



# GREAT RESEARCHER OF THE HISTORY CENTRAL ASIA (In the example of Eugene Skayler)

**Islomjon Ibrahimov**

Postgraduate Namangan State University

## ANNOTATION

*This article describes the British diplomat Eugene Skayler and his brief autobiography, who came to the Central Asian khanates in the 1970s. It focuses on Eugene Skayler's political and research activities during his adolescence and adulthood, his diplomatic mission, and it also focuses on his relationship with the well-known Russian writer I.S.Turgenev.*

**KEYWORDS AND PHRASES:** *Y.Skayler, I.S.Turgenev, Central Asia, Turkestan, diplomat, tourist, ambassador, mission, Russian Turkestan, Central Asian khanates, embassy, historiography, source studies, scientific activity*

## ВЕЛИКИЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ ИСТОРИИ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ (На примере Юджина Скайлера)

**ИСЛАМДЖАН ИБРАХИМОВ**

Магистрант Наманганского государственного университета

## АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье освещается краткая автобиография и визит британского дипломата Юджина Скайлера в Среднеазиатские ханства в 70-х гг. XIX века. Основное внимание в нём уделяется политической и исследовательской деятельности Юджина Скайлера в подростковом и зрелом возрасте, дипломатической миссии, отношениям этого путешественника с великим русским писателем И. С. Тургеневым.

**Ключевые слова:** Ю. Скайлер, И. С. Тургенев, Средняя Азия, Туркистан, дипломат, путешественник, посол, миссия, Русский Туркистан, Среднеазиатские ханства, посольство, историография, источниковедение, научная деятельность.

It is known that since the territory of Central Asia had a special historical and cultural heritage from ancient times, it attracted the attention of many tourists, ambassadors, merchants and commanders. They wrote different works on the basis of what they saw and forgave and heard. The role of the information contained in these sources in the study of the long-centuries-old history of the people is incomparable, and the historical events that are reflected in them, the various social processes that were first evaluated with a different glance from the outside, is often characterized by the presence of a deeper approach to realities that the authors of local Since the events described in the sources written in the form of numerous travel documents and travel

documents are superior to the objective statement without excessive pomp and texture, they are becoming an important research object for the bibliography and historiography of Uzbekistan.

Wilhelm Rubruk, Plano Carpini, Marco Polo, Rui Gonsales de Clavicho, Anthony Jenkinson, Alexander Byorns, Mir Izzatulla, F.Fon Helvald, Arminius Vamberi, Elize Reklyu, Sven Gedin, Henry yul, Wilhelm Sivers and Yujin Skayler it is appropriate to note that although the travel guides, whose data on the Central Asia of foreign tourists such as are concentrated, have already penetrated into a number of unique sources that reflect the political, socio-economic life of our country, there are also works of tourists who are not yet



Such a tourist, as well as the ambassador, is an American diplomat, doctor of science Yujin Skayler and his work "Turkistan: travel notes to Russia Turkistan, Kokand, Bukhara and Gulja", published in London (Great Britain) in 1876.

Y. Skayler was born in 1840 year 26 fsvral in the city of Itaka, New York State (USA). His father, George Skayler, owned one of the pharmacies in Itaka, and then later he was elected state treasurer. His mother, Matilda Skribner, was the sister of Charles Skribner, the founder of the famous American publishing house.

Yujin Skayler was one of the three graduates who received this degree after graduating from Yale University – the first scientific educational institution that granted a doctoral degree in America at the age of 19.

Finished reading Y. Skayler several term he has been helping N. Porter to edit the Webster dictionary (American Dictionary of English). In 1863 year he graduated from the Columbia University "School of law" and began to work as a lawyer in New York. But since this profession does not please him, he tries himself in the field of journalism and cooperates with the magazine "The Kaiop".

Y. Skayler diligently studied the Russian language in New York, the Russian writer in 1867 year S. Turgenev's novel of enormous size "Fathers and children" was translated and published from Russian into English.

In 1864 year Y. Skayler are recruited to the US Department of State and prepared for diplomatic service. Knowing the Russian language, the US government appoints him the consul in Moscow. He arrives in Moscow in August 1867 year. On the way to Russia during his trip, the famous Russian writer I. Baden in the German resort town, he meets with S. Turgenev. The writer gives letters of recommendation to see with L. N. Tolstoy, F. I. Tyutchev and V. F. Dostoevsky.

Y. Skayler 1868 year in October L. N. Tolstoy's invitation, Yasnaya at the disposal of the writer will be a week in Polyana. Here he builds long conversations with a great writer and hunts together. Y. Skayler will help bring order to the library in house. Exactly those years L. N. Tolstoy graduated from the novel "War and peace". Y. Skayler gets permission from the writer to turn the story of one of his "Sevastopol stories" and "Kazaks" into English, and then successfully perform these translations. L. N. Tolstoy I in 1878. S. In the letter to Turgenev, he writes: "the kazaks, which Y. Skayler sent to me, turned in English, in my sight, very well translated".

And in 1869-1870 years Y. Skayler operated as a consul in the US Reval (Tallinn). Then he was appointed secretary of the diplomatic mission of the United States in St. Petersburg from April 1870 to July 1876 year. At the same time, he traveled to Central Asia, sending detailed information about the

results of his trip to the US National Geographic Society, working on a biographical work consisting of two volumes "Turkistan: travel notes to Russia Turkistan, Kokand, Bukhara and Gulja", and then two volumes "great Peter the great", published in 1884 year. Y. Skayler was a corresponding member of the Romanian Academy of Sciences, as well as a member of the Imperial geography societies of America, Italy and Russia.

In 1876, he was appointed the US Consul General in Constantinople, in 1878 in Birmingham (Great Britain) and in 1879 in Rome. In 18888882 he heads the US diplomatic office in Romania. At the same time from 1882 year he serves as the general consul of the United States in Gresia, Romania and Serbia.

Y. Skayler returned to the United States in November 1884 year and teaches at Johns Hopkins and Kornell universities. At this time, he will publish the most preliminary reports on the US consular and diplomatic issues entitled "American diplomacy and commercial competition". Y. Skayler were proposed to unite the US consular and diplomatic services in 1881 year. This reform came to life in 1924 year after the adoption of the "Law of Rodgers" and became the basis of the modern American diplomatic service.

In 1886, with the wife Y. Skayler Gyortrudda Wallas King (daughter of the president of the University of Colombia Charles King), he moves to the coolest place in Italy called Alassio. Here he finished writing detailed memoirs about his meetings with the famous Russian writer Lev Tolstoy and published in 1889 year.

Then the Uspipg newly elected secretary of State James BL Yuyu. He will try to appoint Y. Skayler as his seat, but major senators will oppose it. Finally, again, he is entrusted with another diplomatic position – the US Consulate General in Cairo (Egypt). Y. Skayler study the history of Egypt and travel along the Nile River. Here he suffers from malaria and dies on 16 July 1890 at the time of his treatment in Venice (Italy).

It is not surprising that the Y. Skayler has grown so much over his 50-year life span that he does not have much. In connection with his death, an article published in the New York Times newspaper said: "one of America's Most Remarkable Scientists, a patriot and a writer." This was a real assessment given to his talent.

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