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Settling the past: Soviet oriental projects in Leningrad and Alma-Ata

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Publication date
2013

[Link to publication](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Bustanov, A. K. (2013). *Settling the past: Soviet oriental projects in Leningrad and Alma-Ata*.

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Appendixes

Appendix 1. The Main Personalities

Bartol'd (1869-1930)

Major works: *Turkestan in the Epoch of the Mongol Invasion* (vol. 1, 1898; vol. 2, 1900)

Affiliation: Oriental faculty of St. Petersburg/ Leningrad University (1901-1930)

Claims: "The national principle of the 1924 state delimitation of Central Asia was formulated by Western European history in the 19th century, and is completely alien to native historical traditions."⁹⁶⁶

See appendix 2.

Semenov (1873-1958)

Major works: *Sobranie vostochnykh rukopisei Akademii nauk Uzbekskoi SSR*, ed. by A.A. Semenov, vol. 1 (Tashkent, 1952); vol. 2 (Tashkent, 1954); vol. 3 (Tashkent, 1955); vol. 4 (Taskent, 1957); vol. 5 (Tashkent, 1960); vol. 6 (Tashkent, 1963); A.A. Semenov, *Material'nye pamiatniki iranskoi kul'tury v Srednei Azii* (Stalinabad, 1945).

Affiliation: Central Asian State University in Tashkent (1921-1931, 1940s); Dushanbe Institute of History, Archeology, and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Tajik SSR.

Claims: Many Central Asian medieval monuments belonged to the Aryan legacy. The Tajiks are descendants of Aryans, whose cultural influence went far beyond the borders of the modern Tajik SSR: one can observe its traces in each Central Asian republic.⁹⁶⁷

See appendix 2.

⁹⁶⁶ "V.V. Bartol'd o natsional'nom razmezhevanii v Srednei Azii" (ed. by M. Olimov) in: *Vostok*, 5 (1991), 165.

⁹⁶⁷ A.A. Semenov, "Material'nye pamiatniki ariiskoi kul'tury," in: *Tadzhikistan: Sbornik statei* (Tashkent, 1925), 113-150.

Asfendiiarov (1889-1938)

Major works: S.D. Asfendiiarov, "Islam i kochevoe khoziaistvo" in: *Ateist*, No. 58 (November, 1930) 3-17; S.D. Asfendiiarov, *Materialy k izucheniiu istorii Vostoka, chast' I, Prichiny vzniknoveniia islama* (Samarkand, 1928); S. D. Asfendiiarov, *Istoriia Kazakhstana (s drevneishikh vremen)*, vol. 1 (Alma-Ata, 1935).

Affiliation: Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies (1927-28); Kazakh State University (1928-37)

Claims: "the Orient was characterized not by a historical sequence of primitive-patriarchal, feudal, and capitalistic society, as in the West, but by one tribal formation that combined elements from all three formations."⁹⁶⁸

Iakubovskii (1886-1953)

Major works: A. Iu. Iakubovskii, *K voprosu ob etnogeneze uzbekskogo naroda* (Tashkent, 1941)

Affiliation: GAIMK (1925-1953), the State Hermitage (1931-1936), Oriental faculty of Leningrad University (1929-1941), Institute of Oriental Studies (1933-1938)

Claims: ethnic name appears later than a national formation.

See appendix 2.

Bernshtam (1910-1956)

Major works: A.N. Bernshtam, *Pamiatnikii stariny Talasskoi doliny* (Alma-Ata, 1941); A.N. Bernshtam, *Arkheologicheskii ocherk Severnoi Kirgizii* (Alma-Ata, 1941)

Affiliation: GAIMK, the State Hermitage (1932-1956), Leningrad University (1936-1956).

⁹⁶⁸ S. D. Asfendiiarov, *Materialy k izucheniiu*, 51;

Claims: the settlements of Southern Kazakhstan, including Țarāz, were populated by Turks.⁹⁶⁹

“South-Eastern Kazakhstan is the first-rate region for understanding the ancient and medieval history of the Kazakh republic; here one can check the reports of ancient Arabic and Chinese authors that are so important for historical topography.”⁹⁷⁰

Archeologists had in fact demonstrated the historicism of Central Asian peoples, had shown their centuries-old history as comparable to the history of the ancient civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia.⁹⁷¹

There was no ancient agricultural civilization in Central Kazakhstan.⁹⁷²

See appendix 2.

