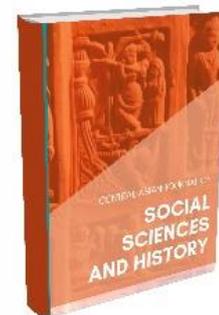




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Development of Traditional Craftsmanship in Turkestan in German Studies

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Abstract:

The article is devoted to the history of the development of traditional handicrafts, trade and industry in Turkestan in the late XIX-early XX centuries. The author made an attempt to reveal this topic on the basis of German-language studies. At the end of XIX - beginning of XX centuries. handicraft and trade in Turkestan continued to develop in the traditional way in the directions formed over the centuries. Home work was widespread in the region. Artisans have set up the sale of their products. With the influx of foreign capital into Turkestan, industrial production began to be organized. Handicraft skill played an important role in Turkestan. Handicraft products were used by all segments of the population. This type of activity was especially important among the nomads. The following branches of crafts existed: weaving, spinning, sewing, tanning and leatherworking, ceramics, coppersmithing, blacksmithing, painting, carpet weaving and others.

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INTRODUCTION:

In world history, the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century were recorded in history as a period of colonialism by large empires. Countries such as England, France, Germany, and Russia expanded the borders of their countries during this period. During this period, especially between the countries of Russia and England, there were continuous confrontations for the territories. One of the disputed territories between the two countries is the territory of Turkestan. But British resistance was broken in Turkestan, and the region was subjugated to the Russian Empire. After Tsarist Russia conquered Turkestan, the administration of the governor general was introduced here, and the region was divided into provinces. The general governorate is divided into five regions (Syr Darya, Samarkand, Fergana, Ettisuv, Kaspiyorti).

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Many scientific works on the socio-political and economic history of Turkestan have been created. In particular, H.Ziyoev, F.B. Iskhakov, F.A Ahmadjonov, D.H. Ziyaeva, Sh.S Ghafarov, I. Jamolhoji, N.A. Abdurakhimova, F.R. The works of Ergashev, B.E. Ergashev, S. Shadmanova and other historians also contain valuable information on this topic.*

The relevance of the topic is that both in the historiography of the Soviet period and in the researches created in the years of independence, the role of handicrafts and the state of development in various economic processes in Turkestan at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century were studied to a certain extent, but foreign sources were not sufficiently involved in these studies. These issues were also studied with great interest by tourists, scientists and ambassadors who visited from other countries in Europe during this period. As a result, during this period, hundreds of literatures devoted to Central Asia were created abroad. It can be said that at any stage of our history, so much research about our homeland has not been created abroad.

The most important thing is that they reflect the views and results of scientific research of foreign authors. It should be noted that as a result of the activities of experts who visited the region from Europe, in particular, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and other countries, and conducted research, new trends in science were created. , new research methods and tools have also entered. Under their influence, the scope of scientific researches and branches of science in the region expanded and became richer. During their research, European scientists looked with great interest at local, that is, traditional scientific knowledge and experiences[†] [1].

Our study of this topic based on German studies is also explained by the need to fill existing gaps in this regard.

Purpose and mission (Main part):

The end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century were a period rich in strong political crises and various transformational processes in the socio-political and economic fronts for Turkestan. Nevertheless, handicrafts and trade in the country continued to develop in the directions traditionally formed over the centuries.

During this period, homesteading spread widely in the region, and the artisans at the same time started selling their products. Along with the influx of Russian capital into Turkestan, industrial production began to be organized. Handicrafts have gained great importance in Turkestan. The whole population used the products made by the craftsmen. This area was especially important for the nomads. Because

* Zyoev. H. Struggle against Russian aggression and domination in Turkestan (XVIII-XX centuries). Tashkent. 1998; History - the mirror of the past and the future. Tashkent. 2000; Iskhakov F.B. National politics of tsarism in Turkestan (1867-1917). Tashkent. 1997; Ahmadjonov F.A. Russian Empire in Central Asia. Tashkent. 2003; Ziyaeva D.H. Foreign tourists about entrepreneurship in Turkestan // Voice from Moziy, 1.(37) 2008; Ghafarov Sh.S. History and Fate: Transmigration from the Russian Empire to Turkestan. Tashkent. 2006; Jamalhoji I. Activities of Russian and foreign oil companies in Turkestan // Scientific journal of the history of Uzbekistan, No. 2, 2004; Abdurakhimova N.A., Ergashev F.R. Tsarist colonial system in Turkestan. Tashkent. 2002; Shadmanova S. "Reflection of information about industrial production in Turkestan press (end of XIX century - beginning of XX century)" See: <http://ziyonet.uz/uzc/library/libid/20207>

