# Table of Contents

Acknowledgments 6  
Map 7  
Notes on transliteration 8  
Introduction 9

## Chapter I: The Leningrad Connection:  
Oriental Projects of Source Editions

1.1. Classical Oriental Studies and Soviet Politics 35  
1.2. Towards the New Scholarship: Planning and Collective Work 37  
1.3. The First Attempts: Political Actuality of Classical Texts 48  
1.4. Islamic Scholars and Classical Orientology 56  
1.5. Dividing Sources into National Pieces: the Turkmen Project 61  
1.6. Semen Volin: Bartol’d’s Unacknowledged Successor 66  
1.7. Evgenii Bertel’s and the Crown of Source Edition: Jāmi‘ at-tawārīkh 71  
1.8. The Kirgiz Group in Leningrad 89  
1.9. The Kazakh Project: Completion of the Program 92  
1.10. Conclusion 104

## Chapter II: Nationalism and Regionalism:  
Dividing and Integrating  
Soviet Central Asia in Meta-Histories

2.1. Regional and National Perspectives of History Writing 107  
2.2. An Early Soviet Discourse on Nomads 110  
2.3. The Impact of National Delimitation and Sedentarization 112  
2.4. Sandzhar Asfendiiarov: The Nomadic Concept of Kazakh History (1920s-30s) 124  
2.5. Mikhail Viatkin on the Kazakh Ethnogenesis 132  
2.6. Aleksandr Iakubovskii and the Soviet Concept of Ethnogenesis in Central Asia 137
2.7. Anna Pankratova and the Official Kazakh History of the 1940s 141
2.8. Discussions around the Kazakh History: the late 1940s-50s 146
2.10. The Rehabilitation of ‘Bourgeois’ Orientalists: Bartol’d Re-Emerging in the 1950s-70s 166
2.11. A Great Provocation? A Tentative Switch to the Regional Concept of History in the USSR 174
2.12. Conclusion 183

Chapter III: The Establishment of Kazakh Orientology
3.1. The Institute of History and its Structure 186
3.2. The Nusupbekov – Dakhshleiger Tandem 187
3.3. Reincarnations of Orientology in Kazakhstan 192
3.4. Sapar Ibragimov: between Alma-Ata and Leningrad 208
3.5. Veniamin Iudin: an Oppressed Orientalist 211
3.6. Klavdiia Pishchulina: Continuity of Kazakh Statehood 217
3.7. Sergei Kliashtorny: Orientalists in the State Service 221
3.8. The Team of Young Orientalists in Alma-Ata 230
3.9. In Search of Shajara: Genealogical Narratives of the Kazakh Tribes, 1970-80 239
3.10. Conclusion 249

Chapter IV: Soviet Oriental Archeology: ‘Sedentarization of the Past’
4.1. The Soviet Oriental Archeology 252
4.2. Culture History and Ethnicity in the Past 256
4.3. The Tsarist Archeology in Transition: Early Expeditions in Kazakhstan, 1867-1918 258
4.4. Iranian Roots of Central Asian Cities, the 1920s 261
4.5. Awqāf, Irrigation Systems, and Archeology, 1935-1936 268
4.6. The GAIMK Central Asian Committee and the 1936 Plenum 272
4.7. The Establishment of Archeological Expeditions in Kazakhstan 276
4.8. The Institutionalization of Kazakh Archeology in the 1940s-50s 284
4.9. Kimal’ Akishev and the ‘Otrar Catastrophe’ 295
4.10. Kazakh Urban Civilization: Crystallization of the Concept 304
4.11. The Fate of Islamic Architecture: the Yasawī Shrine 311
4.12. Conclusion 325

General Conclusion 328

Appendixes

Appendix 1: The Main Personalities 339
Appendix 2: Networks of Soviet Orientalists: The Teacher-Student Relations 344
Appendix 3: Networks of Soviet Orientalists: Relations with Islamic Scholars 345
Appendix 4: Discourse Development 346
Appendix 5: Institution Building 348
List of Interviews 349
List of Archival Sources 350
Bibliography 357
List of Abbreviations 393

Summary in English 394
Samenvatting 396