Pankratova (1897-1957)

Major works: *Istoriia Kazakhskoi SSR s drevneishikh vremen do nashikh dnei* (Alma-Ata, 1943; 2nd edition, 1949; 3d edition, 1957).

Affiliation: Moscow Institute of History (1939-52)

Claims: historians have to show not only the progressive role of the Russians in Central Asia but also to study glorious past of local people.

Ibragimov (1929-1960)

Major works: *Materialy po istorii kazakhskikh khanstv XV-XVIII vekov. Izvlecheniia iz persidskikh i tiurkskikh sochinenii. Sostaviteli: S.K. Ibragimov, N.N. Mingulov, K. A. Pishchulina, V.P. Iudin* (Alma-Ata, 1969)

Affiliation: Institute of History, Archeology, and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (1950-1960); Leningrad Branch of Institute of Oriental Studies (1955-1958)

⁹⁶⁹ RA NA IIMK, F. 2, Op. 1, 1937, № 130, *Protokoly i perepiska kafedry istorii Srednei Azii*, f. 14.

⁹⁷⁰ RA NA IIMK, F. 2, Op. 1, 1937, № 130, *Protokoly i perepiska kafedry istorii Srednei Azii*, f. 15.

⁹⁷¹ RA NA IIMK, F. 312. Op. 1. 1948. D. 277. *Plenum, posviashchennyi arkheologii Srednei Azii. Leningrad*, f. 17-18.

⁹⁷² A.N. Bernshtam, “Arkheologicheskie raboty v Iuzhnom Kazakhstane,” in: *Kratkie soobshcheniia institute istorii material’noi kul’tury*, vol. 26 (Leningrad, 1949), 131-133.

Claims: the Kazakh people (*narodnost'*) came into being at the same time as the first Kazakh state in the 16th century.

Iudin (1928-1983)

Major works: *Materialy po istorii kazakhskikh khanstv XV-XVIII vekov. Izvlecheniia iz persidskikh i tiurkskikh sochinenii. Sostaviteli: S.K. Ibragimov, N.N. Mingulov, K. A. Pishchulina, V.P. Iudin* (Alma-Ata, 1969); Utemish-hadzhi ibn Mukhammad Mavlana Dosti, *Chingiz-name* (Almaty, 1992).

Affiliation: Institute of History, Archeology, and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (1955-1970); Kazakh State University (1970-1983).

Claims: nomads produced a special kind of knowledge – ‘oral steppe historiography’

Margulan (1904-1985)

Major works: A.Kh. Margulan, *Iz istorii gorodov i stroitel'nogo iskusstva drevnego Kazakhstana* (Alma-Ata, 1950).

Affiliation: the Kazakh Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (1939-1945); Institute of History, Archeology, and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (1945-1985)

Claims: the Kazakh urban civilization covered not only southern regions of the country but also central part of Kazakhstan.

See appendix 2.

Suleimenov (1912-1984)

Major works:

Affiliation: Institute of History, Archeology, and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (1945-1984)

Claims: genealogies of the Kazakh people transmitted parallel, the ‘true’ history of the people from the 7th to the 20th centuries.

See appendix 2.

Akishev (1924-2003)

Major works: K. A. Akishev, K. M. Baipakov, L. B. Erzakovich, *Drevnii Otrar. Topografiia, stratigrafiia, perspektivy* (Alma-Ata, 1972); K.A. Akishev, K.M. Paipakov, L.B. Erzakovich, *Pozdnesrednevekovyi Otrar* (Alma-Ata, 1981); K.A. Akishev, K.M. Baipakov, L.B. Erzakovich, *Otrar v XIII-XV vekakh* (Alma-Ata, 1987).

Affiliation: Institute of History, Archeology, and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (1945-1991)

Claims: “Southern Kazakhstan is the cradle of the Kazakh people.”⁹⁷³

See appendix 2.

Pishchulina (1934-)

Major works: K.A. Pishchulina, *Iugo-Vostochnyi Kazakhstan v seredine XIV-nachale XVI veka* (Alma-Ata, 1979).