[†] Ziyaeva D.Kh. Sources related to the history of intellectual heritage in Uzbekistan (XIX - early XX centuries).-Tashkent. 2018.- B.12-13

they made all the necessary items for their needs, even the simplest ones. Among the nomads, only women were engaged in crafts. They made clothes from wool (carpets, rugs, bags, felt), skin and leather. Our study of this topic based on German studies is also explained by the need to fill existing gaps in this regard.

Purpose and mission (Main part):

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According to the German geologist and geographer Fritts Machachek (1876-1957), there were shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, carpenters, potters, and coppersmiths among the men, but their turnover was very low. There were the following areas of craftsmanship: weaving, spinning, tailoring, tanning and tanning, pottery, coppersmithing, blacksmithing, dyeing, carpet making, etc. Despite the importation of chit from Russia, Turkestan textiles have not lost their former importance. Local weavers made thick rough fabrics: lining cloth, alacha, gray. They were brought from Boz Kashghar and decorated with various patterns by local craftsmen - "astarchilars". 1000 families were engaged in tailoring in Tashkent itself. They were called "machine workers" because they sewed on sewing machines. The drivers sewed a huge amount of cloaks and delivered them to other regions. Fabrics used for various bags and thick clothes are woven from sheep and camel wool. Carpets are woven from high-quality sheep's wool.

Turkmen carpets called "Kizil-ayan" and Bukhara carpets were very popular. In Caspian, the main carpet market was in Marv[§], and in Bukhara - in Karki. How the carpets turned out depended not only on the skill of the women who wove them, but also on the quality of the sheep's wool. Due to the high quality of these wool products, they were even purchased for the American carpet industry.

Carpet making was considered the most developed field of handicrafts in Caspian Sea. According to the characteristics of the pattern and fabric,

carpets woven in the region are divided into six different types^{**}: 1) Marv and Pendin 2) Akhal (free) 3) Salor 4) Goklan 5) Yovmut 6) Ogurdjali carpets. Each type of carpet is further divided into types depending on the location. For example, Yovmut carpets are divided into such types as "chovdur", "abdal", "khoja", "igdir". Goklan carpets were woven, others were cut and woven. The edges of Tekin carpets, and the surface of Yovmut carpets are fully patterned.

German researcher G. According to Blagovieschensky G., colors played a major role in carpet weaving. Only carefully prepared natural dyes ensure real quality. Due to the high demand of Turkestan carpets in Europe and America, they switched to using cheap aniline dyes here, like the

[‡] Overview of the Trans-Caspian region for 1899. - Askhabad. 1900.-p.122

[§] Machatschek F. Landeskunde, v. Russ.-S.162

^{**} Overview of the Trans-Caspian region for 1899. - Askhabad. 1900.-p.124

Caucasus and Iran^{††}. Although there is an abundance of natural dyes in the markets, more and more people are using alizarin dyes to make a quick and easy profit from the high demand for carpets. This had a negative impact on the quality of carpets^{‡‡}.

Craftsmen earned an average of 100,000 rubles a year from carpet making^{§§}. In order to develop carpet making in Caspian Sea, a carpet museum was opened in Marv, where dyes, samples, secrets of carpet weaving were taught^{***}.

Felt made by women was not only for their own animals, but it was also bought by the settled population and Russians, so felt was always available in the markets of Turkestan^{†††}. The researcher described the process of making felt and wrote about the popularity of black and white felts^{††††}. Among these felts, called Kashghar felts, Marv oasis felts are also very common. Due to the increased demand for Turkestan felt in Russia, there are entrepreneurs who have collected only male workers engaged in making felt. So, felt manufacturing enterprises were established. German researchers have recognized that local artisans can quickly adapt to the requirements of the new era and at the same time produce products suitable for the taste of both Russians and local residents^{§§§}. Chemo makers are a clear example of this. Suitcases made by local artisans were replaced by Russian suitcases covered with shiny metal.

