



Foundation Properties Of Zarafshan District: Historical And Source Analysis Of The Procedure Documents

Tulkin Olimjonovich Akhmedov

PhD Student, Department Of “Historiography And Source Study”, Samarkand State University, Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

The article explains the importance of archival materials of the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries as archival materials, in particular, issues of foundations kept in the fifth store named as “Head department of Zarafshan region” of CSA RUz (Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan) that are the main sources of the history of our country. The source value of official correspondence, notices, information and records, selected from thousands of records, is scientifically grounded in the study of the Zarafshan foundation property, status, income and activities of the Russian administration.

KEYWORDS

Foundation properties, foundations, charters, official correspondence, Bukhara institutions;

INTRODUCTION

Official documents, which were the main written sources of the history of Turkestan in the second half of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century, including the documents of the chancellery of Zarafshan district, are an important historical sources in studying the

history of foundation property in the region, especially in Zarafshan district.

There is very little historical knowledge on the subject of foundations in scientific works, and they have accumulated with difficulty and contradictions [1:19]. In historiography, the

coverage of issues related to the of foundation properties is often carried out with the help of documents that are directly related to them - endowments, wills, labels, decrees of khans, emirs and other officials [1,2,3,5,8].

In addition to the above-mentioned documents, the chancellery documents of the head of Zarafshan district, which were the main written sources for the establishment of Russian colonial rule in the upper and middle Zarafshan valleys in the second half of the 19th century, contain important informations on the status and management of the foundation's properties.

At a time when the study of our historical and cultural heritage has reached a new level, the urgency of the article determines the need for scientific circulation of chancellery documents related to the foundation property, stored in the 5th fund of the CSA RUz.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In the study cases of the foundation properties in Zarafshan district, of the 5th Fund, such as "On increasing the income of the city of Samarkand and the organization of city administration", "Extracts from the book of income of foundations in Bukhara (1870) in the Kattakurgan division", "Draft receipts from the income of foundations in Bukhara institutions", "On foundations belonging to various institutions in Samarkand", "On collection of general fees from foundations in Kattakurgan division", "Case on foundations of mountainous counties", "On informing the chancellery of the Governor-General of Turkestan about the foundations in Zarafshan district", "On the foundations of the Samarkand division" and "Correspondence on the lands of foundations. Information on the leased land of the Samarkand division", has an important sources.

In particular, in the case "On increasing the income of the city of Samarkand and the organization of city administration" there is a report No.2964 of July 21th, 1871 by L.Sobolev, an employee of the chancellery of the head of the district. By studying this report, you can get informations about the types and amounts of market fees in Samarkand as for 1870, caravanserais, markets, teams, number of shops, madrasas and mosques in the city.

Another source of information is the explanation of which bazaars, caravanserais, stores, groceries and shops in Samarkand are the foundations of madrasas and mosques. According to the report, Davlat kushbegi, Gandum caravanserais and Kavush Bazaar team in the city were the foundations of Hazratshakh (Shah-e Zindah) Madrasa, Caravansera of Orifjonboy and Team were the foundations of Orifjonboy Madrasa, caravanserais of Burunduk and Zagir quaters, attors, chitkars and kavushdoz shops and Chorsu were the foundations of Mirzo (Ulugbek) madrasa, sarroj's shops were the foundations of Shaibanikhan madrasa, reed-bazaar was the foundation of Khanim (Bibikhanim) madrasa and porcelain bazaar was the foundation of Hovuzi baland mosque [10:14-57]. Of course, the information provided in Sobolev's report does not provide a complete picture of the foundation's properties belonging to madrassas and mosques in Samarkand.

It is necessary to involve in the research process the works stored in other funds of the CSA RUz, in order to obtain more detailed information on the subject. However, this paperwork is important in studying the general condition and income items of the property belonging to madrassas and mosques in Samarkand in the early years after the Russian invasion. For example, one of the most famous

caravanserais in the city, the Davlat Kushbegi Palace, has an annual income of 430 rubles 80 cop. It had 30 rooms and on the top floor there were 13 rooms for foreign guests [10:14]. Or outside the Chorsu dome, which was the foundation of Ulugbek madrasa, there are 12 stores and 18 bases, inside there are 10 stores, 34 bases and 6 shops [10: 33-34]. Such information provides more information about some of the foundation properties in Samarkand.

From the works “Extracts from the income book of foundations of Bukhara institutions in the Kattakurgan branch” and “Draft receipts and expenditures on the income of foundations of Bukhara institutions” in the Kattakurgan branch of the Zarafshan district, data can be obtained. According to the case file, the foundation’s property belonging to religious institutions in Bukhara is located mainly in Kattakurgan and Payshanba districts of the department [11:6-13].

An important source is the work “On foundations belonging to various institutions in the city of Samarkand” on the management of income from the property of foundations located in the territory of Zarafshan district. The case contains information No.4355 written by the head of the Samarkand branch on December 28th, 1872 to the head of the district annual income of Sherdor and Tillakori rent was 49 thousand kukan (currency of the Kokand khaganate) or 9 thousand 800 roubles. 27.7% (2715 r. 34 ½ cop.) of the rent money was transferred to the income of the district, and 17.7% (1740 r.) to the income of the madrassas [13:1]. However, the information does not provide any information about the rest of the money (54.6% - 5345 r.).

We can see a different situation in the distribution of income of the foundations of Ulugbek madrasah. According to the

information of the head of the Samarkand branch No.292, written on January 20th, 1873 to the head of the district, the annual income from the rent of the foundations of the Ulugbek madrasah amounted to 564 rubles. 563.4 rubles or 99.8 % of the annual income from the foundations was spent for the annual expenses of the madrasah [13:4]. In the work we can see cases where the income from the property of a foundation belonging to a particular religious-enlightenment institution is not included in the income of that institution at all. For example, on January 8, 1873, the head of the Samarkand branch wrote to the head of the province No. 81 that the annual income of the Safed (Hodja Ahror) madrasah in the city was 799 roubles and 20 tiyins, all of which was transferred to the city's casual income [13:8].