Affiliation: Institute of History, Archeology, and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (1959-1984)

Claims: Kazakh statehood emerged very early, one can speak of a clear feudal character of the socio-economic structure of this state, and there was an autochthonous process of ethnogenesis in Moghulistan (Eastern Turkestan, Semirech'e).

Kliashtornyi (1928-)

Major works: S.G. Kliashtornyi, *Drevnetiurkskie runicheskie pamiatniki kak istochnik po istorii Srednei Azii* (Moscow, 1964).

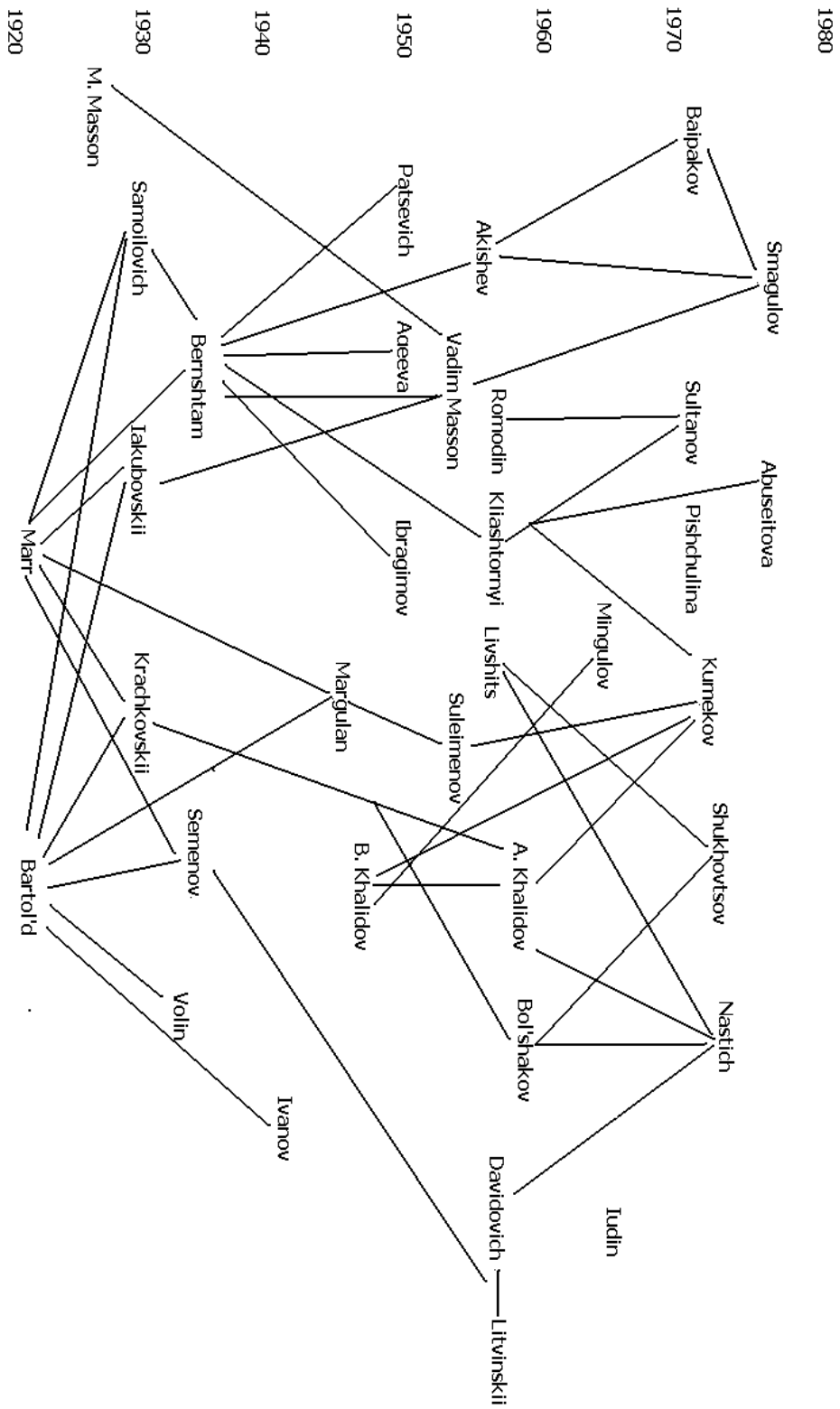
Affiliation: Leningrad Branch of Institute of Oriental Studies/ Institute of Oriental Manuscripts (1957-)

Claims: “We, the Orientalists, carefully refrain from politics. At the same time we solve a big part of an important political problem for the development of Eastern society, more than is done by researchers of other regions. Classical Oriental Studies created the fundament for the maturation of national consciousness in huge territories among various peoples.”

