



A. F. NEGRI'S EXPEDITION IN BUKHARA

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Abstract:

This article gives information about a Russian expedition which was sent to Bukhara by Russian Empire in 1820-21 years. This Russian expedition was led by Alexander Fyodorovich Negri. Their mission was to establish and develop trade and economic relations between Russia and Bukhara. This article discusses the results and their accomplishments of that expedition.

Keywords: diplomatic mission, contract, trade, A. F. Negri, E. K. Meindorf, E. A. Eversman, construction of fortresses, Asia tariffs, caravanserais, trade routes, mining operations

1. Introduction

At the expedition to the Emirate of Bukhara for the purpose of establishing contacts with the Central Asian khanates of Russia in the XIX century the expedition led by A. F. Negri was trained in the study and development of trade and economic relations of Russia with Bukhara, their main mission was careful study of the crafts industry of Bukhara population, and natural resources and geographical location of Central Asia, to collect information about its internal state and external relations. To accomplish these tasks, the embassy is composed of various specialists, scientists, educated officers. The study of these issues has not lost relevance.

2. Literature Review

In the coverage of this topic, mainly archive documents, ambassadors' writings, especially "Puteshestvie iz Orenburga v Buxaru" (Journey from Orenburg to Bukhara) by E. K. Meindorf, "Reise von Orenburg nach Buchara" by E.A. Eversman, "Russkie v Buxare v 1820 goudu" (Russians in Bukhara in 1820) by Budrin and Journals such as "Aziatsky Vestnik", "Siberian vestnik", "Severnnyy archive", "Russkiy archive" are served as the main references.

3. Research Methodology

This is a qualitative research using the content analysis approach. About ten archive materials and books are used to explain A.F.Negri's expedition in Bukhara. Besides that, the researcher had used journals and articles to collect data related to the research.

4. Findings and Discussion

The official relations between Bukhara Emirate and Russia began in the middle of the XVI century and began to be felt at the beginning of the XIX century. At the time, diplomatic and trade-economic relations became the interests of both sides. For this purpose, in 1815, the Emir of Bukhara Haydarhon sent Azimjon Muminjanov to the empire of the Russian Empire in St. Petersburg. The ambassador's visit to Petersburg was to formulate an ongoing trade and economic relationship between Bukhara and Russia and ask the embassy to send an ambassador to Bukhara to conclude a bilateral trade agreement between the two countries [1].

At the request of A. Muminjanov, he was informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs K. V. Nesselrode on July 5, 1816 that the emperor's government would send an officer in order to achieve *"the safety of caravansarriage, to free Russians from slavery"* and to appoint a consul of Russia. However, in August 1819, when the Russian government did not send the promised pledge to Bukhara, Muminjanov's second visit to St. Petersburg happened [2]. This time the ambassador received a response by Russia's consent to Bukhara to send a diplomatic mission to establish friendly relations and expand trade. In 1820, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russian empire appointed Andrei Negrin as a leader of expedition, and sent him to Bukhara.

Alexander Fedorovich Negri (1784-1854) was a diplomat and archeologist, and in 1806 moved from Greece to Russia and in that time he was working in foreign affairs office[3]. Alexander Fedorovich Negri used to speak Turkish, Persian, Greek, and French languages and this gave him a great opportunity in missions [4]. For his excellent knowledge of the Persian language, he was appointed as the Senior Adviser to Ermolov who was an Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of emperor in 1818. Because of his knowledge of Oriental languages, from 1837 up to the end of his life, He worked in Odessa very efficiently in the history and archeology community, and all valuable sources of information were translated into Russian. As a result of his work he was a vice president of the Society on November 15, 1844.

A. Negri received the assignment for departure from Iran to Bukhara after his return to Petersburg. He was entrusted with persuading Amir Haidar that Russia was interested not only in establishing trade relations with Bukhara but also for finding opportunities for further development. The Ambassador was instructed to carefully study the production lines of the Bukhara population and to determine what to do in order to develop and strengthen trade relations with these countries. In addition to accomplish the embassy's mission, the Ambassador was also charged with collecting information on Central Asia's natural wealth and geographical location, its internal

state and external relations. To accomplish these tasks, the embassy was comprised of naturalist E. A. Eversman and trained officers, including poruchik V. D. Volkhovsky and Captain of the General Staff, E. K. Meindorf. Negri presented a detailed report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the negotiations he had carried out with the Emirate of Bukhara [5].

