

Nomination form International Memory of the World Register

1.0 Checklist

Nominees may find the following checklist useful before sending the nomination form to the International Memory of the World Secretariat. The information provided in italics on the form is there for guidance only and should be deleted once the sections have been completed.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Summary completed (section 1) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Nomination and contact details completed (section 2) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Declaration of Authority signed and dated (section 2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | If this is a joint nomination, section 2 appropriately modified, and all Declarations of Authority obtained |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Documentary heritage identified (sections 3.1 – 3.3) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | History/provenance completed (section 3.4) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bibliography completed (section 3.5) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organizations recorded (section 3.6) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Details of owner completed (section 4.1) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Details of custodian – if different from owner – completed (section 4.2) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Details of legal status completed (section 4.3) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Details of accessibility completed (section 4.4) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Details of copyright status completed (section 4.5) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Evidence presented to support fulfilment of the criteria? (section 5) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Additional information provided (section 6) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Details of consultation with stakeholders completed (section 7) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Assessment of risk completed (section 8) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Summary of Preservation and Access Management Plan completed. If there is no formal Plan attach details about current and/or planned access, storage and custody arrangements (section 9) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Any other information provided – if applicable (section 10) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Suitable reproduction quality photographs identified to illustrate the documentary heritage. (300dpi, jpg format, full-colour preferred). |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Copyright permissions forms signed and attached. Agreement to propose item(s) for inclusion on the World Digital Library if inscribed |

Nomination form International Memory of the World Register

Archives of the Chancellery of Khiva Khans

ID Code 2016-04

1.0 Summary (max 200 words)

A collection of documents in the archival fund “The Chancellery of Khiva Khans” stored in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the largest archives of Central Asian rulers. The fund consists of the documents in Asian languages (Arabic, Persian, Chagatai, and Turkic). This collection of archival documents is a peculiar heritage of the peoples of Central Asia and is the largest of the known and preserved archival collections of documents from the Muslim East. All documents are proved to be original and authentic. A large part of the documents was signed by the Khans, as well as by special authorized officials (*qazi, yasaulbashi, aksakals*, etc.).

At the same time, the archival fund contains more than 20 thousand documents in Arabic graphic (18th – early 20th century), which sheds light on a wide range of unexplored issues related to state management, document management system and the functioning of public institutions in the Khiva Khanate.

In general, archives of the Chancellery of Khiva Khans reflect the historical events that took place during the period of more than 200 years in the territory of modern Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan. It also provides substantive information about diplomatic relations of the Khiva Khanate with Russia, Britain, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Bukhara emirate and the Kokand khanate.

2.1 Name of nominator (person or organization)

The Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan

2.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

The Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a public institution in charge of the preservation of the Archival Fund “The Chancellery of Khiva Khans”.

2.3 Contact person(s) (to provide information on nomination)

- 1) **Mr. Abulkasim Mahammatov**, Director of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- 2) **Dr. Mukhayo Isakova**, Senior Researcher, the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- 3) **Mr. Nasriddin Mirzaev**, Senior Researcher, the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan

2.4 Contact details

Name	Address	Telephone	Facsimile	Email
Mr. Abulkasim Mahammatov	2, Chilanzar Street, Tashkent, 100043, Uzbekistan	(+998-90) 901-94-44	(+998-71) 277-04-80	kasim77@yandex.ru

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	
Dr. Mukhayo Isakova	2, Chilanzar Street, Tashkent, 100043, Uzbekistan	
<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Facsimile</i>	<i>Email</i>
(+998-90) 931-39-07	(+998-71) 277-04-80	muhayo.isakova@gmail.com
<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	
Mr. Nasriddin Mirzaev	2, Chilanzar Street, Tashkent, 100043, Uzbekistan	
<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Facsimile</i>	<i>Email</i>
(+998-90) 931-39-57	(+998-71) 277-04-80	nosir86@mail.ru

3.0 Identity and description of the documentary heritage

3.1 Name and identification details of the items being nominated

If inscribed, the exact title and institution(s) to appear on the certificate should be given

Archives of the Chancellery of Khiva Khans

3.4 History/provenance

Archival fund comprised the documentary heritage collected in the Chancellery of Khiva Khans regarding public management, political, social and economic, land and water use, culture and other spheres of Khanate as well as its relationships with foreign powers and regional processes. The earliest document in the archival fund was created in 1664, the latest in 1920. The tradition of collecting of documents started in XVIIth century. However, most of documents of the earlier period were destroyed in 1873 during the war between the Khiva Khanate and the Russian Empire. Then, the Chancellery continued to collect documents until 1920, when the Khanate ceased to exist after its dissolution by the Soviets.