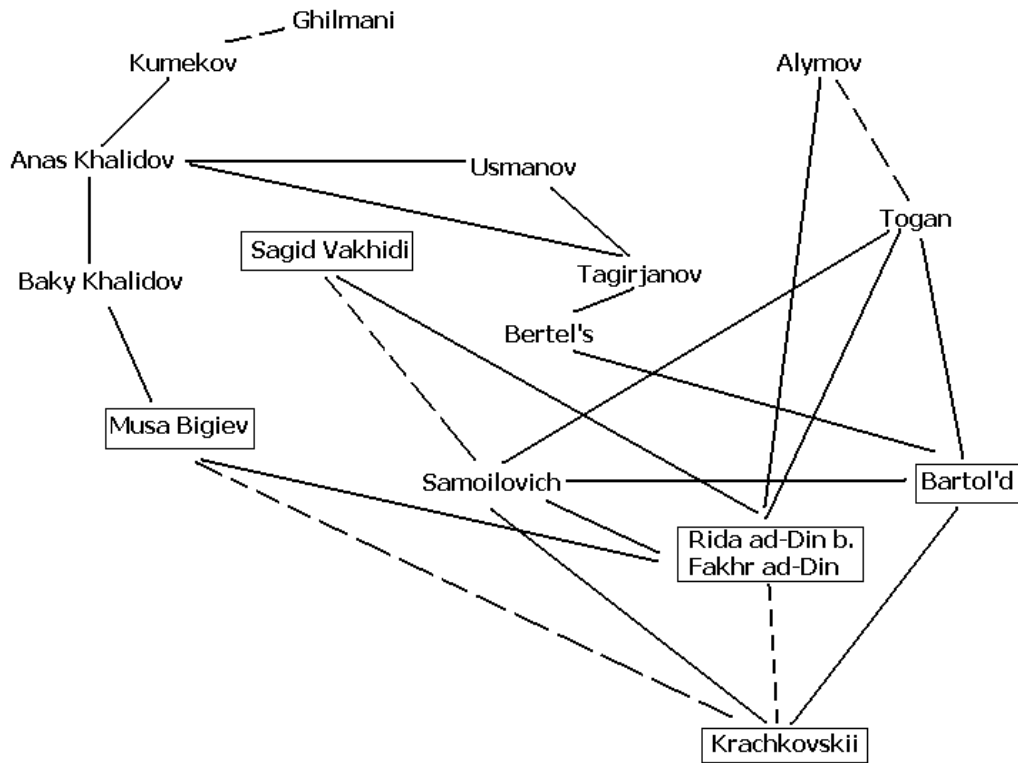
See appendix 2.

⁹⁷³ K. A. Akishev, K. M. Baipakov, L. B. Erzakovich, *Drevnii Otrar. Topografiia, stratigrafiia, perspektivy* (Alma-Ata, 1972), 208.

