



SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE AND ADMINISTRATIVE TERRITORY OF SHAKHRISABZ PRINCIPIALITY IN THE 19TH CENTURY

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Abstract

Ancient Kesh has a long and rich history. This region, which is one of the largest areas of the Kashkadarya oasis, has been an important political, economic-social, ethnic and cultural region in the Central Asian civilization throughout its long history. Therefore, the study of the geographical location of the Kesh oasis, the lifestyle of its inhabitants, economic and social life, and the structure of this oasis is of great importance in illuminating the stages of the history of Central Asia.

Keywords: Ancient Kesh, «Kesh-Kashsh», «Kas», KATE (Kesh archaeological topographical expedition), «Big Royal House», Great Silk Road, officer of Tsar Russia Grigorev, Tashkuprik, Urgut, Karatepa, Shahrisabz's Afrasiyab, Registan, Charsu, Straw Bazaar, Aksuv.

Introduction

Kashkadarya oasis is geographically divided into two large historical regions, Shahrisabz and Karshi. Shahrisabz (Ancient Kesh) is located in the upper reaches of the Kashkadarya and is surrounded by the Hisar mountain range from the east. In the Middle Ages, the Kesh oasis included districts located at the foot of the Zarafshan Mountains and around Guzordarya. Archaeologists say that the capital of the oasis was also called Kesh. It was located between Kitab and Shahrisabz. At the beginning of the 19th and 20th centuries, Shahrisabz and Kitab were considered large cities with a separate center in the Kesh oasis.

In the sources, the city of Shahrisabz is mentioned in the forms «Kesh-Kashsh», «Kas» and «Qis-Kis». The term Shahrisabz is also an ancient name of the city and means green city. The name «Shakhrisabz» appears on silver coins minted in 1351. «Shahrisabz was located in the place of the city of Kitab in the early Middle Ages. According to the results of KATE (Kesh archaeological-topographical expedition) research, this city moved to the place of Shahrisabz from the 9th century. In particular, new buildings were built outside the old city and the palace of the city ruler and the market are also located here. Later, the city was surrounded by a defensive wall and strengthened due to the activities of Amir Temur. During this period, Shahrisabz became a city with a clear plan, a high defensive wall and a strong tower. But by the second half of the 17th century, due to the economic crisis, Shahrisabz also remained in a difficult situation, and this situation continued until the beginning of the 19th century.

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the Kashkadarya oasis, including the Shahrisabz province, was considered one of the important political-administrative, economic and cultural centers of the Bukhara Emirate.

In terms of population, Karshi and Shahrisabz districts occupy the first places in the emirate



The rulers of Bukhara attached great importance to the further strengthening and improvement of administrative management, political, social, economic and cultural life in Shahrissabz province.

Researchers say that the fortress was inhabited by the bek, his family and representatives of the governing authorities. The courtiers also lived in nearby guzars. For example, the «Big royal house» was located in the Sangi akhur guzar, where the upper class of the beggar lived and honored guests were welcomed.

The center of the Shahrissabz province is the city of Shahrissabz, which was of great importance in the emirate due to its structure, construction, history and strength. According to sources and literature, the city of Shahrissabz did not differ from the cities of Central Asia in terms of its structure, that is, it consisted of a fortress, a fortress and a rabot.

The geographical advantage of the city of Shahrissabz was its location on the Great Silk Road, on the road connecting the oases of Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya with the oldest and largest city of Uzbekistan, Samarkand. It is a very beautiful land at the foothills of Zarafshan and Hisar mountains, in the basin of Kitab and Shahrissabz, not far from the confluence of Kashkadarya and Tankhoz rivers, there are gardens in according to the information recorded by Grigorev, an officer of Tsarist Russia, a day's distance south of Samarkand, behind the mountain ranges that the local people sometimes call Urgut, sometimes Karatepa, a little far from the main caravan trade routes, there is a small settlement of Shahrissabz.

Beklik consists of several villages located at a distance of 4-5 tash (tash-length measure. 1 tash-6-8 km) from each other. The oasis is surrounded by mountains on three sides and borders Hisar, Samarkand regions and Chirakchi, Karshi, Yakkabag regions of Bukhara. the bosom of plantations. The land around the city was very suitable for farming and horticulture.

Villages located in the southern and partly western part of the oasis overlook the Shahrissabz mountain. On the eastern side, there are two rivers - mountain slopes Toshko'prik (some also call it as Uloch) and Tankhoz.

On the banks of the Akdarya, which the Uzbeks call Aksuv and starts from Hazrat Sultan, there are villages such as Karasuv, Mirishkor, Mominabad, Beshkapa, Bumi, Chori, Shakartepa, Soyboyi, Bozari, Shavkan, Polmon and Uloch, the largest of which are Mominabad with 22 houses and Karasuv, Mirishkor, with 100 houses there were Uloch villages.

Beshbek, Kirkpichak, Beshkhop, Sayyod, Musobazor, Kizylemchak, Hisorak, Gelon, Kol villages and Hazrat Sultan mountain are located on the Tashko'prik side. There was also a village of Chungurak with 50 houses inhabited by Tajiks on the mountainside.

On the other side, beyond Shahrissabz, there are the villages of Dahyak, Qutchi, Chuqun, Muchun, Tashmush, Andai, Ustoy, Hazora, Achchigi, Pastkurgan, and Dehtor, Ammagon, China, and Chapik villages along the Tangus river. The largest of them are the villages of Dahyak and Ammaghon with 300 households.

