



METALWORK'S CRAFT OF THE LAST MIDDLE AGES IN KHOREZM

Turganov Baxit Kurbanbaevich

Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate professor of the Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz.

Toreniyazov Medetbay Turdibaevich

Assistant teacher of the Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajiniyaz.

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 18 th January 2022 Accepted: 18 th February 2022 Published: 29 th March 2022	In the article, Khorezm's latest medieval metallurgical craft is illuminated on the basis of written sources and archival documents. At that time, in the development of the economic and cultural life of Khorezm, the products of metallurgical craftsmanship were of great importance. Blacksmithing was one of the most common and developed areas. At that time, some districts of Khorezm specialized in the production of certain types of iron products. From the end of the XIX century, the first division of Labor began to occur in large workshops. The city of Khiva was important as a center for the production of metallurgical products in Khorezm.
Keywords: The Last Middle Ages, craftsmanship, Khorezm, cities, Khiva, metalwork's craft, blacksmithing, jewelry, craft, locksmith, market, metal products, artistic metal products, specialized industries, labor distribution.	

Khorezm peoples have been famous since ancient times for their wonderful practical art, high artistic skills ishlangan countless craft items. Craftsmanship is an invaluable heritage and value for the people of the Oasis, coming from their ancestors.

The data from the sources indicate that in Khorezm in the last Middle Ages, the craft of making weapons and polishing them in precious metals, such as gold, silver, was one of the important industries.

The fact that there was a sword, a steel sword, a saddle-harness made of silver ishlangan steel knives of qini, a saddle-harness made of gold, which was made of gold in the goods sent to the Russian Kings by Khiva Khan, was noted in several sources [12, -p.244]. In particular, on November 11, 1585, Muhammad King Fedor Ivanovich, who went to Moscow on behalf of Khiva Khan, received a sword, a knife and other gifts decorated with gold. The ambassador himself also presents the king with a sword, a knife, a saddle polished with gold, and other things decorated with gold [8, - p.53].

Khiva Khan Abulghazi Bahadir (XVII century) in the list of gifts included in the nine collections described by Khon, 9 gold-plated dagger, 9 gold-plated saddle-harness, Jugan-harness and other things were presented [1,-p. 23,34, 120, 148, 153, 157, 162]. In other sources of the XVII century, it is noted that Khiva Khan was given a set of metal objects such as 9 dagger made of gold, 9 saddle-harness made of gold, Jugan-suvlig [10,-p.90,119, 370, 377,448,478 ,795].

Russian ambassadors Vasily Davidov and Joseph Kasimov, who arrived from Khiva, will also be sent to King Fyodor Alexevich-a bow, polished with 9 pieces of gold, a steel sword decorated with 9 pieces, a set of gifts consisting of 9 pieces and others [8, - p.69]. Among the gifts sent to Emperor Peter I by Shergozhon in 1720 year there were 9 knives [8,-p.77].

According to sources, in the last Middle Ages, weapons were made by Khorezm gunsmiths, only some rare types of weapons were brought from outside.

Antonio Jenkinson, a representative of Moscow-London, who was in ancient times in 1558, reported that " bows, arrow-tips, swords and other weapons in Khorezm are prepared in the old traditional way " [6,-p.263]. In the Russian document about 1697 year, the breeders themselves make weapons, in which I did not see lilies-they give information [11,-p.76-86].

In The Last Middle Ages, the ancient traditions and achievements in the fields of craftsmanship in Khorezm continued consistently. It is about 1697 year in Khiva F. It is not surprising that skibin notes that "men are not militants, but artisans"[15,-p. 263].

In fact, in the last Middle Ages, in cities such as Khiva, Kohna –Urgench, Yeni Urgench, Toshhovuz, Khonka, Khazarasp, Mangit, Kungrad, Khodayli, Chimboy, there were artisans engaged in various fields of craftsmanship. In particular, in all cities in the Khanate there were specialized areas of metallurgy: blacksmithing, casting, copper, jewelry, etc.

Khiva is one of the Centers of metallurgical craftsmanship. On the territory of the Dishan fortress of Khiva, the name of 34 neighborhoods where there lived Egyptians, jewelers, blacksmiths, blacksmiths, viticulture, sieves, Potters, ghassals and other kosibs, artisans and tiny merchants was called professional corals of the population who lived there. This is evidenced by the fact that a large part of the population of the Dishon fortress is mainly artisans [2,-p.31].

In the 60s of the XIX century in Khiva there were 27 types of artisans, 556 artisans shops in the city [9, -p.138].

In particular, Khiva was one of the most common crafts of blacksmithing, copper and jewelry. In particular, in the XIX century in Khiva there were 38 tinker, 22 lockgars, 42 jewelers [9, -p.138-139]. These figures are only the number of workshops that pay the tagjoy tax. If we take into account the performance of 3-4 people in small workshops, and 10-12 people in adults, then their number will increase slightly.

