

## THE PRINCE OF BUKHARA SAYYID MUHAMMAD NASIR AND HIS SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE

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**ABSTRACT:** At the end of XIX and beginning of XX centuries Bukhara emirate was well-known with its scientists and personalities, revivalists, poets, painters, calligraphers and others. With creating historical and literary works, at the same time they continued outstanding traditions of the Bukhara historiographical school. They hasn't confined by this sphere.

Life, activity as well as rich scientific heritage of Sayyid Muhammad Nasir (Nosiriddin), a representative of Bukhara historiographical school was studied insufficiently.

Sayyid Muhammad Nasir was one of the famous person of Bukhara, and he was a prince, historian.

In this article analyses one of the representatives of Bukhara historiographical school in the end of XIX – beginning XX century Sayyid Muhammad Nasir and his scientific heritage.

**KEYWORDS:** Bukhara Emirate, mystical sheikhs, Central Asian scientists, Shaybani, Ashtarkhanids, Mangits.

### INTRODUCTION

One of the urgent problems is the preservation, study and promotion of the rich written heritage of our country to a new qualitative level, the expansion and deepening of research on the works of Central Asian scientists and thinkers in various fields.

Sayyid Muhammad Nasir was the son of Muzaffar, the Emir of Bukhara, and his name is sometimes found in sources as Nasir al-Din al-Hanafi al-Husseini al-Bukhari or Muhammad Nasir. Little is known about his life. He lived in the Bukhara arch as a claimant to the throne. The arch contained his fortress and personal library. After the overthrow of the Bukhara Emirate in 1920,

he became a member of the “History of the Conference”. He is the author of several works. He writes that he read a lot of ancient history books, first I collected the dhikr of the Holy Prophet in “Tukhfat-uz-Zairiyyin” and “Kunuz al-Atkiya”, but now I will classify the detailed history of the dhikr of the Bukhara emirs [2].

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

One of the works of Sayyid Muhammad Nasir is “Tuhfat [hodi] - al-zairiyin” (Gift to pilgrims) [3]. The author distinguishes between two types of graves: 1. In the city of Bukhara; 2. Graves outside the city of Bukhara.

Important information is given about the graves of saints and nobles buried in the tombs.

A copy of this work together with Sadri Ziyov’s “Majmuai tazkor” (Complex of Tazkira) is kept in the manuscript fund of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan under number 2193. This copy is incomplete, the letter is nasty, 20 pages. 1328) was published in 1910 in Bukhara lithography.

The play gives a brief biography of mystical sheikhs, some of their prophecies, murids, tombs.

In 2003, the “Bukhara part” of this work was published by H. Turaev in Russian with a translation, preface and comments and facsimile [4].

In 2008, S.A. Zahidova wrote in her dissertation on the development of urban culture in Bukhara in the late XIX and early XX centuries. Despite the fact that the data of “Tukhfat-uz-zoiriyin” have been used for more than a hundred years, this important historical work has not been studied as a subject of special monographic or dissertation research [5].

“Kunuz al-Atkiya” is also about sacred places. Researcher A.H. Khamraev assessed that “Tukhfat al-zoirin” and “Kunuz al-atkiya are similar to the continuation of“ Tarihi mullazoda ”about the life of saints” [6].

Sayyid Muhammad Nasir’s “Research of the Ark of Bukhara and his Amir” (Research on the Ark of the Sultans and Emirs of Bukhara) [7]. His work was written in the traditional compilation method from 1340 AH to 1921-22 AD. The work includes an introduction, a legendary story about Afrosiab and others, historical information about Bukhara and its arch.

Although the play does not contain information about the Shaybanid rulers, it does provide information about the buildings built on the Ark during the reign of the Ashtarkhanids and Mangits.

The information at the end of the manuscript (pages 40-42) is also valuable because it is based on the author's personal observations.

From this work M. S. Andreev, O. D. Chekhovichs "used to write the Bukhara Arch (Kremlin) in the late XIX-early XX centuries [8].

In 2009, a facsimile copy of the manuscript was published, along with Uzbek and Russian translations of the text.

Another of Sayyid Muhammad Nasir's works is "Osori as-salotin" (Works of Sultans), which is kept in the treasury of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan under number 1422. This work was written in the Nastaliq script, the copy we used was prepared for lithography and consists of 54 pages, the last pages are missing, ie in Bukhara there is no part of the domination of the Mangits [10].

It should be noted that A.H. Khamraev wrote in his research that he used the above-mentioned manuscript number 1422. A. Khamraev in the mangit section of the manuscript "the author begins his stories from Amir Shah Murad and ends them under the rule of Amir Haydar. The work is written in the spirit of panegyricism [11]. "[12]

Sayyid Muhammad Nasir began writing in 1904. The work consists of three parts. 1. Shaybani (4a-16p). 2. Ashtarkhanids (16b-54a) 3. Mangits (54a). The author writes that he used such works as Ravzatus-safo, Tarihi Muqimkhani, Tarihi Vajiz, Tuxfai-khani, Tarihi Muin, Majmuai qazi.

The play tells the story of the death of Bokimhammad Khan. Pages 18b-19a, mention of Valimhammad Khan's accession to the throne of the Bukhara kingdom (pages 19a-20a). The dhikr of the battle and assassination of Valimhammadkhan and Muqimkhan (pages 20a-23b), the statement of Sayyid Nasir Muhammadkhan's ascension to the throne of Bukhara (pages 23b-24a), Fazail Nishan's reign as Sayyid Mir Abdulfayzkhan and others are covered.

### CONCLUSION

Based on the above-stated we can conclude that Sayyid Muhammad Nasir made significant contribution to the history-studying of Bukhara. Deep studying of his life and work and acquaintance of readers with his literary works are of actual tasks and has special value in studying the history of the Bukhara emirate.

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