From the beginning, the Tsarist authorities were concerned about the preservation of the caravans from Russia to Bukhara or from Bukhara to Russia. Therefore, one of the tasks assigned to Negri was to make the most appropriate "*measures to prevent any danger*" that threatened the Bukharan khans ranging from Khanate to Syr Darya. In addition, Negri had to learn the relationship between Khiva and the Kazakhs, the reason for the attack by the Khiva armies on the peoples of Kazakh Sultans, and Muhammad Rahimhon's personal attributes and the rule of law [6].

On July 25, 1820, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued two directives to A. F. Negri's expedition, the first of which was the relations of Bukhara with the Ottoman Empire, Khiva, Iran, Afghanistan, Kabul, Kandahar, Kashmir, Panjob, the political situation in Ladak, the ships in Syrdarya and Amudarya, where European goods are needed and where they are from, and, secondly, Russian slaves in Khiva and Bukhara, their cost, to find ways to prevent people from stealing [7].

The diplomatic mission to Bukhara included military men: Captain of the Guard General Staff E. K. Maindorf and poruchik V. L. Volhhovski, Timofeev who was officer of section on placement and provision of troops, Tafaev and Artyukhov, who were lieutenants colonel of Orenburg Corps. Their tasks were determined by Meindorf, studying the Kyrgyz steppes from Troitsk to Syr Darya, identifying places suitable for fortification between Troitsk, Orsk and Syrdarya. Construction of fortifications along the river would have to ensure the security of the caravan routes to Bukhara and Khiva [8].

At the same time, the eexpedition was supposed to find a way to find a convenient route between Bukhara and Russia.

The Orenburg Military Governor sent a delegation of 200 Cossack armies, two cavalry artillery and 100 puppets under the command of Captain S. Tsialkovskiy to observe the embassy's mission [9].

On 18 September 1820, P. K. Essen gave a special order to Negri to allow Russian merchants to freely travel to Bukhara, creating conditions similar to those of Bukhara traders in Russia where they demanded to build a caravan-like caravan-like Bukhara resort in Orenburg.

The expedition also included E. A. Eversman, another naturalist (1794-1860). Eduard Eversman was a Prussian citizen. He lived in Russia from 1814, studied at German universities, and received a PhD from Derpt University. He studied medicine and other natural sciences. Eversman was a chief doctor at Zlatoustovsk gun factory, he was honest, fair, courageous man [11]. In 1823, E. A. Eversman's book "Traveling from Orenburg to Bukhara" was published in the German language in Berlin. The work was divided into two parts, the first part dedicated to the roads to Bukhara, which contains

information about the lifestyle of the Kazakh tribes, their ancient cities, and many other things including the botanical-geological information, including ethnographic and archaeological materials. The second part of the book deals with the history of Bukhara and its modern state, the city's design, architectural monuments, mosques and madrassas, commercial buildings, and features of trade [12].

On October 10, 1820, A. F. Negri departed from Orenburg with E. A. Eversman, E. K. Meindorf and others. The caravan on the convoy consisted of 30 cars and 473 camels.

The expedition convoy was welcomed by Prime Minister of Bukhara and the governor of the Bukhara on December 17, 1820 in Bukhara. The mission arrived in Bukhara on December 20. Amir Haydar received ambassador A. F. Negri at the palace. The ambassador presented the emperor's tab. Ten days later, A. N. Negri talked twice with the Minister. The ambassador achieved the expected goal [13]. The Amir and his officials pointed out that the two sides favored the safe movement of the caravans. According to the agreement, the Khan soldiers was able to follow the Khanate caravans to the Syr Darya River, where the Russian troops were to follow the Siberian line. Therefore, he agreed without any rejection the expedition.

At the meeting, the issue of the new Asian tariff rose and it resolved unharmed. The ambassador emphasized that the tariff was not only for Bukhara, but also for Russian and other foreign merchants, and that the Tsarist government would promote trade relations with the Khanate.

The ambassador was also interested in the situation in Bukhara. In a statement of Negri to Essen, he said Amir Haydar Khan had been hated by people, who was unable to defend the caravan's security. The Bukharan caravans returning from Orsk and Troitsk were informed of their intentions by Khiva soldiers. Expedition officials said that they can not move freely in Bukhara, they are constantly watching by local officials [14].

In his letter of Essen to Alexander I on March 24, 1821, he was delighted that the diplomatic expedition succeeded [15].

After three months in Bukhara, on March 23, 1821, the mission returned and on April 19th passed through Syrdarya. In his letter of Negri to Essen, he admitted that the ambassador's efforts to deeply explore Bukhara and the benefits of Russia to Bukhara were effective. In mid-May, diplomats returned to their homeland. Negri told the Governor-General of Orenburg that the document agreed with the Bukharian Khan would be brought by Bukharian Ambassador soon.

