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SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2020 Issue: 07 Volume: 87

Published: 22.07.2020 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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FERGANA VALLEY CITIES – SILK PRODUCTION CENTERS

Abstract: The article provides information about silk and Silk centers such as Margilan, Kokand, Namangan, Khujand, which were considered one of the main occupations of the population of the Kokand Khanate, which was one of the largest countries in Central Asia in 1709 – 1876 years. Types of silk, their price in the domestic and foreign markets, the role of silk and silk products in the foreign trade relations of the Khanate are described.

Key words: Central Asia, Kokand Khanate, handicraft, silk making, cocoon, "Chilla", coil, silk and semi-silk fabrics, satin, adras, Kokand, Namangan, Margilan, merchant, foreign trade, Bukhara, Samarkand, India, Afghanistan.

Language: English

Citation: Madrahimov, Z. S., & Mamasidikov, F. M. (2020). Fergana valley cities – silk production centers. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 07 (87), 78-81.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-07-87-21> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.07.87.21>

Scopus ASCC: 1200.

Introduction

The cities of Kokand, Namangan, Andijan, Margilan, Osh in the 70 – ies of the XVIII-XIX century were the major economic centers of the Fergana Valley. The main occupation of the population living in the cities of the Fergana Valley consisted of crafting, trading, in part farming and gardening.

One of the main occupations of the inhabitants of the cities of the Fergana Valley was silk weaving, and silk and silk fabrics were one of the main products of the country's foreign trade. At the end of the 60-ies of the XIX century, about nine hundred households in the Kokand and Margilan themselves were engaged in silk weaving, each family had a weaving loom from 1 to 3 soles. 2-3 members of the family were engaged in the same business and each family prepared from two packs of silk [1] to five packs a week [2]. According to approximate calculations, the annual amount of silk produced in cocaine and Margilan was equal to 5560 pud [3].

Silk made in the Fergana Valley was of much higher quality, and the markets of the country were famous for its raw silk and silk fabrics. Depending on

the quality of silk made by the Craftsmen of the Fergana Valley – it is divided into “chilla”, “tafil”, “sarnak” and other varieties. The silk crop is also harvested and the coil is also prepared. The highest quality coil in the Fergana Valley is considered to be “namangan” [5].

From silk, various fabrics are woven. Craftsmen of Kokand, Margilan, Namangan and Khujand silk fabrics (kanoviz, silk, satin, etc.the G.), those who produced semi-silk fabrics (beqasam, banoras, adras). The sale of silk and silk fabrics in Margilan, which is located in one of the largest markets of the Fergana Valley, was carried out intensively throughout the year. The XVIII century was in the Fergana Valley in the 70-ies F.Efremov wrote in his memoirs about the preparation of silk fabrics: “in the center of the Margilan market is a large round stone column, with a height of 40 Sajen [6], the thickness of which is equal to 2.5 sajen, and various fabrics are woven here” [7]. 1813-1814 year F.Nazarov, who was in the Margilan, “...in the city there are different factories, in which they prepare Persian scraps, bakhmals and various Asian drapes. They sell them to Bukhari and Qashqar” [8], – he wrote. Also V.Velyaminov – Zernov, in the

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middle of the XIX century the silk fabrics made of Margilan and Khujand in the markets of the Kokand Khanate, is famous for its white and green chopanite fabrics [9], - he noted.

Among the silk and semi-silk fabrics made by craftsmen of the Fergana Valley, atlas was considered well-known. In Margilan, this finisher was known by the name "Atlas" or "Jiba arkak" [10]. In 1876, the Kokand produced 276 silk, 428 yarn-weaving workshops, 232 spinning workshops and many workshops with the capacity to produce 3000 arshin satin per year. In addition, the Khujand also produced a type of atlas called "duriya", which did not remain from the atlases made of cloth Margilan and Kokand, and was also much more popular outside the markets of the Kokand Khanate [11].

Silk and silk products made mainly in the Ferghana Valley were important in the foreign trade relations of the Kokand Khanate with the Bukhara and Khiva Khanates, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, the Kazakh steppes, Russia and other regions.