In Khiva, such branches of blacksmithing as knives, locksmithing, locksmithing, jewelry, needles were also functioning. The blacksmiths also well mastered the types of specialized metalworking professions that provide the population with working weapons (hoe, sickle, shovel, saw, ax) as well as vehicles, necessary items for construction (locks, nails and other). There were also cast-iron, gunsmiths.

In Central Asia, the knives of Khiva were famous for their shape delicacy, decoration, skillfully processed metal, the face of the tail was decorated in wet patterns, the artistic pattern of the "sheath".

Jewelry craftsmanship was one of the areas that developed. In Khiva, New Urgench, Kohna –Urgench, Tashhuvuz, Khonka, Gurlan, Kungrad, Khodjayli, Chimboy cities of Khorezm also operated jewelers.

In the XIX century, there were 42 Jewelers in Khiva, at the beginning of the XX century their number reached 51 [9,-p.139]. Each jeweler's workshop is located in his own house, but on the market there are their stalls. There were also Jewelers in the jewelry workshop at the Khan Palace residence.

Khiva jewelry has a unique local character, in addition to women's ornaments, they gave a variety of patterns and ornaments to metal objects by means of a hook, in addition to knives, beaded, etc.

Another of the most common areas in Khiva was copper. In the XIX century there were 38 Tinker in Khiva, in the 20-ies of the XX century their number reached 91 units. The city of Khiva was the center of the Khanate Egyptian, while the city of Khanga was the second center of the Khanate Egyptian [9,-p.128, 138].

The Egyptians took an important place in the preparation of household items.

Photo documents pertaining to the end of the XIX century provide some information about Khorezm Egyptian workshops, work activities and equipment [18,-p.66-67]. In one of the photo Pictures is reflected in the workshop of the lone tinker. In the workshop, the copper master is sitting on the kigiz on the clay, and in the case of a bench on the crossbar, the incisors are processing some part of the copper work with eGov, reinforcing it. On the sofa lay half-almost ready copper sand (dune), 2-3 different Hammers, ombur, etc., the equipment is scattered. On the walls of the workshop hung scales and semi-finished products. On the wall of the workshop, about one is 2 meters, the other is slightly smaller, and the third is a pipe tool leaned around 1 meter.

In the second picture in the photo archive, four people are working in the workshop, apparently three of them are Tinker Masters, one of them is shogird. There are three small sandons and one furnace in the workshop. From the appearance of the furnace is similar to the home furnace, the height of the Sandon is about 40 cm. Two masters are working on a Sandon with a hammer on some part of the workpiece.

Since ancient times, the Egyptian items of Khorezm had their own national features, which were also distinguished by their style, shape and ornaments of decoration. In particular, the water vessels of the Khiva Egyptians were called "Night", "stump", "non-stump" and other items with their own characteristics. The Egyptians used "circular islim" in the style of flowers with curls, straws of different shapes and complex geometrical signs in the artistic processing of items.

The Khorezm Egyptians did not stay from Bukhara and Samarkand when making various artistic items. They were made of household items in various assortment, such as copper teapot, Cup, Lagan, fastener, pitcher and sandblasting, while the other had the limit of making products for construction. The mausoleum of Muhammad Rahimkhon I in the Polvon OTA mosque, built in Khiva in 1811, is surrounded by copper bars [5,-p.103]. The windows of the said Boy mosque, built in 1835 year in Khiva, were also iron-plated.

Said Islamkho'ja built madrasah in Ichan kale (1908-1912) to the top of the minaret near it is installed a dome of 2,5 meters, which is made of a mixture of latun and copper.

Especially in the last Middle Ages, the sphere of artistic decoration of metal objects, the craftsmanship is highly developed. But, the craft functioned as a component of the craft of jewelry and copper craft.

While the jewelers decorated the ornaments of women, military weapons, the Egyptians were engaged in the decoration of household items such as sandpaper, oftoba, teapot, tray.

Toji and throne of Khiva Khans were considered a rare example of Khorezm kandakar art, it was taken from the palace in 1874 year and handed over to the Orujnaya chamber in Moscow. Stasov, a Russian scientist who scientifically described the throne, wrote: "this crown and the throne are the peaks of the highest mastery of the Craftsmen of Khiva, that is, it is a unique product of the craft of artistic processing of metal. I would like to emphasize the peculiarity of the art of Khorezm kandakarlik in Central Asia, that originality and uniqueness are manifested in the Khiva Khan throne, its beauty, its patterns, its attractiveness in the technique and development of legalization" [16,-p. 862-863].

