

Coverage of the East Turkestan issue in the Turkestan collection in the first half of the XIX century

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Abstract: *In the second half of the 19th century, as a result of the Russian Empire's invasion of Central Asia and the conquest of new territories, a new colonial system of governance was established in the region. "Turkistan Collection" will be created on the initiative of There are various opinions by western scholars about the structure of this collection. In particular, S. Gorshenina called the "Turkistan Collection" the "Kaufmann Archive" and Bernard Cox called the "Colonial Archive".*

Keywords: "Turkistan Collection", "Colonial Archive", Turkestan, Iran, China, East Turkestan.

I. Introduction.

The purpose of this collection was to study the Turkestan region of von Kaufmann and the Russian authorities, but also to study the trade and economic relations of the region with neighboring countries. The Turkestan collection contains information about Turkestan and its neighboring regions, as well as Asian countries. In particular, the collection includes general information about Turkestan and neighboring Afghanistan, Iran and China (West China or East Turkestan), as well as trade, economic and political relations between these countries and Turkestan. In particular, several years of competition between China and the Russian Empire for the territories of East Turkestan required a thorough study of the region [1].

Various materials on the history of East Turkestan are included in the collection of Turkestan, depending on the composition, structure and time. It is advisable to classify these materials as follows[2]:

Firstly, the materials collected in connection with the uprising of 1864-1878. In East Turkestan, after this uprising, the attention of the colonial powers was focused on the region, and many publications and news, books, pamphlets, articles in Russian and foreign languages were later included in the "Collection". However, after the second conquest of East Turkestan by the Qing Empire, the flow of information on political issues in the Turkestan Collection sharply decreased[3].

Secondly, after the invasion of Gulja by the Russian Empire in 1871, the data began to play an important role in the "Turkistan Collection". This invasion allowed a detailed study of the region by Russian scientists. During the period from 1871 to 1881, many articles on the history of not only the Gulja region, but also East Turkestan were published in newspapers and magazines in the Turkestan collection. However, after the return of Gulja district to China in 1881, the flow of information about the region declined sharply[4].

Thirdly, the information of tourists and researchers who visited East Turkestan in the second half of the XIX century is of great importance. For example, N.M. Prejevalsky, who visited the country in 1876-1878, 1883-1885, Periodicals published information in different languages. However, not all articles by travelers were included by bibliographer V.I.

Mejov, who supervised the compilation of the Turkestan collection[5].

Fourthly, from 1888 to 1907, the formation of the Turkestan Collection was suspended. During this period, a number of archeological discoveries were made in East Turkestan. That is, volumes 1-416 of this collection of 594 volumes were collected by bibliographers in 1867-1887. By 1907, work on the collection had resumed. To continue the creation of the collection, a committee formed a working group of several people. The composition is headed by bibliographer N.V. Dmitrovsky, ethnographer A.A. Divaev and Deputy Director of the Turkestan Art Library I.P. Zykov and orientalist Yu.F. Bonch-Osmolovskys. At a new stage in the structure of the collection, we can see that mainly fragments from newspapers, magazines and pamphlets were collected. Because by the beginning of the twentieth century, the flow of data had increased dramatically. However, information about East Turkestan is very rare on the last roofs of the collection. There are also 10710 articles in the "Collection"[6].

Of these, we can find more than 700 books, pamphlets and articles on the East Turkestan region. Some articles are similar in content, but have been published by other authors and publishers[7].

However, in the materials of the collection, the works of some authors include several volumes on the East Turkestan region. In particular, K. Ritter's works on the region are included in volumes 17, 18, 91, 92, translated by V.V. Grigorev. Includes roofs 185, 224, 226, 227 by A.N. Kuropatkin. Although the works of A.N. Kuropatkin are similar to the data of K. Ritter, the author of the work A.N. Kuropatkin visited Kashgar in 1876 and gave some information directly about this region and the state of the Seven Cities [8].

One of the most important works in the study of the socio-economic history of Western China, East Turkestan, is the work of the Russian traveler E.P. Kovalevsky (1809-1868) "Journey by Sea and Land". This work was written by E.P. Kovalevsky during his visit to Gulja and Chuguchak in