The special premise as a depository of chancellery documents was built during the reign of Tashhauil Allakulikhan (1830-1832). This period was characterized by development of commodity-money relations and change of tax policies, which resulted in enhancement and development of activity of Khanate's Chancellery and growing demand for inventory-making and storing documents.

The history of the establishment of the archival fund of "The Chancellery of Khiva Khans" in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan included 2 stages.

1. Since 1931, the authorities started paying particular attention to the archival materials related to the historical forms of land tenure and water resources management (*waqfname*, letters of grant), official and private archival materials of members of the former ruling dynasties, aristocracy and local rulers (*khans*, *beks*, religious dignitaries). In December 1933, the Central Archive Department of the country was ordered to withdraw and collect authentic documents of archival value from libraries, museums and research institutions.

The Central State Historical Archive, established in 1931, began systematic work on the identification of documentary heritage from the period of the reign of Central Asian khanates and their collection in Tashkent.

First admission of archival documents of the Khiva khans was dated to 1948. The Khorezm regional archives transmitted the archival fund "The Chancellery of Khiva Khans" (1874-1917), contained in 94 files.

In 1949, the fund was replenished with archival materials (1874-1917) from Karakalpakstan, which belonged to the Chancellery of Khiva Khans. The Karakalpak inventory list contained 98 files, among them 37 files representing the correspondence of the chief of the Amudarya department with the Chancellery of Khiva Khans. There were also qazi and waqf documents and materials about the correspondence of the population of Khiva, and others.

In the 1960s, on the initiative of the Archives Department, the expedition on identification and purchase of archival documents of Khiva khans' archives from the population was carried out with participation of the worker of the Central State Archive of Uzbekistan S. Davletshaeva along with workers of the State Archive of the Khorezm province and Republic of Karakalpakstan. As a result of the expedition, S.Davletshaeva managed to buy 111 documents and to receive 120 for free from the

people of Khiva, while 35 documents were bought and 15 documents were received gratis from the people of Karakalpakstan. As a result, the archival fund was replenished with additional 281 documents highlighting land and water issues, waqf and large estates, renting land, variety of prices for land, for the sales of property, working conditions, public and religious taxes on the rights of the population, women, Sharia law, qazi paperwork, etc.

2. In 1873, after the conquest of the territory of the Khiva Khanate by the Russian Empire, scientists were invited to conduct studies the region. As a result, titular counsellor, oriental scientist A.L. Kuhn collected the archival documents: 1) financial matters (income and expenses of the Khanate); 2) land documents about waqf and mul'k property; 3) official letters (all sorts of diplomatic correspondence, requests). The collected archival documents were sent to the Imperial Public Library in St. Petersburg.

Later, the issue of restitution of the archives of the Central Asian khanates from St. Petersburg was raised. On 13 January 1954, the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan adopted a special Resolution "On measures to improve the archival work in the country", which foresaw the return of archival holdings of Khiva khans from the Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library and the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Science of the USSR to Uzbekistan. The request on returning the archives to Uzbekistan was satisfied after 8 years. On 16 July 1962, the Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library returned the first part of the documents in the amount of 118 files (6115 sheets), and on 30 October, the remaining 4043 sheets were returned. In total, the Fund "The Chancellery of Khiva Khans" received back the documents in the amount of 10,158 sheets.

Today, the estimated amount of the archival fund "The Chancellery of Khiva Khans" is more than 20 thousand sheets of various documents covering mainly the period from the 18th to the beginning of the 20th centuries.

"Archives of the Khans of Khiva is one of the richest and best preserved collections of records from Central Asia dating to the period prior to the Russian conquest", as testified by Dr. Paolo Sartori, Institute of Iranian Studies, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Principal Investigator of the project "Seeing Like an Archive: Documents and Forms of Governance in Islamic Central Asia (18th-19th Centuries)", funded by the Austrian Science Fund.