During the reign of Muhammad Rahimkhan in 1816, Khan Toji was personally prepared on the basis of the Joseph Muhammad project, and the edges of its upper part were decorated in patterns in the style of "modohil" [17,-p.20].

Among the valuable spoils taken from the Khiva Khan Palace by Tsarist Russia, there were 200 money-making moulds, 25 Poods of gold and silver, the seal of the Khan, more than 200 ancient coins, precious stones, jewelry and art metal items made from the overwhelming Hill [17, -p.19-21].

After the xiva, the trade and Craft Center was the city of New Urgench [5, - p.109]. In the middle of the XIX century in the city there were 320 shops of trade and crafts.

In Khorezm, in addition to metallurgical industries, such as blacksmithing, copper, jewelry, the field of cast-iron is also common. In the XIX century, there were cast-iron workshops in the cities of Khiva, Urgench, Bagat, Kungrad, Chimboy and others [7, - p.78]. In Khorezm, the sphere associated with cast iron is called pozachi or pozagir (plow tooth impeller). Because, they basically made a plow tooth, a takchuyon or a ring on the cart wheel on the order, and on the other.

According to sources, at the beginning of the XIX century, the field of laying lilies was also mastered by Khorezm gunsmiths. Russian ambassador in Khiva N. Zire "lost in Test match) provides information about fungi in the Khanate and their constructive construction, components [13,-p.111]. In the army of Khiva at that time there were different balls. In the archival documents, data on "two long chilva balls, another two small chilva balls, four large balls, another one a ball of fasts each year and a wide big ball of a mouth and a hum gunpowder" were recorded [19].

What? N Nebolsin noted that in the middle of the XIX century, Khiva fungi produced "enough" [14,-p.8]. To some of the Lilies, the names of local masters were reduced. In one of them, the inscriptions in the following are inscribed: said Muhammad Bahadur, the Great ruler of Khorezm, the Khan of the khons... The commanding Godmother, the Master Muhammad Pana who put it. 1260 year (1843 year) Khorezm [3, -p.317]. For Lilies, the core is made of iron and lead, which is brought from Russia [4, -p.114].

In Khorezm, blacksmithing was one of the most common areas of craftsmanship. In addition to the cities in the Khanate, in some villages there were cast-iron, iron workshops. In the sources of that time, there are toponymic data that testify to the fact that in the Khazarosp district there were "stencils", "blacksmiths" villages, blacksmiths in the Bell, the cast-iron neighborhood, the cast-iron ovules in Chimboy.

At the beginning of the XX century, there were 86 blacksmith craftsmen in the only city of Khiva [7,-p.83].

In the XVI-XVII centuries in the cities of Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara specialized areas of iron craftsmanship were formed on the basis of division of Labor. For example, there were such professions as: a knife, a mehchigaron (nail clipper), a horseshoe, a needle, a locksmith, an inventory, a locksmith.

At the end of the XIX century in Khorezm, the division of labor occurs in the profession of blacksmithing, and some districts specialize in the production of certain blacksmithing products [7,-p.82]. A group of blacksmiths quot; shovel, spade (capcha), hoe, sickle; the second group - carpentry tools such as adze (Tesda), axe, Randa, saw, chisels (qachov); the third group - Horseshoe SUVs, prepared goods and household items such as cart nails.

At the end of the XIX century, in Khiva, in the cities of Khujayli, a group of blacksmiths prepared equestrian items such as stirrup, water buffalo, Horseshoe. At that time, the city of Khiva was considered to be a district specializing in the production of products such as knives, locksmiths, Khan sickle, Stone Horseshoe, waist, ax, nails [9,-p.139-140]. In the cities of new Urgench and Khazarosp, specialized weapons were used.

Although the craftsmen who produce iron products in Khorezm were divided into specialized spheres, negadur they were all called demirchi (shevada, Uzbek blacksmith) under one name. Blacksmith shops in the cities are located in the markets, the blacksmith's shop in the countryside and ovules is next to their house. If at least 3-4 people worked in the workshop in cities, the number of workers in large workshops reached up to 13 people [7,-p.82].

If we take into account the fact that at the end of the XIX century the blacksmiths specialized in the production of various products, then in the workshops where dozens of people worked, there should have been a division of labor between the Masters in the production of one product. And this indicates that the production process in the form of the initial vents is established.

Thus, the development of metallurgical handicrafts, such as casting, blacksmithing, coppersmithing, jewelry, carving, which played an important role in the development of economic and cultural life of Khorezm, continued in the late Middle Ages. During this period, some districts of Khorezm specialized in the production of certain types of blacksmiths. From the end of the XIX century the first division of labor began to appear in large workshops. The city of Khiva played an important role in Khorezm as a center for the production of metal products. However, all the cities of the khanate had blacksmithing, coppersmithing and jewelry workshops. Blacksmiths operated not only in cities but also in larger rural areas.

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