According to historian N. A. Khalfin, who investigates this issue, the Bukharan government can not agree with Russia's readiness to accept the proposal, as he believes the Bukharian government can not go so quickly to implement the treaty. This feature was characteristic of the relationship between Russia's Negri Expedition and later with the Central Asian khanates. Local administrators who were not well aware of Russian bourgeois rules had not always paid much attention to the negotiating team, even when the agreements were documented. In any case, they avoided documenting the deal. They did not even hasten to make them [16].

The expedition headed by A. F. Negri, who was in Bukhara Emirate, was also a naturalist, E. Meindorf. In 1826, he published a book entitled "Traveling from Orenburg to Bukhara". In the book more and more Bukhara's domestic and foreign trade relations are covered. He reported that Bukhara was a busy city with a strong tradition of trade, with intensive commercial relations with Afghanistan, Iran, India and other countries.

He had discovered 14 caravans when he was in Bukhara. The names of them were Abdullajon, Kushbegi, Hind, Nugoy, Khoja Juyabor, Tashkent, Karshi, Miragul, Amir, Kullota, Fishana, Dankulla-Shir, Urgench [18]. In the 70-ies of the XVIII century in Bukhara there were 4 brick caravan-palaces, in the 40-ies of the XIX century, by the time of N. V. Khankov, their number reached 24 brick and 14 caravan palaces [19]. Because of the lack of caravanserai in Bukhara, large squares were built.

A special emphasis was placed on the issue of cotton production in Bukhara because of agriculture and a large part of the Bukhara cotton export. He notes that cotton was not well cultivated in Kabul, but cotton was exported to Kabul from Bukhara, but more Bukhara cotton was sent to Russia.

Meindorf asserted that Bukhara markets include Indian cloth and cotton fabric. Bukhara was imported rice, precious stones and a thin sword from India. He wrote about Bukhara trades with Kashmir through Afghan traders. They wrote that they had brought a piece of parchment and dyed ropes from Kashmir. Meindorf claimed that Indians come from their origin, from Shukarapur, Multon, and generally from India. They said that they had kashmir rhymes, dyed silk fabrics, fine yarns, white cloth for turtle, and flower cloth used for lining, fine dyes, precious stones and nyl paint.

Meindorf's comment on Bukhara's trade with Iran is remarkable. He saw Iranian merchants selling feruza and cloth fabrics in Bukhara. The Bukharan people exported cotton, silk fabrics, handkerchiefs, peppers, rugs and Russian goods to Iran. He says that Bukhara is getting its blood sugar through Iran, Afghanistan, and mainly through Peshawar. From these countries, shawls, yellow belts, carpets and feruzas are brought to the turban. In order to continue this trade, Bukharan residents need 600 camels per year. Meindorf pointed out that this trade was only after Russia and Qashqari for Bukhara.

The report concludes that Bukhara's trade with Afghanistan was through two trade routes. The first one was through Kabul to Balkh, and the other route from Bukhara to Herat. Because Afghanistan was the closest country to Bukhara, trade relations between these two countries have been continuing for a long time. According to Meindorf, a merchant went from Bukhara to Kabul 30 times. According to him, the Afghans brought their products to Bukhara through transit ways.

Thus, Meindorf's arguments prove that the Bukharan Khanate was in intensive commercial relations with Afghanistan, India, Kashmir and Iran during the 19th century. In the next four or five years, the number of Hindus in Bukhara rose very rapidly, reaching 300, some of which were settled in the country, and the rest went to Kabul. There were about 4,000 Afghans in Bukhara, some of them engaged in trade. The Iranians, however, were about 40,000, most of them slaves.

Important information about the Khanate of Bukhara was also collected by E. Eversman, a representative of A. F. Negri expedition. In his book, Bukhara's internal and external trade relations were well illustrated. According to Eversman, Bukhara established trade relations with a number of Russian cities: Troitsk, Orsk, Orenburg, Astrakhan and other Eastern countries: Iran, Afghanistan, India and Kashmir. The author listed the goods from Russia to Bukhara. He reported from 500 camels from Iran that they sold silk and woolen clothes, parasols, scarves and other goods [24]

From Kashmir and Kabul to Bukhara, a range of products were imported. According to Eversman, Kashmir attracted more than 40,000 lambs every year, of which only 3,000 were arrived in Bukhara [25]

Eversman like Meindorf highlighted the importance of Bukhara as an important center of transit trade. He also commented on caravanserais in Bukhara, like Meindorf. For example: Indian lived in Indian caravan-palace, Chinese caravan-palace lived Chinese, Kokand and Kashgar traders lived in their palaces, in Tatar caravanserai Tatars lived.

