



## CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY

Journal homepage: <https://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org>



### The Visit of Koqan Khan Khudyarkhan

**Iskanderov Sultanbek**

Student of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

**Boymirova Gulshan**

Student of Denov Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy

#### Abstract:

Khan of Kokand Khudayar Khan was forced to leave his country during the Russian invasion and was forced to travel abroad and his difficulties during the trip.

#### ARTICLE INFO

##### *Article history:*

Received 09-Jan-23

Received in revised form 15-Jan-23

Accepted 07-Feb-23

**Available online 7-Mar-2023**

**Key word:** National Archives, Governor General of Turkestan, White King, Adjutant General, telegram.

Many rulers, khans and emirs lived during the 3rd millennium history of Uzbek statehood. Some of them made efforts for the development and prosperity of the country, while some of them abused their position and did not listen to the interests of the people and their pain. One of such khans is Khudoyar Khan of Ko`kan. His rule coincides with a very controversial period. During this period, many uprisings, conflicts with the Emirate and the invasion of the Russian Empire took place. The main reason for writing this article is to objectively assess how Khudoyar Khan's life in exile was. Through the article, we will learn that after the popular uprising of 1873, Khudoyar Khan's son Nasriddinbek even renounced his father for the throne. Khudoyar Khan even harms the reputation of his country by fleeing from the Khanate of Kokhan, which is confirmed by the following sentences:

Ten days after Khudoyor Khan went on a trip to Petersburg, von Kaufman wrote to the Kokan people: "I sent your former khan Khudoyor to Petersburg. Now he won't be a khan for you" \*

As for Khudayarkhan's personality, the works of the Russian colonialists and the press of the time expressed very negative opinions about him, and Khudayarkhan is said to be a person who has a grudge against the world. It can be considered that the historians of the Kokan Khanate had an objective approach to the personality of Khudoyar and his rule. That is why, in this article, I paid more attention to the use of books published about the Kokhan Khanate during the period of independence and documents of the National Archives of the Republic of Uzbekistan than Russian sources.

I mentioned in the introduction that Khudayar Khan's sojourn, i.e. leaving his country, was forced by the popular uprising in the capital of the Kokand Khanate (in 1875). His way out of Kokan came to Tashkent via Khojand, and when he could not get help from von Kaufman, the governor-general of Turkestan, Khudoyor Khan, hoping to regain the khanate throne, went to Petersburg, the capital of the White Tsar, to the presence of the Russian emperor Alexander II. I think that it is from this period that we can study Khudoyar Khan's sojourn years away from his country. Because on August 12, 1875, Khudoyor Khan, who set out to go to Petersburg, could not return to his country, and spent the rest of his life in exile. This always tormented him. Khudoyorkhan leaves Tashkent with his close relatives and women and goes to Shymkent. He slept there for one night and responded with gifts and donations to some of his servants. [Mirzoolim Mushrif. *Ansab us-salatin and tawarikh ul-khawaqin*. T., 1995. B. 91.] "Later he returns to Kokan from Shymkent. Khan continues his journey with the rest of the people and goes to Turkestan. Khudoyar Khan stayed there for five days, said goodbye to the women of the people, and left Turkestan. From there he goes to a place called Qulunsuran. [Ibrat. *History of Ferghana // Heritage*. T., 1991. B. 317.] After that, he stopped in Orenburg, one of the largest cities on the way to Petersburg, and entered the city in order to meet the governor-general Krijanovsky and inform him about his situation. will come. However, in those days Krijanovsky was not in the city. His courtiers insist that Khudoyar Khan should wait for the Governor-General to return to the city. A few days later, Kryjanovsky, who returned to the city, welcomes Khan with fake kindness, treats him as a guest, and becomes his guest himself. Who needed a khan without power. He tells Khudoyar Khan that he should stay in Orenburg until he receives a separate instruction from the capital. In fact, his real intention was to keep the khan in exile under strict control in Orenburg. It is not surprising that Khudoyar Khan, who thought that he would go to Russia as a free guest and get help from the Russian emperor, later realized that his will was taken away and he was forced to live as a semi-prisoner. Khan's involuntary days began, and he was exhausted, asking the Governor-General's court when he would receive instructions from the capital. Khudoyar Khan will get used to the fact that it is still difficult to leave Orenburg. When it was not clear whether he would return or go to Petersburg, the khan stayed here for several years.†

---

\* Mirzoolim Mushrif. *Ansab us-salatin and tawarikh ul-khawaqin*. T., 1995. P. 91.

