ilişkileri, özellikle anlaşmalar ve yazışmaların karşılıklı sosyal-siyasî etkilerini incelemek ve bütüncül bir analiz yapmak önemlidir.

Bu nedenle, makalede XIX. yüzyılın ikinci yarısında Hokand Hanlığı ile Türkistan Genel-Gubernatorluğu arasındaki resmî yazışmalar ve yapılan anlaşmaların toplum ve siyasî hayata olan karşılıklı etkileri bilimsel temelde analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma sürecinde, iki siyasal yapı arasındaki diplomatik ilişkiler; özellikle Türkistan Genel-Gubernatoru Konstantin Petrovich fon-Kaufman (1867-1881) ve temsilcileri arasındaki resmî yazışmalar, anlaşmalar ve şartların içeriği kaynak bilimi ve tarih bilimi perspektifinden incelenmiştir.

Bunlarla birlikte makalede, Hokand Hanlığı'nın iç siyasî durumu, merkezi ve yerel yönetim sistemine dış etkiler ve toplumsal gruplar arasındaki ilişkilerin değişim dinamiği ortaya konmuştur.

Ayrıca, Türkistan Genel-Gubernatorluğu (1867-1917) tarafından bölgedeki sömürgeleştirme politikasının aşamalı olarak uygulanması sürecinde, Hokand Hanlığı'nın (1709-1876) yöneticilerinin siyasî dengeyi korumak için yürüttüğü diplomatik stratejiler de açığa çıkarılmıştır. Araştırmada, bu resmî belgelerin yalnızca diplomatik iletişim aracı olmadığı, aynı zamanda Hokand Hanlığı'nın sosyal-siyasî yaşamına doğrudan ve dolaylı etkisi olan önemli tarihî kaynaklar olduğu kapsamlı bir şekilde belirlenmiştir.

Sonuç olarak, Hokand Hanlığı ile Türkistan Genel-Gubernatorluğu arasındaki ilişkileri daha derinlemesine anlamak, özellikle yazışmalar ve anlaşmaların her iki bölgenin halkı ve elitleri üzerindeki karşılıklı etkilerini ayrıntılı olarak ortaya koymak mümkün olmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yüzbaşı Dеннет; General Dandavel; K.V. Struve; Buhara-Hokand Birliği; Şer Alibi; Muzaffarşah; Karategin Meselesi.

Introduction. It is known that relations between the Kokand Khanate (1709-1876) and the Turkestan Governor-Generalship (1867-1881) were active, and several correspondence were conducted through letters and ambassadors. However, diplomatic relations between them were short-lived, covering a nine-year period. Nevertheless, as a result of these relations, significant socio-political changes took place in the territory of the khanate and the governorate. Although the practical implementation of these relations in the territory of the khanate and the governorate, as well as the adoption of decisive decisions in contradictory and complex historical processes, depended on the Kokand Khan Khudoyar Khan (1866-1875) and the Governor-General of Turkestan K.P.Kaufman (1867-1881), the perception and influence of the population and the political elite in the socio-political life of the khanate and the governorate were different. From this point of view, the study of the influence of correspondence and agreements between the two countries on the socio-political life of the population and the elite gives rise to controversial information presented in the sources. This makes it possible to comprehensively see the socio-political life of the two regions from their own perspectives.

At the same time, these documents also illuminate the diplomatic actions of the Kokand rulers, aimed at adapting to the political situation, maintaining balance, and protecting the state's independence as much as possible. As a result, the political interests of the Turkestan Governor-Generalship in the region, the mechanisms of intervention in the affairs of Bukhara and Kokand, and the stages of colonial policy were clearly manifested.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the content of official correspondence and treaties concluded between the Kokand Khanate and the Turkestan Governor-Generalship, as well as to reveal their mutual influence on socio-political life and the relationship between the elite and population in the two regions. In the study, along with the use of source studies and historical analysis methods, archival documents, official agreements, and periodicals were used as primary sources.

Literature review. Although some literature does not cover the socio-political influence of relations between the khanate and the governorate in the two regions, information about correspondence and treaties is provided [1]. Furthermore, while the following studies are unilateral, focusing only on certain aspects of the Khanate's socio-cultural life, they do not illuminate the two sides against the backdrop of diplomatic relations [2]. In studies closer to the problem, although the political and administrative life of the khanate and the external relations of the governorate were studied, their mutual socio-political influence was practically ignored [3]. In the sources, he limited himself to providing information about contracts and correspondence [4]. However, unlike them, some sources provide more complete information [5]. From this it is clear that, although the relations between the khanate and the governorate have been studied in a certain sense, the socio-political influence of their correspondence and treaties has not been revealed. In this regard, in the results section of the article, the influence of the khanate and the governorate on the elite and population was highlighted in parallel, and it was established that the characteristics of interaction were equal in the first three years (1867-1870).