The author focused on the sale of precious stones in Bukhara. There were mostly feruzas, lilac, purple gilvata, carnevalos, lacquers. Lazurit was used as a dyeing painting room in Bukhara [26].

Eversman wrote that Bukhara was brought to feruza from non-Iranian origin, and that from Badakhshan, lacquer and gilvata were brought. The unprocessed luminaire in Bukhara was up from 20 to 40 dukat, depending on its size.

Another member of the Negri mission was Budrin, whose work was published in St. Petersburg in 1871. It reflected the political, economic and cultural life of Bukhara in the first quarter of the 19th century. Budrin's book illustrated Bukhara's internal and external trade relations. According to him, there were 13 karvansarais in Bukhara, including Indians, Khivas, Indians, Iranians, Armenians, Kyrgyz, and so on.

According to Budrin, sales in Bukhara were low. Here, cheat and fraud were used. He wrote that despite the types of punishments, traders were not right. If a traded goods were not burned and returned within a few weeks, the merchant needed to take back [27]

According to Budrin, government's neglect was hindered the development of Bukhara trades. He said that the government considered solely the duty of collecting taxes on goods, protecting the traders and not considered as their job

Budrin paid special attention that India, Iran and Russia played important role in the Bukhara trade. However, the goods that were brought to Bukhara and imported there were not mentioned. He focused his attention on mining. According to his data, Bukhara residents received gold, silver, copper, tin and iron from India, Iran and China [28]. A citadel from India was used for a turban [29]

Thus, the arrival of the expedition of A. F. Negri to Bukhara resulted in the creation of a number of works about the trade of the emirate with the eastern states.

These works were the basis of scientific research in the early 19th century. After the publication of E. K. Meidorf's work in French, Russian translations of these pieces began to appear. The author of these publications were by G. Spassky (1783-1864).

Spassky published the "Aziatsky Vestnik" magazine in Petersburg from 1825 to 1827. The magazine also published several articles on Orientalism. They were part of Meindorf's "A New History of Bukhara"[30]. Spassky focused his attention on trade relations between Central Asia and India. He wrote, "*There are 200 Indian Indians from Shikarpur and Sind and over 50 Sikhs from Multon and Punjab to trade in Bukhara*"[31].

E. K. Meindorf found that 300 Indian traders in Bukhara had traded, while Spassky wrote that they were 250. On the basis of E. K. Meindorf's work, Spassky wrote "A Brief History of Bukhara and Khiva" and "The Modern Situation of Some Regions and Cities in Central Asia"[32].

Based on the work of Meindorf, A. Kamensky published his articles "Bukhara's Statistical Agenda" and "Bukhara's Code of Conduct" in "Severnnyy archive"[33].

The role of Bukhara in international trade also played an important role in the expedition's other representatives. One member of expedition wrote in his letter that half of the city is part of caravanserais, markets and shops, indicating that traders of different nationalities here are the center of Bukhara [34]. It is well known that these trade relations would have been better if bad result of robbers' invasion had not happened. The Bukharan government did not take any measures to eliminate these incidents. The above-mentioned letter points out that "*recently the pirates have fallen into the hands of two convoys from Iran and a large part of the convoy from the Orenburg border post*".

One of the representatives of A. F. Negri's mission, a biologist E. Eversman, wrote in his letter to St. Petersburg on January 21, 1821, that "*two bukharan convoys from Iran were robbed by the Turkmans and killed*".

It is well known from the history that trade relations between the Bukhara and Iran were spoiled by Turkmen robbers, whose trade and economic relations were frequent. Therefore, representatives of the Negri expedition were rightly accused of Bukhara rulers, as they did not take the necessary measures to prevent such piracy attacks. It should be noted that it was always difficult for the Bukharan rulers to take any measures to ensure the safety of roads. It is possible to secure the trade routes near the capital of the khanate, but it was in vain to expect the government to protect the road from Bukhara to Iran because of the unmanageable situation in Khanate. It should be remembered that the Manghites of the XIX century did not have the same effect as the Shaybani Abdullokhon II or some of the Ashtarkhans. The influence of Bukhara in the Central Asian region during the reign of Shahmurod, Haydar or Nasrullo in the middle of the eighteenth century was still apparent, but Bukhara still did not have its former political status.

In conclusion, the representatives of the expedition team A.G. Negri successfully performed their assigned tasks, not only to study and develop trade relations between Russia and Bukhara, but also contributed to the development of scientific knowledge about Bukhara and created new works.

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