

Manuscripts With The Seals Of Kokand Khan Sayid Muhammad Khudayar Khan

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Abstract: In this article, the seals of Khudayar Khan and the manuscripts with these seals will be discussed. Views regarding the preservation of these manuscripts of the palace and other institutions are also stated.

Key words: Khanate of Kokand, seal, manuscript, waqf, madrasa, library, Khudayar Khan.

As of today, a number of studies have been carried out on the seals belonging to the Khans of Kokand and the state officials of the khanate, and based on the manuscripts and documents, the researchers identified and described some seals that belonged to Narbuta Khan, Umar Khan, Muhammad Ali Khan, Shir Ali Khan, Khudayar Khan, Sultan Said Khan, Lashkar Beklarbegi, Eshankuli Dadkhah, Yunusjon Khoqandi¹. In the process of studying manuscripts of the Ming dynasty, we managed to identify a number of manuscripts with the seals of khans and officials that were not noticed by the above researchers. Among them, they found that the manuscripts with the seals of Kokand Khan Khudayar Khan were better preserved than the manuscripts with the seals of other khans.

Sh. Ziyadov's doctoral dissertation provides detailed information about the manuscripts belonging to Sayid Muhammad Khudayar Khan (1845–1858, 1862–1863, 1865–1875). On this, there is a seal with the inscription "*Vaqf fi sabil Alloh. Sayyid Muhammad Xudoyorxon*," which is kept in the Fund of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, a total of six manuscripts².

During the study of manuscripts stored in the funds of the department of rare publications of the National Library of Uzbekistan, the Fergana State Museum of History and Culture, and the Kokand State museum reserve, six more manuscripts with Khudayar Khan's seal were found; as a result, the number of manuscripts with the seal of this khan reached 12. We will talk about these 12 manuscripts and their seals below.

By the time of Khudayar Khan, a slight change had been observed in the process of putting seals on manuscripts. The seals of previous rulers were very few on manuscript pages; some of them

¹ Эркинов А. “Кўкон ҳукмдори Умархоннинг (1810–1822) шахсий уч муҳри” // Мерос. 2015, №2-3. – Б. 131-137.; Шу муаллиф. Кўкон ҳукмдори умархон кутубхонаси масаласи. “Амирий ва Кўкон адабий муҳити” Республика илмий-амалий анжумани. Кўкон, 2017. – Б. 66-69.; Маҳмудов Ш. Қуръони карим – элларни боғлаб турувчи мустаҳкам қудратли восита // Имом Бухорий сабоқлари – 2010. – № 2. – Б. 85-87.; Султонов Ў. Тошкент вақф мулклари тарихи. – Тошкент: Фан, 2021. – 368 б.; Зиёдов Ш.Ю. XV-XX аср бошларида Марказий Осиёда кутубхоначилик тарихи (қўлёзма манбалар ва улардаги муҳрлар таҳлили асосида): Тарих фанлари доктори (DSc) ... дис. Самарқанд, 2022. – Б. 326 б.; Шу муаллиф. Қуръони каримнинг нодир қўлёзма нусхалари ва улардаги муҳрлар // Имом ал-Бухорий сабоқлари. – 2006. – № 1. – Б. 5-7.; Мадалиева О. Алишер Навоий девонлари қўлёзмаларининг таркибий-қиёсий тадқиқи. – Тошкент: Donishmand ziyosi, 2021. – 680 б.; Алимов И. Кўкон хонлиги мадраса ва мактаблари тарихи. – Тошкент: Фан, 2017. – 304 б.; Аҳмедова М.Т. Кўкон хонлигининг ташкил топиши, давлат тизими ва ҳуқуқ манбалари: т.ф.н ... дисс. Тошкент, 2010. – 158 б.

² Зиёдов Ш.Ю. XV-XX аср бошларида Марказий Осиёда кутубхоначилик тарихи (қўлёзма манбалар ва улардаги муҳрлар таҳлили асосида): Тарих фанлари доктори (DSc) ... дис. Самарқанд, 2022. – Б. 194-195.



were placed only once, but now the number of seals in manuscripts has increased dramatically.

First of all, we will discuss the seals and their numbers belonging to Khudayar Khan. Based on the edicts that were issued by Khan and the seals in the manuscripts, it was revealed that there are four seals belonging to this ruler.

