

**AMBASSADORS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF TURKESTAN WHO
VISITED THE EMIRATE OF BUKHARA**

Asia International University,
Faculty of Social Sciences and Technology,
Department of Foreign Languages and Social Sciences,
Lecturer: **Klichev Oybek Abdurasulovich**
klichev_oybek@mail.ru

Keywords: ambassador, emperor, emir, diplomatic part, trade, awards, translator, koshbegi, mission, gifts.

Abstract: This article covers the issues of the history of embassy relations sent to the territory of the emir to fulfill various purposes on behalf of the Turkestan Governor-General. In it, the historical process is analyzed on the basis of chronological order. An important point is that the purpose of the embassies and the reasons for their departure were studied by referring to the primary sources.

Introduction

The National Archives of Uzbekistan preserves interdepartmental documents on the members of the mission that traveled to the emirate on behalf of the imperial government, which belong to the period under study. As a result of the analysis of the materials on the embassy mission, it became clear that between 1867 and 1917, imperial representatives were sent to the territory of the emirate for several purposes. Among them, ambassadors sent on the instructions of the Governor-General of Turkestan or in response to representatives of the emirate are of particular importance. In connection with the return of the embassy of Sayyid Mir Abdulfattah, sent to St. Petersburg in 1869-1870 on behalf of Amir Muzaffar, an embassy mission headed by Colonel S.I. Nosovich and consisting of five officers and officials and a convoy of fifty people was sent to Bukhara in May 1870 by the Governor-General of Turkestan[1].

Research results and analysis:

In the interdepartmental correspondence, there are notes that the mission was accompanied by the emir's representative Nasir Mirakhor. Based on the information of L.F. Kostenko, who was part of this mission, it can be seen that this embassy also aimed to convey the friendly attitude of the Governor-General of Turkestan towards the Emir of Bukhara, and to establish political and economic relations with the emirate[2].

In order to study the trade and economic relations between the Emirate of Bukhara and the Russian Empire and to expand existing opportunities, in April 1872, together with the Emirate's ambassador Nizomiddin Mirokhor, representatives of the empire led by N.S. Petrovsky were sent to receive the Emir [3]. In order to accompany the Emirate's ambassadors who visited St. Petersburg in 1873-1874 under the leadership of Abdulkadirbek from Tashkent to Bukhara, and to convey the friendly attitude of the Acting Governor-General of Turkestan, G.A. Kolpakovsky, to Emir Muzaffar[4]. Analysis shows that the governor-general's administration organized a response embassy for the ambassadors sent to Tashkent and St. Petersburg on behalf of the emirate. Because the emperor also granted the governor-general the authority to enter into diplomatic relations with the regional administrators.

In April 1870, the Turkestan Governor-General sent state adviser K.V. Struve, in April 1875, the official performing special assignments of the diplomatic section A.A. Weinberg, in February 1876, titular adviser Wilkins, college secretary Nikolaev, and college assessor M.A. Chanishev. Interdepartmental documents on the sending of these officials are stored in the National Archives of Uzbekistan[5].

In connection with the end of the military campaign by the Russian Empire against the Kokand Khanate, Rahmatullo Mirokhor visited Tashkent on behalf of the emirate in March 1876. In response, there is information that Shetin, who was responsible for carrying out special assignments at the Governor-General's court, was sent to the Amir[6].

In 1879, Amir Muzaffar was awarded the Order of Saint Stanislaus, 1st degree, decorated with precious stones, for his assistance in establishing trade relations in the cities of Moscow, Orenburg, and Troitsk, and for his assistance and practical assistance in receiving representatives of the imperial embassy at a high level in the territory of the Emirate, and his assistant Muhammad-biy was awarded a sword with a golden handle[7]. The task of delivering the awards to the Emirate administration was assigned to the Adjutant General of the Governor-General, Lieutenant Colonel Kolesnikov, and the Assessor of the Translator's College, Sh. Ibragimov.

As a result of the analysis of the files in the office of the Governor-General of Turkestan, it became known that Lieutenant General M.G. Chernyaev sent ambassadors to the Emirate twice in March and October 1882. It is important to note that the same person, Major General Prince Wittgenstein, was appointed to lead both embassies.

By studying the letters of the Governor-General presented by Prince Wittgenstein to the Emir of Bukhara, it became possible to clarify the reasons for sending the mission. It can be seen that the March 1882 embassy was sent by the Russian Emperor to present the Order of Saint Anna, 1st degree, to Amir Muzaffar, and the second embassy was sent in response to the mission of Rahmatullo Toksoba, who arrived in Tashkent with the intention of congratulating Lieutenant General M.G. Chernyaev on his appointment as Governor-General of Turkestan and conveying his goodwill to continue relations between the emirate and the empire as before.

In the first embassy, Major Richter and translator Usmonbek were assigned to accompany Prince Wittgenstein. In a letter from Governor-General M.G. Chernyaev to the Emir of Bukhara dated October 28, 1882, it is stated that the embassy included the official V.V. Krestovsky and the translator Baitokov, who carried out special assignments. The details of this mission are described in detail in the work of V.V. Krestovsky. It also contains the full composition of the mission members. [8].