4.0 Legal information

4.1 Owner of the documentary heritage (name and contact details)

Name	Address	Telephone	Facsimile	Email
The Central State Archive of the Republic of	2, Chilanzar Street, Tashkent, 100043, Uzbekistan	(+998-71) 277-04-80	(+998-71) 277-04-80	info@mda.uz / www.mda.uz

4.2 Custodian of the documentary heritage (name and contact details if different from the owner)

Name	Address	Telephone	Facsimile	Email
The Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan	2, Chilanzar Street, Tashkent, 100043, Uzbekistan	(+998-71) 277-04-80	(+998-71) 277-04-80	info@mda.uz / www.mda.uz

4.3 Legal status

The Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the owner and custodian of the documentary heritage with full and exclusive rights.

Preservation of the documentary heritage, promotion of access, respective legal and administrative responsibility is regulated by the national legislation (Law of the Republic of

Uzbekistan “On Preservation and Use of Objects of Cultural Heritage”, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “On measures to ensure the preservation of unique, valuable and rare editions, system enhancement and enrichment of their fund”) as well as by internal documents of the Central Archive.

4.4 Accessibility

The documentary heritage in the archival fund of “The Chancellery of Khiva Khans” is open to public for scholarly use under archival regulations. Digitization is planned and has not been done yet. The Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan has respective plans to develop a website in order to make documents accessible online.

All documents of the archival collection “The Chancellery of Khiva Khans” have microfilms – insurance copies. In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 5 April 2012, to ensure the preservation of especially valuable archival documents while providing access to population, the users are given microphotocopies of the fund documents. For this purpose, a reading room of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan is reequipped with a special projector for reading microfilms. Moreover, the Archive has a special scanner for digitizing microfilms. This equipment was purchased in 2014, in the framework of the international project “The Voice of the archives: Essays on the social history of Central Asia in the pre-Soviet period”, implemented in cooperation with the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Martin Luther University (Germany).

4.5 Copyright status

The copyright of the documents lies with the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the state’s permission.

5.0 Assessment against the selection criteria

5.1 Authenticity.

A collection of documents of the archival fund “The Chancellery of Khiva Khans”, stored in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the largest archives of the Central Asian rulers, where documentary heritage in the Asian languages (Arabic, Persian, Chagatai, and Turkic) is collected. This collection of archival documents is a peculiar heritage of the peoples of Central Asia and is the largest of the known and preserved archival collections of documents from the Muslim East. All documents are original and authentic. A large part of the documents was signed by the Khans, as well as by special authorized officials (*qazi, yasaulbashi, aksakals*, etc.).

The texts of archival documents are distinguished by original signatures, stamps, water marks, and other signs generally used to determine the authority and authenticity of archives.

5.2 World significance

The collection of documents “The Chancellery of Khiva Khans” is a unique heritage of the peoples of Central Asia, and has no duplicate variants, since all the documents belonged to the Khan’s Chancellery Office. They reflect the history of the reign of the last dynasty of khans of Khiva – the Kungrats. However, the extensive collection of documents (more than

20 thousand, the 18th – early 20th century) in the old Uzbek (Chagatai) language, written in Arabic script, documented a wide range of unexplored issues related to the state management system, document management system and the functioning of state institutions in the Khiva Khanate. Furthermore, the archival documents reveal the level of development of the state and economy, social and cultural life, as well as the relationships of the Khiva Khanate with the adjacent states, and all the related regional processes. Thus, the documents encompass relations of Khiva Khanate with Russia, Britain, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, the Bukhara emirate and the Kokand Khanate, India.

5.3 Comparative criteria:

Does the heritage meet any of the following tests? (It must meet at least one of them.)

1 Time

Is the document evocative of its time (which may have been a time of crisis, or significant social or cultural change)? Does it represent a new discovery? Or is it the “first of its kind”?

The archival documents reflect the history of the Khiva khans during the period from the 18th century to the early 20th century, and are important in the study of the history of Central Asia, culture and trade, as well as relations of foreign states with Central Asia and related regional processes.

2 Place

Does the document contain crucial information about a locality important in world history and culture? For example, was the location itself an important influence on the events or phenomena represented by the document? Does it describe physical environments, cities or institutions that have since vanished?

The archival documents reflect the historical events that took place in the territory of modern Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan. In addition, they contain thorough information about related regional processes and diplomatic relations of the Khiva Khanate with Russia, Britain, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, the Bukhara emirate and the Kokand khanate.

