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Properties of the Citizens of the Emirate of Bukhara (End of the 19th and the Beginning of the 20th Century)

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ABSTRACT: Based on archival materials, this article deals with the issue of the transfer of property in foreign countries and the transfer of these properties to the heirs of people living in Bukhara Emirate who went abroad for some reason.

KEYWORDS: Takya, madrassa, waqf, Turkiye, hotel, Turkistan, position, heritage, qushbegi, Iran, Turbati-haydariya, Russian representative office.

Introduction. During the emirate of Bukhara, many bukharians went abroad, mainly to Eastern countries, for a number of reasons such as government repression and the consequence of persecution, in order to fulfill the hajj pilgrimage to the Muslim holy cities of Mecca and Medina, in the hope of trade, to get rid of poverty and deprivation. Not all those who came out for a trip to foreign countries and with other factors would return to the ancestral land of Bukhara.

Methods. They lived in any country by fate. In the other country, such individuals were married for the purpose of building a new life. Those who stayed in exile were joined by a number of those sent to study in Turkey and Arabia to acquire religious and secular knowledge. Also, wealthy citizens of the emirate of Bukhara, some rulers built structures and buildings, department stores at their own expense in the countries of the East. Thus there were takya, madrasa, housing, department store, Foundation House, hostel, land area valuables, money household utensils belonging to bukharians due to their years and centuries of living in any country.

While the bukharians abroad continued their lineage and family in their second homeland, where lived permanently, their children of the above estates were inherited by their people-relatives. However, some did not have close relatives abroad, in many cases they would bequeathed part of their inheritance to their loved ones in their native lands. Reflecting on the historical chronological border under study about the foreign property of bukharians, we are greatly helped in this regard by rare documents kept in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

From the information related to the construction of structures in Mecca and Medina by the citizens of the emirate of Bukhara in the late 19th - early 20th centuries, their assessment, managers, location, it is possible to become a wafer through the table below [2].

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№	Build by	Type	City and street	Cost	Administrator	Waqf property	Comments
1.	Emir Abdullahadkhan	Takya(hostel)	Mecca city, Bab-ul Majid street	20.000 gold soums	Mulla Safar Bukhari (Kulabi)	-	-
2.	Emir Abdullahadkhan	Takya(hostel)	Mecca city, Shamil street	15.000 gold soums	Mulla Safar Bukhari (Kulabi)	-	-
3.	Ostonaqul Qushbegi Hisari	Madrassah	Mekka city, Chorsu square	200.000 gold soums	Hoji Fayzulla Axmat Said Mahmud Abduqodir o'g'li	4 homes, 4 shops,	-
4.	Ostonaqul Qushbegi Hisoriy	Hostel, 3 shops	Mekka city, Misfal street	50.000 gold soums	-	-	-
5.	Orifxo'ja Afandi	4 homes	Madina city, Manokha street	60.000 gold soums	As-Auf Tawvfiq (Arab)	-	-
6.	Haydarbek	12 shops	Madina city, Manokha street	80.000 gold soums	Mulla Safar Bukhari (Kulabi)	-	-
7.	Xo'ja Omon Buxoriy	1 hotel and 1 waqf home	Mekka city, Bab-ul Majid street	80.000 gold soums	Khoja Omon	-	Khoja Omon Had administered his properties
8.	Qozi Kalon Qalandar Bahruddin Bukhari	Hotel	Mekka city, Misfal street	50.000 gold soums	Haji Muhiddin	-	-

In the table above only reflected on the property of Bukharians, their types, assessment, managers, owners of their buildings, located in different streets of Mecca and Medina.

There were many Bukharans in Istanbul, the capital of the Ottoman Empire, and they had a takya (guest house) built in Sultan Ahmet neighborhood in the 17th century. Takya was built by Uzbeks (from Bukhara) and was a three-story building. In fact, pilgrims and sheikhs who entered the leeches of Khoja Bahauddin Naqshbandi (1318-1389) came from the cities and villages of Turkestan region to live in this takya. Most of them later built houses, had families, succeeded in business and other fields, and spread throughout the country of Turkey.

Most of them later built houses, had families, succeeded in business and other fields, and spread throughout the country of Turkey. According to the archive information: “Nurali Hasanov, one of the famous scholars from Bukhara, returned from the Hajj to Mecca and Medina in 1905 and met Sultan Abdulhamid II of Turkey... There are opinions like “he donated two of his mines” [3]. According to the Turkish scholar Chigatay Kochar, 400 young people came to Mecca and Madina madrasas in Turkestan to acquire religious knowledge at the end of the 19th century, and 40 of them came to Turkey during and after the First World War. 26 people from Turkestan (mostly from Bukhara) participated in the struggle for independence of Turkey (1918-1923). Among them were heroes recognized by Turks such as Haji Yuldash and Zaki Boltali [4].

Forms of ownership of land in the Bukhara Emirate

There were 3 forms of ownership of land and water in the Bukhara Emirate:

- 1) state lands (called “amlok”);
- 2) land “mulk”(private property);
- 3) Waqf lands.