But soon local masters started producing suitcases similar to Russian ones. As a result, the import of suitcases from Russia was stopped. Artisans did not ignore the fact that Russian travelers willingly bought antiques made of copper, silver and wood, and they were very good at making copies of such antiques.

"Sarts are not conservative in relation to novelty, new tools. If he believes in the usefulness of any tool, if he has the opportunity, he will immediately make that tool for himself or buy it. For example, tailors now sew on sewing machines»^{****}.

Leather processing was considered a widespread craft not only in cities, but also in villages. Mainly sheepskin was processed, because sheep were raised a lot in the country. As a result of painstaking processing of skins, they had their own markets in the European part of Russia and Siberia. At the fair in Nizhny Novgorod, the market for Turkestan skins was brisk. The military administration of Turkestan needed a lot of local leather, because it was used for clothes that kept soldiers cool on hot summer days. Artisans were very skilled in processing cattle skin^{†††††}. Excellent quality shoes are made from it. More modern townspeople bought Russian shoes, rubber shoes. These shoes were made of relatively poor quality materials, but were more beautifully decorated and cheaper than the goods of

^{††} Blagowietschensky G. Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Turkestans.-S-162

^{‡‡} Overview of the Trans-Caspian region for 1899. - Askhabad. 1900.-p.124

^{§§} Geyer I.I. Guide to Turkestan.-S.89

^{***} Blagowietschensky G. Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Turkestans.-S 163

^{†††} Blagowietschensky G.Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Turkestans.-S.159

^{††††} Blagowietschensky G.Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Turkestans.- S.159

^{§§§} Blagowietschensky G.Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Turkestans.- S-160

^{****} Blagowietschensky G.Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Turkestans.-S-161

^{†††††} Blagowietschensky G.Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Turkestans.-S-164

local artisans. Tanneries owned by several wealthy artisans competed with each other. Nevertheless, products made of cattle and suede leather by home craftsmen were popular in the markets of Turkestan.

It is difficult to give the exact number of craftsmen of Turkestan. Approximately the following numbers can be said: Fergana-45000, Syrdarya-20000, Samarkand, Ettisuv and Kaspiyorti regions each had 10-12 thousand homesteaders^{****}. According to the 1899 data of the Ashgabat uezd administration, there were 848 local artisans. The income of the masters depended on the type of craft, but the average annual income of the craftsman was 120-200 rubles^{§§§§}. Among the craftsmen in Krasnovodsk, shoemakers and stone carriers earned the most^{*****}. Almost all craftsmen worked with very simple tools, only a few used water power, but all of them were simple grinders. Animal power (ox and especially camels) was used to drive oil mills using small mills. These small enterprises formed the stage of transition to the factory industry. They included candle and soap makers. The quality of these products was commensurate with the condition of the equipment from which they were produced.

These enterprises produced 18,000 units (30,000 people) in Fergana, 5,500 units (25,000 people) in Syrdarya, and 8,370 units (11,000 people) in Samarkand.

Results and comments: In Turkestan there were such fields of handicrafts as: weaving, spinning, sewing, tanning and leather, pottery, coppersmithing, blacksmithing, dyeing, carpet making. Despite the importation of chit from Russia, Turkestan textiles have not lost their former importance.

Conclusion: In conclusion, it should be noted that the local industry of Turkestan, as the agrarian-raw material base of Russian industry, has a colonial character and began to develop from the end of the 19th century. Industrial development was one-sided and served only the needs of Russia. The activity of local entrepreneurs was based on the production of small handicrafts. This character of production was also reflected in the trade relations of the Turkestan region with Russia. Cereal products from Russia - flour, bread, rye, wheat, food products and textile fabrics, cotton fabrics, wool, silk Russian capital, which monopolized the market of Turkestan for the sale of its industrial goods, drew the country into world trade relations, but the influx of Russian goods displaced the local crafts that had been formed for centuries.

In order to strengthen Turkestan's dependence on the metropolis, Russian capital hindered the development of the country's productive forces.

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**** Blagowietschensky G. Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung Turkestans. -S.165

§§§§ Overview of the Trans-Caspian region for 1899. - Askhabad. 1900.-p.122

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