

## Handicraft and Trade in Guzar District

Ernazarov Azim Xudaykulovich

Independent researcher at Karshi state university

**Annotation:** This article describes the crafts of the Guzar principality, in particular, the main occupations of the population of the Guzar principality based on written and ethnographic information on the markets of gray products, butchery, jewelry, embroidery, shoemaking, confectionery and poultry farming.

**Keywords:** Guzar, Shakhrisabz, Bukhara, Samarkand, Termiz, Eskibag, Eastern Bukhara, The gate Timur, livestock products, butchery, husbandry, jewelry, embroidery, shoemaking, confectionery, poultry farming.

**INTRODUCTION.** There were markets for agriculture, handicrafts, clothing, textile, chests, alfalfa, straw, firewood, embroidery, robe, jewelry, bakery, shoemaking, confectionery, poultry raising from ancient times in Guzar. Kashgars, Afghans, Iranians, Indians, and Turks also traded in the markets, and they lived in caravanserais.

One of the most important branches of the district economy was handicrafts, which had more than 25 types.

**REFERENCY AND METHODOLOGY.** In the city of Guzar, which is a major center of handicrafts, raw materials for textiles, yarn were delivered not only to the oasis, but also to the neighboring cities of Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Bukhara, Samarkand and Termez. The population was engaged in weaving, embroidery, carpet weaving, pottery, blacksmithing, degreasing, jewelry and other types of handicrafts.

There are also a wide range of handicrafts such as pottery, baking, bricklaying, carriage making, cradling, basket weavers, bakers, carpenters and others. In the villages, handicrafts were also involved in industries related to the processing of agricultural raw materials.

Quality soup salt was mined near the village of Bashkurt in Guzar. It was delivered to the cities and villages of the Bukhara Khanate by camel caravans through the city of Karshi.

The main part of the population of the Guzar principality engaged in handicrafts were fabric producers. Residents of non-cotton-growing areas also produced fabric by substituting cotton for livestock products or dried fruits. Women were engaged in fabric weaving, and residents of Eskibag, Butek and Chunagar villages were engaged in the production of special fabric. Fabric was mainly produced for domestic needs.

Half the inhabitants of the village of Eskibag were engaged in the manufacture of iron utensils for household needs, which, although not as well known in the emirate as the Karategin knives, served well for domestic needs. In the Guzar principality, the village of Eskibag was the only iron-producing village, and for the inhabitants of other large villages, blacksmithing was the main type of occupation.

About 1,500 residents of the Guzar principality were engaged in coal mining, while the main occupation of the residents villages which called Abullays and Kayirma was to transport camels. In addition, several hundred people were engaged in the extraction of salt and its sale in Samarkand.

The Jews living in Guzar were engaged not only in trade but also in handicrafts. They were adept at dyeing fabrics and baking bread. Among the types of handicrafts in district, milling is also widespread. There were about 20 water mills, 40 flour mills and 15 rice mills in Guzar.

The trade relations of the Eastern Bukhara principalities with the city of Bukhara were carried out mainly through Karshi. More than 7,000-8,000 camels a year were brought to Karshi and Guzar from East Bukhara. Goods for trade were transported mainly by camels and partly by carts. In particular, before Guzar it was possible to rent a camel for 1 and 1 ruble for 20 kopecks.

The Guzar principality sold livestock products (wool, leather) and various dried fruits for the mountain and pre-mountain villages at the intersection of trade routes at the beginning of the nearest and most convenient mountain road connecting Bukhara and Karshi and Samarkand and Shakhrisabz with the Surkhan oasis.

They bought a variety of products grown and produced in the oasis and other cities of the khanate, as well as imported. The importance of Guzar as a trade center was determined, in particular, by its trade in livestock products and livestock. Up to 4,000 sheep are sold at the large cattle market, which is held here every week, bringing cattle and sheep from Gissar, Kulob and even Afghanistan. Big traders from Bukhara and Samarkand came to this market to buy sheep.

Trade caravans on camels and donkeys traveled through Guzar to Tangi Kharam and Darband, from where they split in two, partly through the city of Baysun to the eastern principalities, part through the city of Baysun to the eastern principalities, and part through Sherabad and from there to the banks of the Amudarya. The Guzar principality was not directly involved in trade relations with the eastern principalities of the Bukhara Emirate, Afghanistan and India. The Jews living in Shakhrisabz and Guzar were mainly engaged in domestic and foreign trade.