† Bobobekov H. *History of Turan*. 2005. Issue 3.

According to *Turkestanskije vedomosti*, upon his arrival in Orenburg, Khudoyor Khan bought a wooden house at the corner of the Vodyanaya and Atamanskaya streets and started living in this house together with his wives, relatives and servants. It is said that he did not come and go with anyone here and was a taciturn. Many people saw him sitting sadly in front of his gate with his head bowed.

On February 20, 1876, Khudoyar Khan, living in exile in Orenburg, sent a letter to Nasriddinkhan Kokan. It is clear from this that Khudoyar Khan was not aware of the events of Kokan and the overthrow of his son Nasriddin Khan from the throne. The full text of this letter, written in Persian, was later published on October 3, 1890, together with the Russian translation in the 39th issue of "Gazette of the Turkistan region". The letter is a response to Nasriddin Khan's letter, in which the former Khan of Kokan congratulates the new Khan with the crown. He expresses his regret for his inappropriate actions. Expressing his disillusionment with the throne, the Khan teaches his son to be fair and kind in governing the state. By the time Khudoyar Khan's letter from Orenburg reached Kokan, the land had already been occupied by the Russians. At the time when this letter was published in the newspaper of the Turkistan region, Nasriddin Khan died. Yusupov SH. Khudoyar Khan and Furqat. In this state, a person can neither laugh nor cry. Because being the former Khan of the country, he was not aware of what was going on?!

During this period, Krijanovsky called Khudoyorkhan to his presence several times and talked. He corresponded with the authorities and officials in Petersburg and Tashkent who could determine the future fate of the Khan. Khudoyar Khan asked Krijanovsky to send him to Petersburg to the emperor. When this request of his was conveyed to the emperor, he sent a telegram to the adjutant-general Count Heyden Krijanovsky on September 27, 1875: "His Highness announced his will and ordered that God should not come to St. Petersburg." Khudoyar Khan asked them to allow him to go on pilgrimage. In this regard, on November 6, 1875, he sent a telegram to the Russian Minister of War Milyutin Krijanovsky: "In the current conditions of unrest in the east, it will be inconvenient to send Khudoyor Khan to Mecca, it should be delayed." ‡

After his requests were ignored, Khudoyar Khan informed that he has a rich relative in Moscow, and he dreams of going to live there. There was no obstacle to this goal of the Khan by the emperor. For example, in a letter written by the Chief of the General Staff, Count Heyden, to Krijanovsky on November 21, 1875, he told Emperor Khudoyar Khan that the country, except Petersburg and Turkestan, it was said that he allowed himself to choose a place to live in his territories. However, this issue has not been resolved for more than two years. Completely isolated from the outside world, Khudoyorkhan lives in Orenburg. "Turkestanskije vedomosti" in its issue of November 8 of the same year copies the news about the theft from "Orenburg listok". In it, among other things, it is said: On October 3, at one o'clock in the morning, unknown people with evil intentions came to the house of the former Kokan Khan Khudoyar in two cars, stood on the door in the yard, moved one of the window panes, and one of them started to sneak in through the window. but when Khudoyar was still not sleeping, when he saw the thief sneaking in, he hit the thief so hard with the iron club that was next to him that blood stains appeared on the window. After that, all the thieves ran away. The incident is under investigation. The decline of his country and the destruction of his loved ones will be a great

