

**THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TUPROQQALA AND MUGH DOCUMENTS FOUND IN  
CENTRAL ASIA AS EARLY ARCHIVES**

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**Annotation:** This article provides information about the first archival documents discovered, which are of particular importance in the history of Central Asia, and their main content.

**Keywords:** Earthen fortress, document, leather, wood, Khorezmshahs, lists, Mughal, Central Asia, A.A. Freyman, paper.

**Аннотация:** В статье приводятся сведения о первых обнаруженных архивных документах, имеющих особое значение в истории Средней Азии, и их основном содержании.

**Ключевые слова:** Земляная крепость, документ, кожа, дерево, хорезмшахи, списки, Моголы, Средняя Азия, А. А. Фрейман, бумага.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada Markaziy Osiyo tarixida o'ziga xos ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan dastlabki topilgan arxiv hujjatlati haqida, ularning asosiy mazmuni haqida ma'lumotlar berib o'tilgan.

**Tayanch so'zlar:** Tuproqqal'a, hujjat, teri, yog'och, Xorazmshohlar, ro'yxatlar, Mug', O'rta Osiyo, A.A.Freyman, qog'oz.

In the early 2nd–3rd centuries AD, during the study of the residence of the Khorezm kings in Tuproqqala, the material sources collected, especially in the examples of sculpture, clearly show the influence of the culture of the Kushan kingdom. Writing in Khorezm continued in its own direction, and the ancient Khorezm script was formed on the basis of the Aramaic alphabet. During the study of the palace complex that served as the royal residence in the Tuproqqala fortress, the capital of the ancient Khorezm state, the archive of the Khorezm kings dating back to the 3rd century was discovered. In the royal archive in the Tuproqqala palace, in 1947–1949, members of the Khorezm archaeological and ethnographic expedition led by S.P. Tolstov found 140 documents of the ancient Khorezm people written on leather and wood. Of these, 122 were written on leather, most of which had decayed. 18 of the documents written on leather and 8 on tablets are well preserved. The main part of these documents concerns administrative and economic issues and is written in the Aramaic type of alphabet. The language of the documents resembles the unique Iranian (Persian) language of Khorezm in the 13th-14th centuries, which was examined by A.A. Freyman and other linguists. The date of some documents is also indicated. They are written on leather and are dated to an unknown period - 207, 231 and 232. The cultural layer in which the documents were found belongs to the Kushan-Afrygian period of Khorezm history, that is, to the 3rd-4th centuries.

Khorezm documents were found in 4 rooms of the lower floor on the southeast side of the central massif located in the royal palace of Tuproqqala. These rooms are conditionally numbered 89(232), 90(231), 93(239), 91(YUR). These documents date back to the time of the Afro-Khorezmshahs and were written on leather and wood - planks and sticks. Their total number is 140, of which 122 are written on leather, and the rest are written on wooden planks and sticks.

The inscriptions are written in the early Khorezm cursive style, which was formed on the basis of the Aramaic script with the tush (qarasiyah). In the process of analyzing these archival documents, the documents written on wood can be divided into three groups. The first group includes lists of free and slave men (VDn) who were part of large families. These documents are kept under the name "house register". There are 5 such complete lists, conditionally I-V-documents, and these are the only documents among the Tuproqqala documents that have been preserved in their entirety. In addition, 10 fragments of house lists were also found and constitute conditionally VI-XV-documents.

The second group includes economic documents written on wood. This group consists of 4 pieces (XI-XIX documents) of broken pieces of wood. These documents consist of lists of receipts and disbursements of wheels (XVI, XVII documents), livestock (XVIII documents) and other items.

The third group includes 7 documents on sticks, which consist of thin checks. The documents are marked with the numbers P-1, P-7. The symbol "P" is taken from the first letter of the Russian word "palochka".

The first group of documents, the "house register," was first read by S.P. Tolstov, who published photocopies of documents I and II and transliterations of the texts. Later, B.V. He clarified the reading of several names of Hein.

Many unique monuments written in the Sogdian script have reached us from the beginning of our era to the 10th-11th centuries. Among them are numerous numismatic materials (coin inscriptions), texts inscribed on metal, ceramic, wood, leather, paper and other objects, personal letters, fragments of religious, moral-philosophical texts, economic, legal and diplomatic documents. A large group of such monuments are the Sogdian documents found in 1932-1933 in the ruins of an ancient castle on the top of Mount Mug near the city of Panjikent in Tajikistan. Despite the passage of 87 years, these documents have not lost their linguistic, textual and historical significance. In addition, the discovery of this source, later called the "Documents of the Mughal Archive", shed some light on the political, socio-economic and ethnocultural processes that took place in the Central Asian region at the end of the 7th century - the first quarter of the 8th century.

Document number 1.I in the Mughal archive reflects the political events of the period of the Arab conquest of Central Asia, that is, 720-722. The participants in the events are revealed to us through the documents. What position they had and to what extent they influenced political processes is important from a historical point of view. As for the description of document 1.I, this document was found, among numerous documents of the Mughal archive, in the spring of 1932 by a shepherd named Jo'raali Mahmatali, who lived in the village of Haydarabad, Zakhmatobod district, Republic of Tajikistan. The documents, written in unfamiliar letters on silk paper placed in a basket, passed from hand to hand for several months. Finally, through the efforts of Abdulhamid Puloti, who at that time was the secretary of the Zakhmatov district Communist Party committee, the documents were brought to Dushanbe. After it was determined that they were written in the ancient Sogdian language, photocopies were sent to Leningrad (St. Petersburg) professor A.A. Freiman for study. This document, written on thin whitish-gray paper made from a mixture of silk fibers, is well preserved. Its size is 28.9x28.2, almost rectangular in shape. All 23 of its lines are completely preserved.

In 1934, A.A. Freiman wrote a detailed paleographic classification of the documents found. The information was published in a special collection “Mug togi Sogdian Documents” dedicated to the finds of Mug togi. Librarianship was highly developed and in terms of quality was far superior to that of other European or world countries of that time. For example, the most famous libraries of Europe in the 12th century, which can be counted on the fingers, contained from 150 to 200 volumes to 500 copies of books, while the cities of Bukhara, Samarkand, Merv, Nishapur, Ghazna, Urgench stored thousands of copies of books. For example, the “Khizant-ul-Ilm” library in Baghdad alone stored hundreds of copies of the Holy Quran and more than 10,400 of the rarest, original copies of the works of various thinkers. In each of the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Balkh, Hamadan, Ghazni, Urgench, and others, dozens of libraries, famous for their diversity, were open day and night.

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