Appendix 2. Networks of Soviet Orientalists: Teacher-Student Relations

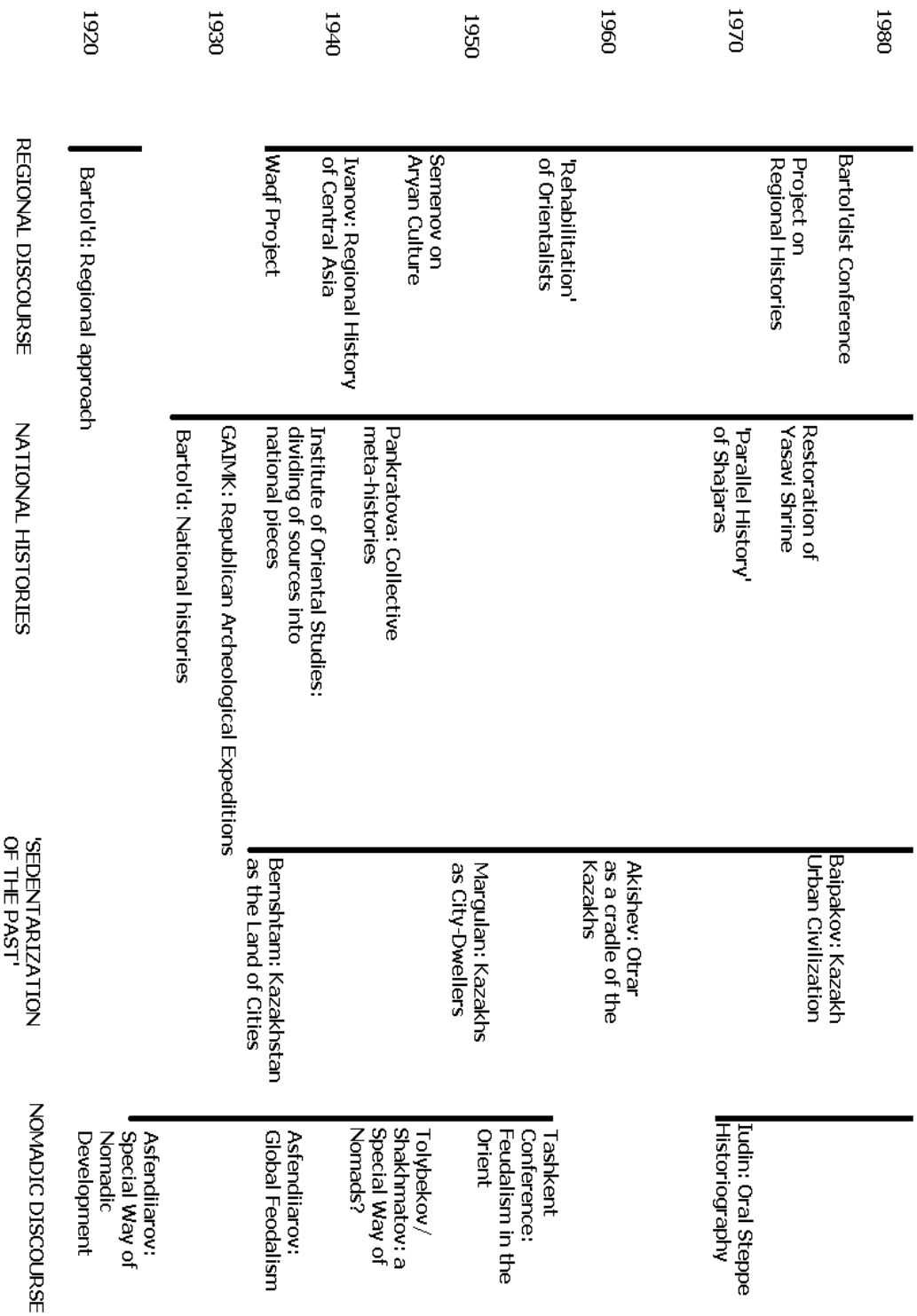


Appendix 3. Networks of Soviet Orientalists: Relations with Islamic scholars



A commentary: Orientalists and Islamic scholars usually had loose connections (dotted lines in the scheme). Ties between colleagues in the same field (thus among Orientalists and among the 'ulama circles) were much stronger. One exception: Musa Bigiev played a significant role in transition from the pre-revolutionary Tatar Islamic scholarship to Soviet Orientology, represented also by the Tatars, the Khalidovs family, Usmanov and A. Tagirjanov.

Appendix 4. Discourse Development



A Brief Commentary to Appendix 4.

This scheme deals with discourse development of two dimensions: debates on the scope (regional vs. national/ republican) and character (settled vs. nomadic) of Kazakh history.

Our data identify a number of significant brakes in discourse development: a temporary close-down of regional approach in the mid-1920s, ethnic identification of archeological sites of Southern Kazakhstan in the mid-1930s, and freezing of debates about the nomads after the 1954 Tashkent conference.

However, the same scheme shows lines of continuities and co-existence of several different approaches in the realm of Soviet scholarship.

Appendix 5. Institution-Building