Those areas of state lands that were not irrigated and consisted of tugai and deserts were distributed among nomadic tribes. They paid the Kharaj state for the use of these lands. Such lands were not sold or exchanged. Another part of the state lands was donated to major officials, commanders for special services to the state in the form of “suyurghal”. The owner of the suyurghal had to pay a land tax to the state treasury and, by order of the top leadership, was obliged to go to military operations with his army.

Since the 16th century, the donation of land in the form of “tankho” was introduced. The recipient of such a gift had the right to own not land, but taxes from this land. By the first quarter of the 19th century, the number of tankho owners in the emirate fell from 12 thousand to 36 people. The smallest area of tankho was 3-5 hectares.

Another part of the state lands was leased to the dehkans. The largest amount of taxes to the treasury came from these lands.

Mulk (private property) was of two types. The first is the land of the owners. The ownership of these lands did not depend on public service. These lands mainly belonged to the Arabs, who had lived on the territory of the emirate for centuries. From such lands, the “ulpon” tax was paid in the amount of 1/10 of the part. Another type of mulk (“mulki hur” or “mulki hurri kholis”) he was connected with the civil service. This ownership of land arose as a result of the donation of land plots to individuals who showed courage in wars or when carrying out special orders of the ruler. Persons who received such lands were issued special certificates, and they were exempt from taxes.

The waqf lands are the plots allocated for mosques, cemeteries, khanaqas and madrassas. They arose from confiscated lands or at the expense of donated by large owners. The costs of mosques, madrassas and cemeteries, as well as scholarships for students and the salary of mudarris were covered by income from the Waqf lands. The Waqf was run by the mutawalli of the mosque.

The government of the Bukhara People’s Soviet Republic (1920-1924), which was established after the overthrow of the emirate in Bukhara on September 2, 1920, the amount and types of property owned by Bukhara citizens in Mecca and Medina from the second half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century. and those who compiled a list related to the price. It seems that the members of the Bukhara Economic Council (BEC) headed by Abdu qadir Muhiddinov have compiled such lists for properties owned by Bukharans in other countries. The purpose of compiling these lists was to return to Bukhara the properties of Bukharans in various countries, the owners of which were unknown, entrusted as waqf to religious institutions and organizations in 1922-1923.

Special letters were addressed to the embassies of the USSR operating in these countries. In particular, the chairman of the Bukhara Economic Council, Abdukadir Muhiddinov, and the Secretary of the Bukhara Economic Council, Nikolsky, represented the USSR in Bukhara. A. In a notice to Znamensky, it is reported that “ according to the information collected by the BXSР Department of vafq affairs, the collective valuation of waqf properties in the cities of Medina, Mecca and Constantinople (Istanbul) of Bukhara citizens is equal to 735,000 gold soums” [1]. Letters of appeal of this content were also sent to the Ministry of foreign affairs of the USSR, to the embassies of the USSR in Jeddah (Arabia), Ankara (Turkey).

On the eve of the first World War and in the years leading up to the events of the war, Bukharan citizens in Iran, Eastern Turkestan (China), India and other Eastern countries, in a number of cities of the Russian Empire; the Emir's money was also in banks of Russia, England, Switzerland, France, India. A number of studies have been published on the overseas real estate and monies of the last emirate of the emirate of Bukhara, Amir Abdulakhad Khan (reigned 1885-1910), Emir Olimkhan (reigned 1910-1920). Sayyid Mansur Olimi, one of the grandsons of Amir Olimkhan, in his book quotes: "the Sons of Amir Olimkhan have repeatedly appealed to London and Pakistan to return their rightful money, but this money, not returned, is still hanging in the air."

Since this issue is written a lot, we would like to give an oracle of primary funds to the legal aspects related to the transfer of foreign property of bukharians and property left over from them to heirs, who are not in the rank of ruler. If the documents of the foundation of the National Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan "administration of the Bukhara Qushbegi of Emir" (Fund I-126) are analyzed, the scientific issue in this regard will find a solution somewhat.

Rich information can be obtained from the letters that the Office of "political espionage of the emperor of Russia" under the Emir of Bukhara hired Qushbegi, who was considered the Prime Minister of the emir, and the head of the law enforcement office qazikalon, hundreds of notifications prepared by Emirati administrators, about the names, possessions, money, affairs related to their delivery to the heirs.

Analysis of historical documents shows that the servants of the embassies and missions of the Russian Empire in countries such as Iran, India, China quickly learned about Bukharan citizens who died abroad and citizens of the Russian Empire who lived on the territory of the emirate of Bukhara and later emigrated. Movable and immovable property of the deceased was immediately registered, the heirs of which resided in one country or another were identified. Also in Bukhara, serious attention was paid to clarifying the identity of the deceased, resolving the issue of the presence of people-relatives, heirs of such people.