Research methodology. The research was conducted on the basis of local and foreign sources, archival materials, and scientific literature on the socio-political influence of the agreements and treaties between the Kokand Khanate and the Turkestan Governor-Generalship. In the research process, comparative, systematic, chronological, source-critical, analysis and synthesis, as well as inductive-deductive methods were used. This served to illuminate the research objectively, scientifically, and impartially.

Analysis and results. After Khudayar Khan's agreement with the governorship in 1868, several changes occurred in their mutual socio-political life. According to Avaz Muhammad Attar, "enmity and hostility were replaced by peace," that is, there was close friendship and peace. At the same time, it is noted that there were no battles that were the cause of murder and destruction [6]. It was after this treaty that Khudoyar Khan's positive position was expressed in his letter to the governor as follows: "The Khan, fully understanding the essence of the matter and expressing

confidence in K. P. Kuafman, asserted that he would accept all decisions certified by his seal as directly certified by the White Tsar [5, 2b]. However, although Khudoyar Khan's policy was creating a basis for military actions against the Russians, in practice, the offensive actions were not carried out due to the letters of the Kokand ambassador Mirza Hakim Parmanachi stating that it was not yet the time for an offensive [7]. In another source, similar information is recorded as follows: "After the capture of Tashkent, Khudoyar Khan prepared for war, but refrained from it because he did not receive positive news from his local advisor and ambassador during the Samarkand campaign [7, 746]. But in reality, the khan was preparing for war against the Russians. Another proof of this is shown a little later, on May 8, when rumors about the khanate, congratulating the Russians on their victory over Bukhara, were presented against the backdrop of the usual exchange of old weapons for new ones [5, 2b].

Similarly, positive changes were made in the social life of the Khanate compared to the Russians. For example, the attitude of the people towards the Russians has noticeably improved, and the previous hostility and insults encountered by their merchants have been replaced not by the term "infidel," but by the address "it's unreadable." i.e., "friend" [5, 2b].

In turn, similar reforms were carried out in the socio-political life and elite of the governorate. For example, in the order of the commander of the troops of the Turkestan Okrug of April 9, 1868, it was requested that mutual obligations be concluded with Kokand and implemented in practice by the relevant persons [8]. Such a document was considered important not only in the governorship, but also in the Kokand Khanate. Because even in the absence of Governor K.P. Kaufman, Khudoyarkhan requested a document that would ensure the functioning of political neighborly relations so that the population of the khanate would not be alarmed [5, 2b]. As a result, it can be seen that Governor K.P. Kuafman, due to his planned trip to St. Petersburg on April 9, 1868, sent a letter to Khudoyarkhan stating that General Dandavel remained in his place as his temporary representative and that he was given instructions regarding close neighborliness with his neighbors [5, 2b]. Another aspect is that shortly after, the Petersburg trip was postponed due to the unrest in Bukhara, and while announcing that he was going there to establish peace, he emphasized his trust in the khan according to the terms of the treaty [9, 554]. He hoped that this would not lead to an alliance with Bukhara in the socio-political life of the khanate.

Indeed, the governorate's socio-political attitude towards the khanate at that time was in a position of disregard. For example, K.P. Kaufman, informing Khudayar Khan that rumors had reached him about the arming of Kokand and the formation of alliances against Russia, stated in advance that he did not believe these rumors and did not pay attention to them [5, 2b]. Nevertheless, the governor allowed Mirzo Hakim Parmonachi to return to Tashkent only after the Battle of Zirabuloq [5, 3a].

As a result, K.P. Kaufman, taking into account the cautious attitude of the Kokand Khan and his ambassador in this complex situation and the sending of a congratulatory letter, decided to send him as an ambassador to the emperor [5, 3b]. The Kokand ambassador was received by the emperor on November 2, 1868 [10, 163]. In turn, on July 31, 1869, the Kokand Khanate, through an ambassador, sent a letter of gratitude to the governorate for the Order of St. St. Stanislaus, awarded to Khudoyar Khan by the emperor. In addition, a proclamation was made about the awarding of the imperial order to the population of the Khanate [5, 3a]. This was one of the elements that formed the balance of equality and good neighborliness in the mutual socio-political life of the khanate and the governorate.

Some people, who regarded the Khanate not as an equal, but as subordinate to the Russians, revolted in the Khanate. However, Khudayar Khan managed to suppress this. For example, one can cite the uprising of the Kyrgyz in Sokh in 1867 under the leadership of Sultan Said Khan [11, 78]. According to another source, Sultan Sayyid Khan was executed by the khan in 1868 [12, 34].

In December 1869, complicated relations arose in the socio-political life of the khanate and the governorate due to multi-vector diplomatic relations in the region. That is, K.P.Kaufman took into account the original letter of Shera Alibi, cited as evidence by Khudoyarkhan, regarding the

preservation of Karategin by the khanate to Sher Alibi, and by Bukhara as an emirate territory. This was a good achievement for the khanate. However, the governorate chose not to prioritize Bukhara and Kokand in its policy, securing the surrender of Qorategin to Muzaffarshah, the former ruler, and the liberation of Sher Alibiy [5, 4a]. Thus, the governorship gained political warmth towards Emir Muzaffar, Khudoyorkhan, and Sher Alibi.