It is clear from the case file that the proceeds from the foundation's property belonging to religious and enlightenment institutions in Samarkand were fully managed by the Russian administration, and the institutions themselves were fully or partially funded or not funded at all.

There have been cases of complete deprivation and even closure of some religious and enlightenment institutions by the Russian administration. This is stated in the “Correspondence on the lands of the foundation. Information on leased foundation lands in the Samarkand department” provides valuable information. According to official correspondence, the waqf property of the Muhammad Yusufboy mosque-madrasah in Samarkand brought him an annual income of about 300 tenge (or 302 r.26 ½ kop.).

This institution was built by Muhammad Yusufboy oglu of Samarkand and his children Nurmuhhammad and Olimboylar, and his madrasah consisted of 22 rooms [10:71; 18:38]. However, by order of the head of the

Samarkand department, the institution was deprived of its foundation, and even served as a city hospital for some time [18:38].

In 1876, a special foundation commission was set up to account for all the waqf property in the province and the income from it. As a result of the measures taken, by 1878 the management of all the foundations of the Zarafshan province and the collection of general fees from them passed into the hands of the Russian administration [1:28-29]. Detailed information on the number of foundation properties in Zarafshan province and the amount of total fees collected from them can be found in the official correspondence and information contained in the work "On the collection of general fees from foundations in the Kattakurgan branch".

In particular, the information of the head of Zarafshan province No. 2405 addressed to the head of the province on June 20, 1878 shows the amount of total fees levied on the property of the foundation located in the provinces and we can see that they were approved by the head of the province [14:1]. The analysis shows that the largest share (80.52%) of the fees collected from the property of the foundation in Zarafshan province fell to the Samarkand branch.

The information also provides information on the total number of waqf properties in the Kattakurgan branch, which in 1878 amounted to 126 [14:18-25]. For comparison, in 1873, the correspondence of the head of the Samarkand branch on waqfs stated that the number of waqf properties in the department was 71 [19:19]. The relatively large number of waqf properties in the Kattakurgan branch and the relatively low income (17.66% of the total collection) can be explained by the fact that, as noted above, part of the waqf property in the branch belongs to Bukhara institutions and a

number of religious and educational institutions in Samarkand.

This situation is also typical for the administration of mountainous districts, where the bulk of the foundation's property belonged to religious and educational institutions in Samarkand [15:1].

The work of the 5th Fund "On informing the Chancellery of the Governor-General of Turkestan about the foundations in the province of Zarafshan" is important from the point of view of sources. It contains information about the property of the foundation in the province, to which religious and educational institution they belong, the name of the volost and village where the foundation property is located, their land area (in tanob) and annual income (in rubles and coins).

This information was prepared on the basis of a letter No. 6931 sent to the head of the province on August 23, 1882 by the court of the Governor-General of Turkestan, which asked the head of the province to provide detailed and accurate information about the foundation's property.

An analysis of the information provided by the head of the province shows that the foundation property in the province consists of several types, in particular, markets and palaces, rasta and shops, irrigated and arable lands, fruit trees, meadows, vineyards, and mills.

The main document of a waqf property is a waqf, a will or a will, which defines its legal status and formalizes its income. They indicate to which religious-enlightenment institution the property of the waqf has been bestowed or bequeathed, the time of waqf and the name and surname of the person who bequeathed

the grace or bequest, and in most cases confirmed by the judge or alam, in some cases by the khan or amir. The document also specifies the procedure for using the income of the foundation property and in practice this instruction was strictly followed [1: 8]. However, the policy of the Russian administration in Turkestan to reduce administrative costs has turned the income of the foundation property into one of the treasury and state revenue items. As early as 1869, A.I. Gomzin, the head of the Turkestan Governor-General's Chancellery, suggested that only endowments bearing the seals of khans and amirs should be considered valid [1:37].

Although the proposal was approved by the head of state, fon Kaufmann's views on not interfering deeply in the internal affairs of the local settlers also ensured the partial inviolability of the foundation's property. After his death, the documents of the foundation's property began to be taken from the institutions to which they belonged. According to the official correspondence in the case "On the foundations of the Samarkand branch", the documents of all the foundations of the Samarkand branch were confiscated by the court of the head of the Zarafshan province [17:1]. This measure completely deprived the religious and enlightenment institutions of the province of the right to control the property of the foundation, which had belonged to them for centuries, and to dispose of the income from them.

In accordance with the "Regulations on the management of the Turkestan region" approved on June 12, 1886, Zarafshan province was transformed into Samarkand region, and the order established by the Russian administration on foundation property in 1869 at the suggestion of A.I. Gomzin was

preserved. According to Senator K.K. Palen, who inspected the Turkestan region in 1908-1909, by 1887 in the Samarkand region there were 107 endowments with the seal of the khan and amir, and 1651 without them [7:68].

CONCLUSION

As a result of the analysis of the administrative documents of the court of the head of the Zarafshan province on the property of the foundation, the following conclusions can be made:

Along with special historical literature and published written sources, the court records of the head of the Zarafshan province are also one of the main written sources on the status and maintenance of the foundation's property in the province;

An analysis of the information provided in the records showed that the waqf property in the province consisted of several types, in particular, markets and palaces, rasta and shops, irrigated and arable lands, orchards, meadows, vineyards, mills;

It is clear from the procedural documents involved in the research process that the proceeds from the property of the foundation, which belonged to religious and enlightenment institutions in the city of Samarkand, were fully managed by the Russian administration;

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