1st seal. Dated pitcher-like seal of Khudayar Khan. The seal contains the following inscriptions: “*Sayyid Muhammad Xudoyorxon ibn Sher Muhammad Alixon 1279/1862-1863*”.

One of these sealed manuscripts is a copy of the Holy Qur’an, which was stored in the fund of the Kokand State museum reserve under the number DP-2498 kol-96/1. This book is large-sized, 53x31.5 cm, printed on Kokand paper. According to the characters of the book, it is similar to the manuscripts prepared in the palace. In our opinion, this Qur’an was kept in the library of the palace.



2nd seal. Dated pitcher-like seal of Khudayar Khan. The seal contains the following inscriptions: “*Vaqf fi sabil Alloh. Sayyid Muhammad Xudoyorxon 1288/1871-1872*”.

Khudayar Khan must have made this seal specially for endowment books. These sealed manuscripts are as follows: The copy of the Holy Qur’an No. 722 of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan was copied by Niyaz Muhammad Khoqandi in 1286/1869-1870. 41 x 32 cm in size³.

Holy Qur’an No.723 of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. It was copied by Niyaz Muhammad Khoqandi in 1286/1869-1870 41x32 cm in size⁴.

Holy Qur’an No. 724 of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan The date and calligrapher are not clear, and it is not similar to the previous two copies, according to the book’s signs. It belongs to a relatively earlier period.

Another copy of the Holy Qur’an with the number PD-1916 is kept in the fund of the Fergana State Museum of History and Culture. Although the manuscript does not have the calligrapher or the date of coping, it is similar to manuscripts No722 and No723 according to the book’s sign.



In the copies of the Holy Qur’an No722, No723, pd-1916, and DP-2498 kol-96/1, along with the seal of Khudayar Khan, a small oval-shaped seal with the inscription "vaqf fiy sabil-alloh" was located within the text in most places compared to others.

³ O‘zR FA ShI, qo‘lyozma, № 722, 277a-varaq.

⁴ O‘zR FA ShI, qo‘lyozma, № 723, 306a-varaq.



the fund of the Fergana State Museum of History and Culture
Holy Qur'an PD-1916

The location of the seals on the first pages of this manuscript shows that they were also used as artistic decorations.

The manuscript No. 1487 of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan is a book called "Sihhah fil lugat," and it was copied in 904/1499. After some years, it came to Kokand. In spite of being seen the khan's seal clearly in some places of the manuscript, some seals were deliberately erased on some pages (771 p, 767 p, 763 p, 759 p, 755 p, 751 p, 747 p, 741 p, 737 p, 733 p, 732 p, etc.). In some places, the paper was torn, damaging the page of the manuscript when removing the seal. In addition to the khan's seal, the manuscript contains several other seals, which belong to the owners of the manuscript before and after the khan.

The manuscript No. 12157 of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan is a book called "Xashiya bar hayali," and there is no information about the calligrapher or the date of coping. According to the signs of the book, it is similar to the manuscripts written in the 19th century.

The manuscript No. 9408 of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan is a book called "Al-Qiyafa sharh al-Hidaya which was written in a naskh style and contains 358 pages. It is not indicated by its date or calligrapher. There are also three seals besides the seal of Khudayar Khan.

The manuscript No. Pv-262 of the rare publication fund of the National Library of Uzbekistan is a book called "Viqoyatu-r-rivoya fi masoili-l-xidoya which contains 266 pages. Stamped pages: 1 p, 7 p, 11 p, 15 p, 19 p, 24 p, 28 p, 32 p, 37 p, 41 p, 46 p, 50 p, 54 p, 58 p, 62 p, 66 p, 70 p, 74 p, 78 p, 82 p, 86 p, 91 p, 95 p, 100 p, 105 p, 109 p, 113 p, 118 p, 123 p, 128 p, 132 p, 136 p, 140 p, 144 p, 148 p, 152 p, 157 p, 161 p, 166 p, 170 p, 174 p, 178 p, 183 p, 187 p, 192 p, 196 p, 200 p, 204 p, 210 p, 214 p, 219 p, 223 p, 227 p, 231 p, 236 p, 240 p, 244 p, 248 p, 252 p, 256 p, 260 p, 265 p, 269 p.

If you pay attention to the stamped pages of this manuscript, it can be seen that the person who stamped followed a certain order. It is because those seals are printed on the back side of every 4-5 pages.