In 1870, changes in the socio-political life of the khanate and the governorate became more active. For example, although the Khanate's permanent ambassador was in Tashkent, the governor and Khudoyorokhan maintained direct contact [5, 4a]. Although in the first three years, no matter what was related to the khanate was done without the notice of the permanent ambassador Mirza Hakim.

In particular, Babek and Jurabek were brought to Tashkent, which was important in the socio-political life of the khanate and the governorate. Sources provide specific controversial information about this. The governor of Shahrisabz, Bobbek, and his deputy, Jo'rabek Dodxoh, fled from the Russians and arrived in Kokand. Khudayar Khan, on the advice of his viziers and his brother, Sultan Muradbek, agreed that if he surrendered them to the Russians, it would be a disgrace, and if he did not, it would be an excuse for the Russians to break the treaty agreement. However, Bobbek preferred it to be given by the khanate rather than by the emirate. As a result, Khudoyar Khan appointed envoys and arranged the travel expenses [6, 137].

However, later in other sources, Khudoyar Khan was condemned for surrendering to the Russians. For example, according to Is'hoqxon Ibrat, when Xudoyorxon met Bobek and Jo'arbek in Russian uniforms during his final days of travel, they said to the Khan: "Once, when we sought refuge with you, you grabbed us by the collar and gave us to Russia." [13, 30]. In other sources, Khudoyar Khan, in order to maintain future friendly relations with the Russians, decided to surrender the rules of hospitality, ignoring the dissatisfaction of his relatives and people [10, 164]. In contrast to these, although Avaz Muhammad Attar provides information, this information is unique in that the work was not written as a direct request or order, and he did not work in administrative or palace positions, but spent his days selling perfume. This uniqueness completes and supplements the problem with additional information, not contradictions. This means that the invitation from the khanate to go to Koshgar was not acceptable to Bobek and Jurabek, so as not to remain in the Kokand Khanate, but to avoid a reason that would lead to a breakdown in relations with the governorship. They were faced with two choices: traveling outside the khanate or staying in the governorate. As a result, hoping for the governorate's policy of forgiveness for others, he rejected Khudoyar Khan's Kashgar proposal and decided to go to the governorate [6,137]. In works written on the basis of archival data and official information, Khudoyarkhan's organization of the campaign in accordance with the decision of Bobek and Jorabeik may have been assessed as "forcible surrender by the khan to the Russians."

At the same time, in September 1870, state advisor K.V. Struv was sent to Kokand by the governorate [14, 4]. K.P. Kaufman was tasked with establishing a permanent representative in Kokand, identifying the reasons hindering Muzaffarshah's return to Karatau, obtaining a satisfactory response regarding the Kazakh-Kyrgyz attack on the Cossacks, and resolving disputes between merchants. In addition to the instructions, negotiations on border issues were also considered [5, 5]. This embassy was well received in the Khanate. According to Captain Terentyev, the Kokand Khan bestowed upon Mr. Stroeve the title of "to'qsabo" (field marshal) and bestowed upon him a luxurious military uniform adorned with precious stones and land revenues [4, 19].

We will analyze only the socio-political aspects of these tasks. In particular, it can be seen that the Qorategin issue lasted until 1870, and in 1868, it transitioned from a trade representative to a permanent representative [3, 30]. At the same time, a reconnaissance detachment led by Lieutenant Colonel Dennet, surveying the Zarafshan valley, was attacked by the Kokand Kyrgyz. Khudayar Khan gave a satisfactory answer in favor of the governorship [10, 164]. Politically and administratively, although the border issue was raised between the two parties, especially by the Khanate, it was not brought to a specific border point by the governorate [5, 5]. Therefore,

although in the autumn of 1870, as a result of K. V. Struve's diplomatic mission, the cities and territories of the Kokand Khanate were studied for the first time based on precise astronomical coordinates, and maps and scientific reports were prepared, these materials were not published in the press [15, 12].

Conclusions and proposals. Official correspondence and treaties concluded between the Kokand Khanate and the Turkestan Governor-Generalship in the second half of the 19th century formed the important political basis of bilateral relations. In the course of the study, these documents not only served as a means of diplomatic communication, but also had a significant influence on the internal socio-political life of the Kokand Khanate. In particular, through treaties and official letters, it was revealed that the Russian Empire, striving to strengthen its political position in the region, in some places did not pay attention to it. For example, one can speak of rumors about the Kokand-Bukhara alliance.

In turn, the rulers of Kokand tried to protect the interests of the state and maintain balance in the current political situation. In particular, this can be seen in the proposal to return Karategin to Muzaffar Shah and the issue of the Cossacks attacked in the Zarafshan. It can also be seen that the content of correspondence was important for the social strata of the Kokand Khanate and the governorate.

In general, the study of the influence of correspondence and treaties between the Kokand Khanate and the Turkestan Governor-Generalship on mutual socio-political life allows for a comprehensive study of their relations.

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