3 People

Does the cultural context of the document’s creation reflect significant aspects of human behaviour, or of social, industrial, artistic or political development? Or does it capture the essence of great movements, transitions, advances or regression? Does it illustrate the lives of prominent individuals in the above fields?

The archival materials contain information about the Kungrat dynasty of Khiva khans and officials who served in the khanate. On the basis of these documents the genealogical research can be carried out. Documentary heritage reflects political and social development in the Khiva Khanate, public management system that influenced the lives of the population, the course of the society development, trade, irrigation system, etc. The documents serve as a model of official documentation and record keeping of the Khiva Khanate.

The text of archival documents are distinguished by original signatures, stamps, water marks, and other signs reflective of the authority of Khans and other officials, and proving their authenticity. The documents serve as a model of official documentation of the Khiva Khanate.

4 Subject and theme

Does the subject matter of the document represent particular historical or intellectual developments in the natural, social and human sciences? Or in politics, ideology, sport or the arts?

The materials of the Fund are an important source for the study of Islamic jurisprudence and medieval diplomacy. The documentary heritage reflects the following themes:

- Protection of human rights and freedoms;
- Land and water relations;
- Domestic policy;
- Changes in the administrative system of management and a change of power;
- Urban development, construction of buildings and roads, town planning and provision of urban amenities;
- The development of diplomatic relations with the countries of the East and West;
- Reform of the judiciary system;
- Warfare and campaigns;
- Economy and trade;
- Transport and communications;
- *Waqf* property;
- Materials on statistics.

5 Form and style

Does the document have outstanding aesthetic, stylistic or linguistic value? Or is it a typical exemplar of a type of presentation, custom or medium? Is it an example of a disappeared or disappearing carrier or format?

A large part of the documents is written in Persian, Arabic, Chagatai languages in Arabic script. Each document has its own form (registry list), the style of texts is simple, legal terminology and vocabulary associated with the telegraph and postal service is used. The documents serve as a model of official documentation and record keeping of the Khiva Khanate.

Documents are sealed with the stamps of both the Khiva rulers and other officials of the relevant periods.

6 Social/ spiritual/ community significance:

Application of this criterion must reflect living significance – does documentary heritage have an emotional hold on people who are alive today? Is it venerated as holy or for its mystical qualities, or revered for its association with significant people and events?

(Once those who have revered the documentary heritage for its social/ spiritual/ community significance no longer do so, or are no longer living, it loses this specific significance and may eventually acquire historical significance.)

The documentary heritage of the Chancellery of Khiva Khans had originated from the Historic Centre of Khiva, also known as Itchan Kala (the inner town, inner fortress), inscribed onto the UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1990. A number of madrasahs and magnificent palaces built during the period covered by the archival documents are among outstanding sites of Itchan Kala (for example, Allakulikhan Madrasah built in the 19th century). The Archives are critical for understanding life and public management in Khiva Khanate in the

18th – early 20th century: it documents significant local and regional processes, which ended in dissolution and abolishment of the Khanate.

The documents are also important in the formation of historical consciousness, being invaluable historical sources containing information and knowledge on the history of Uzbekistan and Central Asia.

6.0 Contextual information

6.1 Rarity

The Beruni Centre of Oriental Manuscripts under the Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies (Uzbekistan), Russian State Historical Archive (Russian Federation) and Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Russian Federation) store some documents relating to the period of the reign of Khiva khans. However, the archival collection the “Chancellery of Khiva Khans” nominated by the Central State Archive of Uzbekistan is authentic and complete, due to the facts that the documentary heritage is formed in the Khan’s Chancellery Office and they are contextually linked.

Thus, the materials of the archival collection not just allow you to answer some specific questions related to land use, taxation and management (which is important in itself), but also to understand why the certain “Muslim” dynasties needed maintenance and storage of the documents, what the practical significance of such record-keeping and storage of the documents was, how this practice could protect the interests of the dynasty, and manage heterogeneous territories. In this regard, the Khiva khans’ archival fund is the rare collection, because, first of all, the dynasty kept these original records in the palace, and secondly, the scope and format of these materials reflect specific period of history and specific historic processes.

6.2 Integrity

The documents of the archival fund of the Khiva khans, stored in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan are fully preserved. The fund also stores microfilms of the documents.