---

‡ Yusupov Sh. Khudoyar Khan. // Paradise. 2009. February

blow to Khudoyor Khan, who is kept under persecution and suspicion. It can be said that Khudoyor Khan, who was convinced that he was deceived and did not know how long the exile would last or how it would end, lost himself from persecution and escape. When a thief enters his house, he fills his cup of patience. After all this, Khudoyar Khan hastened to fulfill his long-cherished intention of going to Mecca. Khudoyar Khan sent his two wives, whom he had taken with him to Orenburg, to his country, and his nephew Akromkhan Tora to the city of Turkestan to look after his favorite child, Ormonbek, he also sent answers to some of his servants, 32 from the funds kept in the Orenburg bank. takes a thousand rubles and leaves more than 3 thousand "to the farmer". On November 11, 1877, he told the two servants of his house that he was going hunting, and he set off accompanied by his relatives, Sultan Khan and Nurmuhhammad. Turdi Yafis and Nurjon Tora will accompany them on the way.<sup>§</sup> Researcher A. Akram published his article titled "Where did Khudoyor Khan die" published in the Turkistan newspaper. Khudoyor Khan was forced to be taken away by his companions during his trip, and he walked with them for a certain time and got the opportunity. According to the information given by Otuja Jonov, who stole the khan's horse and rifle, during the investigation, there were four people with Khudoyor Khan, among them Sultan and Normukhammad Uzbek, Nurjan Tora. focused on Kazakh and Turdi being Turkmen. The important thing is that Otuja said that Khudoyor Khan and his companions told him that they wanted to go first to England and then to Turkey. After Khudoyor Khan returned to his throne, he promised to give Otuja a lot of wealth and position. So, he intended to go to England before going on Hajj. But since the fastest way out of his country was through Kabul, on the other hand, apparently, since the Hajj season was approaching, it seems that he intended to reach Makkah Mukarrama and postponed his other trips. As soon as Khudoyar Khan escaped from Orenburg, a wide-scale operation was launched in the Russian territories and khanates to arrest him immediately and hand him over to the government authorities. But we will learn from Khudoyor Khan's future that none of this was useful. For example, Khudoyar Khan and his companions went to Afghanistan through Bukhara and Turkmenistan. More than seven months later, the following news appeared in the issue of the newspaper of the Turkestan region on It is said that Khudoyar Khan, the former Khan of Khoqand after Orunbukhdin left, put on a Kazakh dress and went to Turkmenistan. After passing through the desert and Bukhara regions, he went to Takhtapul, subject to Afghanistan. Because after going to Takhtapulga, according to Sheralikhan's order sent from Kabul, he took all the money in the hands of Khudoyorkhan and transferred himself to the country of Iran .There is in Orenburg Khudoyar Khan, who left his possessions and ran away, began to lose his remaining funds one by one during his journey. Khan, who went to Makkah via Baghdad and performed the Hajj, had a painful time here. The khan, who lived in a large palace surrounded by many subordinate officials, finds himself in a strange situation. According to Ibrat, the son of Ishaq Khan Jonaidullahhoja, in the book "The History of Ferghana", Salih sarkor of Torakurgan, son of Ortuq sarkor, who was a tanner during Khudoyor Khan's reign, damaged the treasure when collecting the tanon of Namangan. , will be punished. This man saw the Khan in exile and threw a stone at Khudoyar Khan and broke his tooth. As if this was not enough, the Khan fell ill in Makkah. The years of his emigration abroad correspond to 1877-1879. During this time, Khudoyar Khan will be in cities such as Baghdad, Mecca, Bombay (now

<sup>§</sup> Yusupov Sh. Khudoyar Khan and Furqat. T., 1995. P. 26.

Mumbai), Istanbul and Afghanistan. At this point, it is permissible to dwell on one thing. Ibrat in the history of Fergana: While Khudoyar Khan was in peace in Makkah in this way, he promoted Nur Muhammad, and eventually went to Karrukh, near the river Amu, to the place of Karrukh, near the river Amu. , taking a room and living there... According to SH. Yusupov, Khudoyor Khan fell ill in Mecca, and with the advice of a man named Abdul Rahim, whom he met there and settled in India for business, he went to Bombay to get rid of the disease and returned to Baghdad from there. Both sources write that Khudoyar Khan suffered from an illness. But why he went to India is interpreted differently. Ibrat Khudoyar Khan writes that he came to Karrukh near Amu through India and Afghanistan with his close friend Nurmuhammad Sharabtdar from Makkah. In addition, H. Bobobekov's article entitled "Khudayorkhan" published in the 3rd issue of 2005 of "History of Turan" says: "On a trip, in Afghanistan, Khudoyorkhan got a chip on his shoulder and Afghan surgeons removed the wound." But without waiting for a good recovery, Khudoyor Khan will continue his job done Sh. Yusupov writes the following based on the letter of the historian Akmal Akram, published in the April 14, 1992 issue of the newspaper "Turkiston" entitled "Where did Khudayorkhan die?" and the doctor of this wound cut some meats in Makkah and we stayed in Makkah for another six months. The injury was not good, and several other people said that there are many good doctors in India. That's why we came to Bombay. An English doctor saw the wound, gave medicine and medicine. We stayed in Bombay for five months. The injury has healed... On the twenty-sixth of Sha'bani Muazzam, the janitor left Bombay and wrote to inform you about the reason for my coming to Makkah. We have sent it. As a result, every source writes that Khudoyar Khan came to Afghanistan with the intention of returning to his country, and died of illness here, in Karrukh. \*\* But the date of this event is also shown differently. In particular, SH. Yusupov, in his treatise "Khudayorkhan and Furqat" published in 1895, it is noted that Khudoyorkhan first sat on the throne of the Kokan khanate in 1845 at the age of 14, and the orientalist N. Ostrumov's material published in 1884 in the "News" of the Oriental Studies Department of the Russian Archaeological Society writes that the khan died in 1879 and considers it appropriate. Historian H. Bobobekov wrote in his article in the above-mentioned magazine, "...Khudoyor Khan became ill and died in Karrukh in 1299 Hijri 1884 writes. If we are based on Ibrat's "History of Ferghana", Khudoyor Khan sat on the throne for the first time at the age of 14. He died in 1299 Hijri. "In any case, the khan left Khokand, stayed in Orunburg, went on a pilgrimage from there, returned and died eight years, and died in the ninth year," writes the author. If we count with the AD date, after Khudoyar Khan's departure from Kokan (1875), Orenburg exile, and his trip to Mec