The fund of the Kokand state museum-reserve has manuscript number DP-2490, size 10.5x26; this manuscript was done as a book before the establishment of the khanate and later brought to Kokand.

Today, the copy of the Qur'an related to the 16th century⁵, which is preserved in the National Library of Russia, and the works of "Kimiyo saodat"⁶ also bear the 2nd seal of Khudayar Khan. In general, many manuscripts bearing the stamp of the Khans of Kokand are kept in many museums and libraries in Russia. These manuscripts were captured by the Russian Empire during the conquest of the Kokand Khanate among the various material assets of the khanate. One of them is that K. P. Kaufmann gave a bunch of books that he got during the conquest of Kokand to the library of the Russian Empire in the year 1876. There are a total of 122 manuscripts in this collection, of which 99 are in Arabic, 20 in Persian, 2 in Arabic and Persian, and 1 in Uzbek. Almost all of these books had the seal of Khudayar Khan inscribed like above: "*Vaqf fi sabil Alloh. Sayyid Muhammad Xudoyorxon, 1288/1871-1872*".

In our opinion, manuscripts with the second seal of Khudayar Khan were not part of the palace library; if attention is paid to these, all of them were given as waqf. Therefore, these books were kept in the libraries of other institutions within the khanate.

As mentioned above, during the reign of Khudayar Khan, putting seals on manuscripts increased dramatically. For example, the manuscript numbered DP-2498 kol-96/1 has the Khan's seal in 205 places, in manuscript No. 9408 in 88 places, and in manuscript No. pd-1916 in 75 places. The rest of the manuscripts are also stamped so many times. Of course, there must be reasons for this. We think that this was done so that the books could not erase all the seals if they fell into someone else's hands for some reason. In some places, the seals were placed very close to the text, and erasing them would seriously damage the text of the manuscript.

There are two more seals belonging to Khudayar Khan, which are found on the khan's edicts, letters, and endowments of madrasas; however, we did not come across these in the manuscripts.

To sum up, during the study of manuscripts of the Kokand khanate, which are being preserved not only in our country but also abroad, it will be possible to draw certain conclusions about the libraries of the khanate through the seals on them.

The table shows the manuscripts with the seals of Khudayar Khan.

№	Preservation of the source place	Book name and its language	Author	Calligrapher's name and the date of coping
1	Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, №1487	"Sihhah fil lug'at"	Abu Nasr Muhammad al-Farabi	Khusayn Jamaluddin Moltani 904/1499 y.

⁵ <https://expositions.nlr.ru/ve/RA3991/rukopisnye-korany-istoriya#MA32926>

⁶ <https://viewer.rsl.ru/ru/rsl01008597243?page=407&rotate=0&theme=white>

⁷ Ястребова О. "О реконструкции "Биографий" некоторых рукописей из Центральной Азии в собрании Российской национальной библиотеки по перипискам и печатям"// Рукописное наследие Центральной Азии: итоги и перспективк изучения. Душанбе 2018 г. – С. 79.

2	Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, №9408	“Al-Kifaya sharh al-Hidaya”	Jalaluddin ibn Shamsuddin Khorezmi	
3	Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, №12157	“Xashiya bar xayali”	Editer: Abdulkhakim ibn Shamsuddin Siyalkuti	
4	Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, №722	Holy Qur’an		Muhammad Niyaz Khoqandi 1286/1869-1870
5	Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, №723	Holy Qur’an		Muhammad Niyaz Khoqandi 1286/1869-1870
6	Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, №724	Holy Qur’an		
7	The fund of Kokandd State museum-reserve, DP-2498 kol-96/1	Holy Qur’an		
8	The fund of Fergana State Museum of History and Culture, manuscript № pd-1916	Holy Qur’an		
9	The fund of National library of Russia code: ANS 14.	Holy Qur’an		
10	The fund of Kokandd State museum-reserve,	Without the first pages of manuscript, it was not possible to		Sayid Muhammad Fazil, 1048/1638-1639 y. Isfahan.

	DP-2490	identify the book and its author		
11	The fund of rare publication of National library of Uzbekistan, Pv-262	“Viqoyatu-r-rivoya fi masoili-l-xidoya”		
12	https://viewer.rsl.ru/ru/rsl01008597243?page=407&rotate=0&theme=white	“Kimyo saodat”		