In 1883, on the occasion of the accession of Alexander III to the imperial throne, the emirzoda Sayyid Mir Abdulahad visited the highest reception in St. Petersburg. There are records that among the gifts presented by the emirzoda to the emperor was a sum of twenty thousand Bukhara gold. This sum was sent to the emperor on behalf of the emir for the purpose of directing it to charitable works. One of the missions sent to the territory of the emirate by the governor-general of Turkestan in 1884 was tasked with presenting to the emir a letter from the governor-general stating that, on the instructions of the emperor, ten thousand of the twenty thousand gold pieces were to be directed to the repair and maintenance of the Ernazar Ambassador Madrasah, built under the patronage of Catherine II in the capital Bukhara[9]. This task is carried out by a mission consisting of Colonel Bulaceli, an official performing special assignments in the Turkestan Governor-General, a doctor, Meshkin, and a college secretary and translator, M.A. Chanishev. It turned out that the reports of representatives of two other missions that visited the Bukhara Emirate in 1884 to the Turkestan Governor-General are also stored in the National Archives of Uzbekistan. The report states that Colonel P.P. Matveev, who was at the reception of the Emir on July 1, 1884, was sent to the region by the newly appointed N.O. Rosenbach. In his report, the head of the mission, P.P. Matveev, notes that he arrived with seventeen letters intended for presentation to the Emirate administration.

They also set out issues that needed to be resolved between the Governor-General and the Emirate government, in particular, proposals related to the establishment of telegraph communication. Such a situation is rare among the missions sent to the Bukhara Emirate in the

second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Perhaps that is why the colonel's mission lasted from June 27 to August 9, 1884. Colonel P.P. Matveev noted in his report that the goals and objectives set for him were achieved[11].

N.V. Charikov, an official of the diplomatic department of the Governor-General of Turkestan, also attended the emir's highest reception in September 1884. The meeting was aimed at strengthening relations between the two states. It should not be forgotten that it was N.V. Charikov who was the first head of the Russian Emperor's political agency in Bukhara, which began its work in the capital of the emirate in January 1886. It would not be wrong to say that this visit also served as his first acquaintance with representatives of the emirate. In 1885-1886, Colonel I.T. Poslavsky was also sent to the territory of the emirate[12].

Among the information about the first trip of Emir Abdulahad to St. Petersburg, it was revealed that in April 1892, a mission was sent by the Governor-General to convey to the Emir the permission of the Russian Emperor for this visit. It was headed by Prince Gagarin, adjutant of the Governor-General of Turkestan.[13] Analysis of the Emir's letter addressed to Governor-General A.B. Vrevsky in April 1896 shows that the College Advisor Tsurikov and Staff Captain D.V. Belov visited Emir Abdulahad. The mission conveyed the news that the Emirate delegation had been allowed to participate in the coronation ceremonies of Emperor Nicholas II.

Conclusion.

It should be noted that the sending of embassy representatives to the territory of the emirate by the Russian Empire has been relatively decreasing since 1886. Analysis shows that until the mid-1880s, the Russian Empire obtained the necessary information about the Bukhara Emirate as a result of visits by embassy representatives. In the course of our research, it became clear that since 1886, the activities of the imperial representative in the emirate were established, and in the subsequent period this institution was designated as responsible for collecting and presenting the necessary information to the ruling circles. This led to a relative decrease in embassy visits. Despite this, during this period, the practice of exchanging ambassadors between the empire and the emirate on traditional and important events continued.

References:

1. National Archives of Uzbekistan (next –NA Uzbekistan), fund I-5, list 1, case 20, sheet 12.
2. Kostenko L.F. Russian mission to Puteshestvie and Bukhara in 1870. - St. Petersburg: Tipografiya A. Moriterovskogo, Izdanie Bortnevskago, 1871.-S.6.
3. Petrovsky N.F. Moya train to Bukhara (putevye nablyudeniya and zametki) // Vestnik Evropy. - T.2. - №3. - St. Petersburg: Typography M.M. Stasyulicha, 1873. - P.212.
4. NA Uzbekistan, fund I-5, list 1, case 229, sheet 2.
5. NA Uzbekistan, I-1-fond, list 34, case 290, page 11,
6. NA Uzbekistan, I-1-fond, list 34, case 321, page 4.
7. NA Uzbekistan, I-1-fond, list 34, case 442, page 22.
8. According to V.V. Krestovsky, the head of the mission was Major General Prince Wittgenstein, himself, Baitokov as an interpreter, doctor Ern, the Caucasian militia sergeant Arslonbek Karamirzaev, an officer, twenty-two Ural and Orenburg Cossacks, ten armed young men. See: Krestovsky V.V. В гостях у emir Bukharskogo. – St. Petersburg: Izdanie A.S. Suvorina, 1887. -S.2.
9. NA Uzbekistan, fund I-1, list 29, case 703, sheets 2-3.
10. NA Uzbekistan, fund I-1, list 34, case 626, sheets 16-18.
11. NA Uzbekistan, Fund I-1, list 34, case 627, sheets 38-58.

JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES AND INNOVATIONS

VOLUME 5, ISSUE 02
MONTHLY JOURNALS



ISSN NUMBER: 2751-4390

IMPACT FACTOR: 9,08

12. Poslavsky I.T. Bukhara (description of the city and the Khanstva) // Sbornik geograficheskikh, topograficheskikh i statisticheskikh materialov po Azii. - Vyp. XLVII. - St. Petersburg: Voennaya tipografiya (v zdanii Glavnogo shtaba), 1891. - C. 18.
13. NA Uzbekistan, fund I-1, list 34, case 858, page 5.