



Who Was Astanakul Qushbegi?

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ABSTRACT

In this article studied one of the most outstanding person of the Bukhara emirate Ostonaqul qoshbegi and his place in the life of emirate.

KEYWORDS

Bukhara emirate, mangit, Eastern Bukhara, Hisar, emir Nasrullo, emir Muzaffar, Astanakul, hakim, qoshbegi, ataliq, bek.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most famous persons was Astanakul qoshbegi. According to some sources, he was born in 1829. A lot of sources say, he was the close person of emir Nasrullo, son of Abbosiy but in some sources he was said

as the son of emir Nasrullo from his Iranian wife.

In 1847, 18-year-old Astanakul became a "kurchi" given to the children of high-ranking

officials in Bukhara. When he was young, he became close friends with Amir Muzaffar. When Muzaffar ascended the throne in 1860, he received the title of “mirokhur” and remained in the Emir's palace and took part in all of Muzaffar's affairs.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Beginning in 1866, Astanakul began to rise to the top of the career ladder. He was first appointed landowner – “amlakdor”. Three years later, he was appointed as bek for Ziyovuddin. Before that, Astanakul was a “tuksabo”, and later for a short time he was a “biy”, “dodho” and “parvonachi”.

According to the historian of that time Mirzo Salimbek, the son of Abbasbiy Astanakul, was a in a title of “mirokhur”, amlakdor position in Gijduvan in 1287 AH (1869 AD). He was later appointed governor of Nahripay and Ziyovuddin provinces. Sayyid Amir Muzaffarkhan raised him to the title of Tuqsaba. In 1303 AH (1885 AD), Astanakul devonbegi was the governor of the province of Shahrizabz[1].

In 1882, Astanakul accompanied the future Emir Abdulahad on a visit to Moscow. In 1883, Astanakulbek was sent to St. Petersburg to attend the coronation of Emperor Alexander III as a personal envoy of Amir Muzaffar, a representative of Bukhara. Besides that, he had visited Tashkent and Samarkand several times as ambassador of Bukhara.

“Туркестанские ведомости”, No. 114, 1906, wrote: “Astanakul played an important role when Amir Muzaffar ascended the throne. He was in Bukhara at the time of Muzaffarkhan's illness, and when he died, he hid the incident from everyone and sent his trusted messenger to Prince Abdullah, who lived in Karmana.

Turajon at night arrives at the gates of the capital and demands the throne as the heir to the throne without trusting Astanakul. Astanakul greets Turajon, expresses his devotion to him and hands him the golden seal of Amir Muzaffar. After this night's meeting, the new emir enters the horde. In the morning, it was announced that Amir Muzaffar Khan had died and that Sayyid Abdulahad Khan had ascended the throne. The change of rulers was peaceful, although he had several brothers who were older than Sayyid Abdulahad.”[2]

In August 1885, the ruler, who had been examining his property every year, fell ill in Karshi and stopped his journey and returned to Bukhara, where he stayed for almost two months at the Shirbudun camp outside the city. The disease was almost cured, but on September 28 he suddenly fell ill again. The Emir's relatives, Astanakul-bek-biy and Muhammadi-biy Kushbegi, decided to take the emir to the Ark in Bukhara. Early on the morning of October 31, 1885, Emir Muzaffariddin died in Ark, and was buried in the Imam Imla Cemetery - the dynastic tomb of the Mangits near Bukhara.

During the days of Amir Muzaffar's illness, Astanakul-bek-biy and Mulla Muhammad-biy ruled in practice.

In 1886, on the occasion of the transfer of Amir Abdulahad's brother Abdulmumin from Hissar to Baysun, Astanakul was appointed as bek to Hissar, and at the same time received the title of the highest official - qushbegi. From then on, Astanakul remained in Hissar, he was the first official of the Bukhara Emirate. In terms of fame and respect, he was superior than even the great minister of Bukhara.

According to Hashmat, the son of Amir Muzaffar, whose name is mentioned in the

sources as Mirsiddiq, Mir Muhammad Siddiqhon Bukhari, Astanakul the son of Abbasbiy, the uncle of Abdullah's father, was the governor of Hissar (1886-1906). During his government, Hissar was expanded, before its borders were to Karatag, later it was joined by five properties in the former Sarijui region[3].

According to the well-known scientist, academician Muhammadjon Shakuri, Astanakul received the title of ataliq. He ruled Hissar, one of the largest provinces of Bukhara, for 20 years. He traveled to Russia seven times, accompanied by Ahmad Donish several times, and became prime minister of Bukhara several times[4].

It is known that in 1870, the Emir of Bukhara, with the help of the Russian troops, conquered Hissar and Kulyab. Its areawas divided into 7 districts – “beklik”: Boysun, Sherobod, Denov, Yurchin, Hissar, Kabadiyon and Kurgontepa.

According to historians E.Davidovich and A.Mukhtarov, Hissar bek played the role of deputy emir, to whom Kulyab and Baljuvan were subordinated. Hissar played an important role in the emirate. About 170,000 to 200,000 people lived in the Hissar district. This means that the population of Beklik is large and the income is not small. Therefore, the Emir appointed his sons or relatives as beys. For ease of administration, the principality was divided into estates managed by the landowners. The Hissar principality was divided into 15 estates (Regor, Karatag, Dushanbe, Hissar, Faizobod, etc.) [5].

During the reign of Astanakul, the beklik was expanded by the addition of the Sarijuy beklik (it was divided into 5 estates). In 1887, he was awarded the highest title - "ataliq" to emphasize the importance of the Hissar and its bek - Astanakul. Five more districts were added

to it. It should be noted that during the last emirs of Bukhara in the khanate, no one had a “ataliq” title except Astanakul[6].

According to V.I. Lipsky, who visited Hissar in 1896, Astanakul-bek-biy was not only famous, but also the richest man in the whole of Bukhara. He had got besides gold and silver in basement, herds of horses and sheep. His cattle were found in the summer in some parts of the mountains, even in Russia.”[7]

In 1899, Astanakul received the Order of St. Anne I from the Russian government, and in 1903, the Turkish sultan awarded him the Order of Miyakat.

The hot and humid climate of the Hissar oasis affected the health of the Hissar bek so, he moved to the banks of the Karatag River, which was much colder that in summer. Therefore, this place was sometimes the center of the fortress.

After the earthquake in Karatag in 1907, the Bek's summer residence became Dushanbe.

According to some sources, he repeatedly asked his ruler to remain him silent, but it was convenient for the Emir to have Astanakul as a bek in the important Hissar beklik in eastern Bukhara, which was part of the Bukhara Khanate.

Astanakul had his own army (50 soldiers, 6 artillery pieces) and hundreds of officials, recruits and mahrams.

According to the historian of that time Mirza Abdulazim Somi, there was no one in the Bukhara state who was superior to him in matters of kingship and kingdom [8].

Astanakul-bek-biy died in Hissar in 1906 and was buried in the tomb of Hazrat Imam, the

dynastic tomb of the Mangit emirs, located in the Imam Imla cemetery near Bukhara.

After the death of Astanakul, 6 beks were exchanged in 14 years (1906-1920) in Hissar beklík.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Astanakul is one of the most important people in the Emirate of Bukhara, and it is important to study his life and work.

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