1840. The play contains valuable information about trade caravan routes[9]. The book provides information not only about East Turkestan but also about the Central Asian region. Briefly about E.P. Kovalevsky, the famous traveler, writer, poet and engineer Egor Petrovich Kovalevsky entered the service of the mining department in 1829 after graduating from the philosophical department of Kharkiv University; From 1830 he served as a mining engineer until 1837 in the Altai and Ural factories. Also, in 1837, E.P. Kovalevsky conducted gold prospecting in Montenegro on the Balkan Peninsula. In 1839 he took part in the Khiva expedition led by Perovsky. In particular, in 1847, at the request of the Egyptian king Muhammad Ali, he conducted geological research on the geographical location of the Nile River and Northeast Africa[10]. In 1849 he was part of a diplomatic mission to China. As a result, in 1851, the Gulja Treaty was concluded, which regulated trade relations between China and Russia. This agreement directly granted Russian traders in the Ili region a number of freedoms in trade. In the Crimean War of 1853-1855 he served in the headquarters of Prince A.M. Gorchakov. Gathered valuable information about the details of the war. In 1856, Prince A.M. Gorchakov served Kovalevsky as head of the Asian department and assistant chairman of the Russian Geographical Society from 1856 to 1862. From 1861 he served as senator and member of the Council of Foreign Ministers. As mentioned above, EP Kovalevsky has conducted active scientific and practical research not only in East Turkestan, but also on the continents of Africa, Europe and Asia.

Before E.P. Kovalevsky came to Chuguchak, Muslim merchants from Russia elected their elders to trade Russian goods and exported Chinese goods or East Turkestan handicrafts from East Turkestan. The Qing administration in every way prevented the arrival of Russian traders. That is why E.P. Kovalevsky entered Chuguchak under the guise of a Tatar merchant. In the 1840s, the influx of capital from Britain, France and other foreign countries into China increased. Also, the influence of the aggression of European countries intensified, and the first opium war and the defeat of the Sin government in it undermined the position of the Sin state in foreign policy. During this period, the Asian Ottoman Empire in several Asian countries, the growing influence of Britain and the West in Iran and Afghanistan, and the economic influence of these countries limited trade and China's trade and economic ties with the Middle East. This has led to a certain strengthening of the position of Russian traders in China. As a result, the Qing Empire began to trade with the Russians not only in the northern provinces (Kyahte), but also in the western provinces of East Turkestan. The cities of Gulja and Chuguchak were opened for trade with the Russians. In 1835, the volume of Russian goods amounted to 281 thousand rubles. In the 40s of the XIX century, Russian goods increased by 500-700 thousand rubles. As noted above, here E. P. Kovalevsky's mission played a major role, and in 1851 a treaty was signed with

China. The most accurate information about the trade is given in the second part of his article "Journey to Gulja." E.. P. Kovalevsky. We can see that in his data also spoke about the population and the army of Gulja and Tarbagatay districts. There were more than 3,000 homes in Guldja. Therefore, the population can be estimated to be on average 30,000 people. It was also determined that there were about 5,000 Manchu soldiers in the city's military garrison. However, the military commander notes that up to 30,000 Mongol and Karakalpak troops could be mobilized in the short term. This suggests that in the early nineteenth century, the Qing government paid special attention to the strength of the northern frontiers. In particular, Chuguchak and Tarbagatay are small towns with 600 apartments.

II. Discussion.

E.P. Kovalevsky gives the following information about trade relations: "There are no very rich merchants in the city of Guldja, but trade is carried out by reliable traders. In the city you can get merchants from some provinces of China, Central Asian khanates and Indian traders as well as European goods on order. In the absence of political barriers and conflicts, Gulja could have become Asia's largest trading market. The author's information on minerals is also noteworthy; Ili County Hashtava copper ore is processed to produce 250 pounds of copper per year. It is also noted that nitrate was mined after the rain. The author also provides information about gold deposits in the Tarbagatai Mountains and their location. Such excavations and development of natural resources were more actively studied in the 60-80s of the XIX century, and excavations were carried out on a large scale. The materials of the Turkestan collection contain valuable information about the coal mine, mining and workers in Gulja. As we have seen, the visit of E.P. Kovalevsky, originally an engineer, was also aimed at studying and developing the natural resources of the region[11]. The need for a geographical study of the East Turkestan region in his time attracted the attention of M. Venyukov (1831-1901). In this regard, the scholar's work "Essay on geographical research in Asian Russia" provides detailed information about this. The author in his article Semyonov Tyanshansky, Ch.Ch.Valikhanov, A.Golubeva, Struve, G.N.Potanin, I.F.Babkova, Sharnorta, A.V.Kaulbars, Shepeleva, Fishera, L.F.Kostenko and others. mentioning his activities. We can pay attention to the following instruction of M.I. Venyukov: If we move east along the map, we will meet Babkov, first Struve and Potanin, then on the southern slopes of Zaysan and Altai in Tarbagatai[12]. The statistics of the Semplatinsk and Semirechensk regions were the subject of an active study by Abramov in the 1860s, and Radlov noted that he had collected a great deal of interesting ethnographic data from the Altai and Tianshan foothills. In the collection. F. Kostenko's (1841-1891) "A Brief Description of the Great Tien Shan Mountains" is also of great interest. "On the study of the Tien Shan," writes the scholar, G. I. Zakharov, Ch. Valikhonov, M. The works and

researches of Venyukov and L. Golubev are of special importance[13]. The first of these, Zakharov, gave in 1858 a detailed map of the whole of the Tien Shan and its neighboring countries, drawn up on the basis of modern Chinese sources. The second, Ch. Valikhanov, crossed the entire Tien Shan plateau between Issyk-Kul twice in 1858-1859. His description of the field is a very detailed attempt to study Kashgar and East Turkestan. Golubev founded the mathematical geography of the Issyk-Kul and Ili regions in the Tien-Shan[14]. All of the above-named scientists were active members of the Russian Geographical Society, whose main goal was to study the region in all its aspects. In doing so, the society relied mainly on militarized Russian scientific intellectuals.