In a notice hired by political agency in the emirate of Bukhara to Nasrulla Qushbegi on 2 December 1915: "from Bukharan pilgrims in India, To'raqulbobob Rajab, son of Khoja Nazar Turab, Wali Khoja Muhammad Ali died. According to the Ministry of foreign affairs of Russia, 414 rubles of them are 82 kopecks. The money was inherited by the mirokhour. 118 rubles of this amount is 64 kopecks. To'raqulbobob to Rajab, 212 r. 57 kop. Hoja Nazar Turob gave his son 83 rubles and 61 kopecks. Wali Khoja Muhammad belongs to his son. You will be asked to provide written information about the heirs of these people in Bukhara," he said. A second document cites information from the Russian general office in Calcutta that 5 bukharians died in Bombay, India, as well as their property [6].

In one of the notices recorded on 8 November 1915, Turbati-Haidariyya in Iran (Persia), Bukharan citizen Mulla Abdulmajid Mulla Hasanov died, from which an properties, a silver clock, groceries, a shop remained in Mashhad, on the territory of Turbati-Haidariyya in Iran.

Mullo Abdulmajid Hasan, a citizen of Bukhara, died in Haidiya village, Mashhad. The government of the emirate of Bukhara made Muhammad Rajab mirokhour Mullo Hassan his legacy. Nasrullo Qushbegi's letter No. 364 of 28 December 1915 asked for official permission to receive the inheritance mediated by the Russian consul in Turbati-Haidar Province, Iran. Muhammad Rajab was given an autograph by the Office of the emirate of Bukhara and this autograph with a seal was approved. Muhammad Rajab went with him to a companion, oilb, Turbati-Haidar, because the roads were dangerous[7]

In the process of studying archival documents, it was revealed that Muhammad Rajab mirokhour was the younger brother of Abdulmajid Hasan, who died in Turbati Haidariyya, and the money left over from the deceased was adopted at the Russian mission in Mashhad. The inheritance was made at the expense of the deceased's two wives in Bukhara, Hamroy Hajimurod's daughter and Marziyaoy Aliakbar's daughter,

Muhammad Ali (13-year-old), Sanobaroy (21-year-old), Musharrafoy (18-year-old), Salomoy (14-year-old). A canal and plot of land belonging to him in Turbati-Haidariyya were sold. Money from him was also transferred to his family.

When we get acquainted with the historical documents of 1914-1916, in the village of Gulahbar in the city of Chira in East Turkestan, Soliya bibi Madraimboyeva, whose original lineage, who became a Russian citizen from Bukhara, died and her heirs are being determined, Bukhara ta who died in Yorkent There is information related to the search for the descendants of Basi Kamoljonboy Sobirjonov, the search for the heirs of Mullah Baba Nazar Usto Karaboy and Muhammad Kabir from Bukhara who lived in Bombay (India) [8].

We have already noted in advance that the qushbegi office took a serious approach to the issue of identifying the places of residence of bukharians abroad before their death, as well as their heirs, people-relatives, handing over the inheritance left of them to the relevant persons. This opinion is supported by archival documents. In one of the documents: “the amount inherited by Toraqul Haji Boborajabov is 312 rubles 57 kopecks, the amount left by Hoja Nazar Boboev is 83 Sum 41 kopecks, the amount left by Hoja Muhammad is 118 rubles 64 kopecks. This money was handed over to his successors” [9].

If the place of residence of bukharians who died abroad is not identified or their heirs are not found, information about this is also regularly reported to higher authorities.

In Nasrullo Qushbegi's letter dated 26 November 1915, recorded as number 341, it was reported that “Kamoljonboy Sobirboyev, who died in Yarkand, was not found in Bukhoroi Sharif, his successors were not found”. Another document states: “in India, Soliha bibi binti Muhammad Rahim Khan Bukhari, a citizen of Bukhara, died on November 6, 1915. No one knows anything about the fact that he has successors in Bukhara. It turns out that no one even knows the deceased. He wrote from Bukhara that it was many years before the woman left [10].

Discussion. Since the data on the original places of residence and heirs of bukharians who lived abroad or went on Hajj pilgrimage while analyzing certain documents and died on the way were not correct, complications arose in clarifying their identity. The person and heir of Bukhara named Hajinazar Turob, who went on a pilgrimage and lived abroad for 15 years, lived abroad for 1915, died abroad in 1915, was first sought after from the village of Boboghozi of Gijduvan district. At first, it is reported to the representative office of the Russian Empire in Jeddah that such a person did not live in Bukhara, he did not have an heir, did not even go on pilgrimage. In a second letter Hojinazar Turab is revealed to actually be a citizen of the Khargush village of Shiraz, who has a son with one heir named Kadirnazar. If the money left over from the son of Hajinazar Turab was transferred to Bukhara, it was stated that it would be given to Hajinazar’s son.

Conclusion. It should be noted that the property of bukharians who lived and lived abroad, and the responsibility of handing them over to the rightful heir was strictly controlled by the administrative offices of the emirate. After all, historical sources confirm that during the emirate of Bukhara, the approaches to the past in the content “the state was not respected towards its citizens”, “the rulers were not engaged in anything other than cunning”.

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