Among the products transported from the Kokand Khanate to Bukhara markets were raw silk, silk finisher and semi-silk fabrics made in the Fergana Valley, coil yarn was of particular importance [12]. F.Nazarov, who was in the Kokand Khanate at the beginning of the XIX century, reported that "in the Kokand Khanate they prepare various fabrics from silk and cotton and exchange them for Russian goods brought by steam traders" [13]. F.Nazarov also mentioned in his memoirs that there are different factories in the Khanate silk Center Margilan, Persian fabrics made from them, velvet and various fabrics are in high demand in the Bukhara and Qashqar markets [14].

Margilan silk fabrics, prepared in Namangan silk, pariposha, except for the incomparable Kokand Khanate, were taken to Samarkand and Bukhara [15].

In the 60-ies of the XIX century, an average of 1000 camel silk was sent from the Kokand Khanate to Bukhara, and its quantity was around 12 thousand poods [16]. The most qualitative type of silk is a pod of "Chilla" in the markets of cocaine, according to data from August 1871 year 52 golden (197 rub. 60 Kop.) , 1110 coins (222 rub.) rated in price [17]. Valley silk and fabrics made from it are popular, and even one of the racks of the Bukhara market is called "Silk Axi guzari" with the name Axi silk, which is brought from the Fergana Valley [18].

Also, Fergana Valley vaults were in great demand in Bukhara markets. In August 1871 year in the market of Kokand 1-th grade Namangan's skein bought pood 32 golden (121 rub. 60 kop.) on the market of Bukhara to the Bukhara region of 30 rub (138 rub.) sold. Also in the city of Kokand, the processed squid was also in demand in the Bukhara markets, and in the capital market the ball of the 1-th grade was sold for 27 golden (102 rub. 60 kop.), while

in the market of Bukhara to the 25 golden Bukhara region (115 rub.) sold [19].

In the middle of the XIX century in Samarkand, one of the largest cities of the emirate of Bukhara, there was a cocoon market, and the cocoon grown in the Fergana Valley was in great demand among the artisans of Bukhara and Samarkand. Samarkand cocoon market operates twice a week – on Wednesdays and Sundays, during which 700 golden of Cocoon were sold per day and 5000 golden per month [20].

The army of silk and silk fabrics made in the Fergana Valley was also appreciated in India. According to English officer A.Borns, who came to Central Asia through India, Afghanistan in the 30-ies of the XIX century quality cocaine of Kokand was transported to India through the Silk Kabul [21].

According to English G.Morgan in the middle of the nineteenth century, the year – old from the Khanates of Central Asia through Bukhara brought to India 800 ball silk, 6000 pood silk products-canaus, kerchiefs and tablecloths [22]. Most of the silk and silk products were made from the Fergana Valley.

According to the archive, in the middle of the 60-ies of the XIX century from the Kokand Khanate, goods were issued to the Bukhara Khanate, Afghanistan and India for 200,000 rubles per year. Among them there were also 8000 poods of silk [23].

The variety of silk made in the Kokand Khanate, called "chilla", was popular in Eastern countries, especially in India [24].

In 1867 year, 1000 camels of Kokand and Bukhara Khanate were sent to India with silk, and its weight was on average around 12 thousand poods. A large part of the Silk was turned into a finished product in the Multon, and a part was sent to Bombay. In Bombay, silk trade is effective, and this port through the city Kokand silk was also taken to European countries.

From the Kokand Khanate to India through Bukhara and Kabul, a strip of tin, in particular, a tin of Namangan, was also brought. In the 70-ies of the XIX century, one of its pods was sold for cash up to 129 rubles, 6 months to debt 133 rubles [25].

The main product of the Kokand Khanate that exports to Afghanistan is silk. A large part of the silk, which was brought to the cities of Afghanistan, was purchased by local craftsmen, while a large part was taken to the countries of the army. According to European tourists who were in India, in the 50-ies of the XIX century, a high-grade "Kokand silk" was brought from Herat to Shikorpur, and in Kabul even the most high-quality silk was known under the name "Kokand silk". The Kokand silk presented to Kabul is sorted here, separated into different varieties and sent to Punjab and India [26].