9 years pass before he arrives at Karrukh. Therefore, it can be said that the evidence that Khudoyor Khan died in 1884 is more reliable.†† SH.Yusupov writes the following in his article published in Jannatmakon magazine: While living in Baghdad, one of his compatriots said that the governor of England in Bombay was missing, and took him (Khudayorkhan A.R) to India. The governor, after consulting with officials in London by telegraph, sends the former crown prince to Queen Victoria of Great Britain. He will be received personally by the Queen. Invited to a prestigious meeting attended

---

\*\*Example. History of Ferghana // Heritage. T., 1991. B. 322.58

†† Yusupov Sh. show work B.22.56



by ambassadors of 12 foreign countries, the khan talks about the endless disasters that have befallen him and his country due to the colonial policy of Tsarism. He says that he needs the help of the British government to restore the independence of the Kokan Khanate. Queen Victoria promises to restore the khanate through negotiations with the Russian government, failing that, with the help of the ambitious British armed forces. But the measures launched by the British government will not yield results. It was concluded that Khudoyar Khan did not abdicate the throne, regardless of how difficult he was in this period. During the years of his emigration, hope for the throne of Kokan appeared again. Perhaps Khudoyar Khan, who saw countries such as Afghanistan, Arabia, and India, saw that there were powerful countries in the world that could compete with Tsarist Russia, and with their help, he felt the desire to restore his kingdom. But his dreams did not come true. Fergana became a colony of Tsarist Russia.<sup>\*\*</sup>

Through this article, we have considered the fate of Ko`kan Khan Khudayarkhan during his sojourn. In my opinion, Khudayar Khan is cowardly at a time when he should be able to stand up to the Russians and unite his people. Before the Russian invasion, it was possible for the Central Asian khanates to unite and fight against the Russians, but various reasons and excuses did not unite them, and on the contrary, during the Russian invasion, they did not stop their mutual wars. It was because of this that Khudayar Khan had to leave his country. Of course, the personality of Khudayarkhan was greatly exaggerated and criticized in Russian sources. That's why I tried to approach Khudayar Khan as correctly as possible, having familiarized myself with the books, dissertations and articles published during the period of independence.

## References

1. Mirzoolim Mushrif. Ansab us-salatin and tawarikh ul-khawaqin. T., 1995. P. 91.
2. Bobobekov H. History of Turan. 2005. Issue 3.
3. Yusupov Sh. Khudoyar Khan. // Paradise. 2009. February
4. Yusupov Sh. Khudoyar Khan and Furqat. T., 1995. P. 26.
5. Example. History of Ferghana // Heritage. T., 1991. B. 322.58
6. Yusupov Sh. show work B.22.56
7. Yusupov Sh. Khan's Last Desire // Literature and Art of Uzbekistan. 2004. December 12. B 55-56
8. Where Akrom's son A. Khudoyar Khan died // Turkestan. 1992. April 18.
9. Yusupov SH. Khan's Last Desire // Literature and Art of Uzbekistan. 2004. December 12. B 55
10. Historical and cultural monuments of the city of Kokhan. T. Nuriddinov, A. Nizomov, O. Rasulov. Tashkent-„FAN"
11. Historiography in the Kokan khanate". Shodmon Vahidov. Tashkent Academic Publishing House 2010.
12. History of Uzbekistan". B.J. Eshov, A.A. Odilov. Tashkent 2014.

---

<sup>\*\*</sup> Yusupov Sh. Khan's Last Desire // Literature and Art of Uzbekistan. 2004. December 12. B 55-56