The "Turkistan Collection" includes a number of materials on the study of the history of East Turkestan in the form of newspapers and magazines (placed in a fragmented state). The articles provide interesting information about the scientific expeditions that were active at that time, and partially provide reports and reports on the expeditions returning from East Turkestan. Who first visited Turfan in 1879[15]. Regel's research is of particular importance. There are materials about Regel's research.

The article by A.K. Gaines about the uprising of 1864, included in the materials of the Turkestan collection, is of great importance. The article contains important facts about the relationship between the newly formed Altishahar states and the Guldja Sultanate and its neighbors[16]. In order to strengthen their socio-political influence, these states sent their representatives to their neighbors to maintain good neighborly relations. But they also closed the border for trade, fearing an attack from powerful neighbors. Therefore, the uprisings of that time created a number of difficulties for Russian scholars in studying the state structure and economic situation in the East Turkestan region[17]. However, A. K. Gaines received reports and materials through Sultan Tezek and also maintained regular contacts with the border region. He collected separate data from Nigmatulla and Karim Yakubov, traders from Kopal. Additional information will be provided by the former Consul General of Guldja II Zakharov, who will study information about other peoples of Central Asia. Finally, A.K. Gaines was able to determine the place and time of the beginning of the revolt in Kuchar in 1864. The accuracy of these reports is confirmed by the information given in the article of N.A. Aristov, published in 1872[18].

The materials of the "collection" are distinguished by the completeness of the information selected from Russian newspapers and publications covering the uprisings in Guldja and Chuguchak. It should be noted that the collection contains a lot of materials about the uprising in Chuguk, which took place in the 60s of the XIX century[19]. By complementing each other, these data confirm their accuracy and indicate the exact time and place of the beginning and

end of the uprising. According to this source, the Chuguchak uprising began on January 15, 1865, in which not only the Dungan and Uyghur part of the population, but also the Bayjegits, Kizays, Svans, Atbans, Bogintsi Kazakh tribes, including the Saribogshi Kyrgyz tribe, lived along the Chu River. shown. We can see that the composition of the uprising was diverse, and that the antitsin uprising was raised by the Uyghur, Dungan tribes, and perhaps by the Turkic peoples of the entire East Turkestan region[20].

On April 5-6, 1866, the rebels massacred the Qing army in and around the city, capturing the city fortress.

As mentioned above, after the great uprising of 1864-1866. Five khanates emerged in the territory of East Turkestan: Kuchar, Kashgar, Khotan, the Dungans, centered in Urumqi, and the Gulja Sultanate[21]. In this regard, descriptions of the administrative structure of the khanates formed during this period began to appear in Russian literature. This topic is also covered in the "collection". In particular, the information about these countries is very short and there are even articles that contradict each other. Moreover, they lacked clear, generalizing facts. This is evident in the work of A. von-Geyer. An article written in 1869 divides the territories formed as a result of the uprisings in East Turkestan into 5 parts: 1. The property of Yakub Bek, located south of the Tien Shan (Tangritog); 2. Property of Dungans in Manas and Urumqi districts; 3. Chuguchak (Tarbagatay) region behind the Kalmyks 4. Property of Taranchin (Uyghur) Sultanate in Guldja region; 5. It was considered a neutral zone between Chuguk, Mannas and Kuldja[22].

III. Conclusion.

This article does not mention the uprising in Chuguk, which began on January 15, 1865. However, there is no information about the formation of any khanate here. However, as a result of the anti-Xinjiang efforts, it is recalled that until 1872, in Chuguchak, the Qing government had no troops and the Kalmyks lived in these areas[23]. V. A. Von Geyer's research did not provide information about Barkul district and the Qing army. Or this information is not included in the collection materials. The internal structure of the newly formed states in East Turkestan and the early stages of the antichrist movement were studied by a very small number of Russian scholars[24].

In particular, the newly formed states and their administrative structure explored newer and broader issues. It should be noted that the "Turkistan Collection" includes materials about the Ettishahar state and the Ili Khanate[25].

After the uprising of 1864-1866, a state called the Ili Sultanate (also known as the Ili Khanate) was established here. About this state in the "Collection" Russian scholars,

including A.V. A few words about the social status of the Ili Khanate of Kaulbars.

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