As for the trade routes of the Guzar oasis, in ancient times (during the Eneolithic and Bronze Ages - in the middle of the second millennium BC) the importance of communication routes along the Kashkadarya oasis - Zarafshan valley in northern Tajikistan - Fergana valley increased.

Even in the XVI-XIX centuries, Guzar did not lose its prestige in economic and trade relations. The Karshi-Guzar-Akrabat-Termez road was of great importance. Trade caravans from Karshi passed through the village of Yangikent - Guzar - Akrabat - The gate Timur to the Surkhandarya oasis, and from there through Sherabad and Termez to Afghanistan and India. It is branched at the confluence of the Great and Small Ura rivers, which pass from Guzar to Akrabat. The Karshi and Guzar roads merged with the Kaltaminar road of Shakhrisabz in Akrabat, and the gate Timur passed through into the Surkhan oasis.

Located at the crossroads of trade routes, Guzar has also become a center for the sale of grain and livestock products. Many sheep and goats were brought from Surkhan oasis to Guzar market and sold. Products such as barley, wheat, flax, sesame, millet, oats were imported from Guzar to Karshi.

In the late 19th century, Russian military officers cited information about the roads from Kelif to Guzar and Karshi. In the village of Kukhitang, there was a single market on the Kelif-Guzar road, and then the road passed to Sherabad.

At the beginning of the XIX century, Guzar was distinguished by the commercial and military strategic nature of the Emirate of Bukhara. During the reign of the Mangit dynasty, Guzar was part of the Bukhara Emirate as a separate principality.

During this period, Bukhara's relations with the neighboring principalities of Gissar and Surkhandarya were carried out through Guzar.

Guzar is distinguished by its richness of historical events in the second half of the XIX century. During this period it became the largest principality of the Bukhara Emirate. He was in a position to be equal to the principalities of Gissar, Sherabad, Boysun, Nurata, Karmana.

Along with Bukhara, Samarkand, Karshi and Shakhrisabz, the largest trade and industrial cities of Central Asia, Guzar is also mentioned in historical sources.

For many years, a dynasty of artisans emerged, and large neighborhoods and villages were engaged in a special field of handicrafts. Blacksmithing, textiles, dyeing, leather, tanning were developed. Irrigated agriculture, animal husbandry and horticulture had expanded.

In addition, sheep market in Guzar there were also, markets for handicrafts, clothing, boxes, alfalfa, firewood, groceries, butchery, jewelry, embroidery, mahsi, shoemaking, confectionery, poultry, where cotton, cocoons, wool and hides were widely traded. Markets were very crowded on Thursdays and Sundays of the week. Kashgars, Afghans, Indians, Iranians and Turks also traded in the markets.

They lived in rooms in a caravanserai. Some have even moved to permanent residences. The city had more than twenty teahouses and kitchens. Various branches of handicrafts were also well developed, such as pottery, backing, bricklaying, cart-making, beshiksoz, mattresses, basket weaving, carpentry, tannery and many others.

The largest sheep market in Central Asia was in Guzar. In some years, 20-30 thousand or even 50 thousand sheep entered the Guzar sheep market and there were times when more than 200 thousand sheep entered the Guzar sheep market every week.

Sheep were brought to the Guzar sheep market from Surkhandarya, Gissar, Turkmenistan, Samarkand and mainly Kashkadarya districts, and even sheep were brought for sale from Afghanistan, Iran and Kazakhstan. Sheep were traded for several thousand heads.

**CONCLUSION.** Thus, in ancient and medieval times, the city and region of Guzar was considered one of the potential centers at the crossroads of trade routes in the region, as well as throughout Central Asia. For this reason, handicrafts and trade flourished in the principality.

#### Reference:

1. Xolikulov A. Urbanization processes in the Kashkadarya oasis in the XIX-early XX centuries. KarSU news, Special issue, 2020.
2. Polk. Galkin. A brief military-statistical essay on the field trip of officers of the General Staff of the Turkestan Military District in 1889 in the Bukhara region and in the southern part of the Samarkand region // Collection of geographical, topographic and statistical materials. LVII.
3. Fedchenko A.P. "Travel to Turkestan".-M.: State publishing house of geographical literature, 1950.
4. Mavlonov U. "Ancient ways of Central Asia". T. 2009.
5. Sukhareva O.A. "Late feudal city of Bukhara of the late 19 th and early 20 th centuries. –T.: 1962.
6. Saidov M. "On the borders of the history of Guzar" Karshi., 2003.
7. Khasanov A. "Urban planning and architecture of Kashkadarya oasis", Karshi, "Voriz" publishing house. 2019.