Silk and silk fabrics from the Khanate were also considered in demand in Afghanistan itself. In particular, the craftsmen of the city of Khulm

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(Tashkurgan), where sewing was developed, used the silk fabrics of Kokand in the creation of their products. The silk, who brought silk fabrics in Khulma, was able to meet merchants more often [27].

From the Kokand Khanate to Iran, mainly raw silk, silk finishing and semi-silk finishing were carried out. In 1870 year from Bukhara to Iran was sent 23 thousand poods, that is, 2 million 120 thousand rubles of silk, and part of this silk was taken from the Kokand Khanate [28].

Silk and semi-silk fabrics, products made by local craftsmen and Chinese goods were brought from the Kokand Khanate to the cities of the Arab countries and the Usmoniys state. The pilgrims, who were thrown to visit Mecca and Medina every year during the Hajj season, also played an important role in the implementation of trade relations between the two regions. In particular, it was in Central Asia in the 60-ies of the XIX century according to A.Vamberi, to Hirat was accompanied by "about 50-60 people of cocaine pilgrims who took him to Arabia to sell almost 40 duzhina [29] silk kerchiefs, about 2 thousand knives, 30 pieces of namangan silk, a large number of Kokand detainees and other goods" [30].

Part of the Valley pilgrims who are going to visit Mecca are those who prefer to use the route through Russia, namely Orenburg – Astrakhan – Istanbul. They carried local goods with them during the process of pilgrimage, as well as transferred to foreign goods during the journey. According to the Tashkent customs office, in June 1871 from Kokand to Mecca and Medina through Tashkent 400 pieces of silk kerchief [31], in May-August 1872 to Mecca 23 thousand 545 rub. 50 kop. goods shipped [32].

Famous Margilan silk fabrics, handkerchiefs, blankets and other Kokand Khanate products have their own buyers in the Turkish markets and are carried out by many Khanate merchants [33]. In particular, according to the Tashkent customs office, in April 1871, Andijan merchants Bobonazar Sohfi Chinibekov and Haji Habibullo Mulla Heydarbekovs

through Russian cities sent to Istanbul for 24 rubles 40 pieces of silk kerchief, 40 rubles 600 pieces of chit, 40 rubles 8 pounds of raw silk, total: 104 rubles, Andijan merchants Haji Muhammad Amin Hodja Abdullo Hajiev 40 rubles 8 pounds of raw silk, 138 rubles 180 pieces of silk kerchief, 90 rubles 180 pieces of simple kerchief, 30 rubles 10 pairs of beqasam, 40 rubles 10 pairs of canaus, total: 308 rubles, Kokand merchant Mulla Nematulla Mulla Abdurahmonov received 138 rubles of 180 pieces of silk scarf, 140 rubles of 280 pieces of simple scarf, 42 rubles of silk cloth, total: 320 rubles, Andijan merchant Khodamonbekov received 400 pieces of 200 rubles of silk scarf, 300 rubles of 1 pood 20 pounds of raw silk, total 500 rubles of goods [34].

Also, in May of 1871, through the cities of Tashkent and Russia, to Istanbul Kokand merchant Muhammad Yakub 148 rubles 300 pieces of silk scarf, 8 rubles 4 pood duriya silk cloth, 400 rubles 2 pood tefil silk, total: 566 rubles, Kokand merchant Mulla Yuldosh Mulla Kurbashev 160 rubles 320 pieces of silk scarf, Kokand merchant Haji Muhammad Norburibayev 20 rubles kanaus and 137 rubles 140 pieces of silk kerchief, total: 160 rubles, Kokand merchant Mulla Muhammad Musa Kaganboev 20 rubles 10 pairs of canaus and 137 rubles 140 pieces of silk kerchief, total: 160 rubles took goods [35].

In conclusion, it can be noted that in the 70 – ies of the XVIII-XIX century, one of the main occupations of the inhabitants of the Fergana Valley was silk production, silk and silk fabrics were considered one of the main products of domestic and foreign trade of the country. However, these products were made on the basis of manual labor and, in most cases, their quality was not at the required level, they lost the ability to compete with the penetration of English and Russian goods into the markets of Central Asia from the beginning of the XIX century. As a result, the Kokand Khanate also began to grow into one of the countries that produces raw materials, like other Central Asian khanates.

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