The villages close to the city include Kerayit, Sinabog, Khojamurodbakhshi, Tarakhli, Govjallob, located on the north side, and Zangi, Sariosiya, Govushman, Tokhliboy, Kapkan, Khojakhuroson, Ortakurgon, Shamaton, Choshtepa, Kungiro, Tezguzar on the other side, and about 30 villages. Kitab and



Shahrisabz, along with their nearby villages, are surrounded by a single «Chim» wall. The city of Shahrisabz consisted of three parts - the middle fortress, the fortress and the rabad. Bek fortress is located in the north-eastern corner of the city and it is popularly known as Shahrisabz Afrosiyabi. The fortress has two gates, the eastern gate is called Topkhana, and the southern gate is called the Blue Gate. In front of the fortress is the main square of the city - Registan. From Chorsu, which is located in the center of the city, with a rotating dome, streets went to the four sides of the city, and through these streets went to the city gates.

There were 6 gates of the fortress walls separating the city from the outside environment. The northern gate is called Kitab, the eastern gate is Kunchikar, the western gate is Kushkhana, and the southern gate (Yakkabag) is called Charmgar, and it is also known as Charmgar because of the large Charmgar and Small Charmgar guzars located next to it. In addition, the second gate in the southeast corner leveled Kalmyk Gate and Simkhana Gate were also present.

There were 7 caravanserais and 2 bathhouses in the city. The city was divided into guzars and each guzar had its own mosque. Also, during the research period, Khoja Mirhamid and Hazrat Malik Ajdar mosques were considered the main mosques of the city. According to the information provided by A. L. Kun, there were 14 guzars in the city at the end of the 19th century. By the beginning of the 20th century, the number of Guzars reached 52. This indicates that during that period the number of the population has increased and the city has expanded considerably. These are: Khanaqo, Koknorkhana, Qataghon, Chubin, Madokhan, Eshonipir, Telpakdoz, Toki chynor, Sangi Okhur, Rais, Khoja, Kultepa, Balohovuz, Alovuddin, Degrezi, Hauzi Mardon, Chakor, Sodkhona, Joyi Khaytak, Hazrat Imam, Uzbek, Koshkhovuz, Meshgarlik, Big Charmgar, Small Charmgar, Khabarliq, Kuli Khatbaka, Kunduzak, Yoilma, Pottery, Murdoshuy, Hazrat Sheikh, Pokhol, Kassoblik, Nazarmat, Dayzbobo, Kopkan, Namatmon, Khoja Mir Hamid, Sutbazar, Jilovkhana, Khingaron, Isobek, Charlik Maliki dragon, Kitab, Khojaguzar, Eshanguzar, Sopiguzar, Big Chuyton, Little Chuyton, Arpabazar and others.

As in Bukhara city, Shahrisabz guzars were not so big. The largest of the Guzars united about 100 households, while the smallest was home to 20-30 families.

In the works of European researchers who were in the oasis in the 19th century, in particular According to the results of, O. A. Sukhareva's research, the number of houses of the residents of Shahrisabz province was 2789. In general, the city residents had about 3000 houses. If we assume that 6 people lived in each house on average, then the total population of the city was 18,000 people.

Based on these data, we can say that the population of the city was around 18-20 thousand. Also, the information about the total number of residents of Shahrisabz city should be mentioned, not the city, but the population of the province.

Uzbeks made up the majority of the population. Besides Uzbeks, Tajiks, Jews and representatives of other nationalities also lived there.

Also, there were about ten Jewish-owned houses in the city. Because Jews were considered outsiders, they were forbidden to enter Muslim houses, and this was controlled by Shahrisabz province.



The fortress of the beg is located in the city of Shahrisabz, which is the political and economic center of the province. Bek's family and members of the governing authority lived in the fortress. Other members of the palace lived in guzars not far from the bek's fortress.

Also, in Sopiguzar, located in the north-west side of the city, there were houses of religious leaders of the city. In addition, the residents of Kultepa, Hazrat Shaykh, Hazrat Imam's houses lived on the basis of donations received from the tombs of Hazrat Shaykh and Hazrat Imam. Khojaguzar and Eshonguzar were engaged in farming and horticulture.

The main part of the city's population is engaged in crafts and trade, and the Guzars who live in the same craft are named after that craft.

It was also possible to meet artisans engaged in other types of handicrafts in Guzars. For example: in the villages of Joyi Haitak and Kunduzak, in addition to jewelers and jewelers, there were also artisans engaged in weaving, shoemaking, and shoemaking.

Another part of the city's population consisted of merchants engaged in the trade of handicrafts. They had their own stalls in the markets of Shahrisabz and engaged in inter-city trade. Naturally, most of the merchants lived in the guzars close to the city markets.

Chorsu Trade Dome, one of the rare examples of medieval Central Asian architecture, occupies an important place in Shahrisabz. Chorsu - this word means «market» in Arabic. Chorsu was built at the intersection of the main ancient streets that passed from the north to the south and from the east to the west of the city. This Chorsu bazaar, built in the late 15th and early 16th centuries, has been well preserved until now. Apart from this daily market, there were several smaller markets in the city. In particular, cattle were traded in the Soman market located in the western part of the city. In addition, there are several caravanserais in Shakhrisabz, which played an important role in trade relations. In the 60s of the 19th century, their number reached 7, and by the beginning of the 20th century, they reached 28. One of the most important caravanserais is located on the western side of Chorsu, on the site of the present-day cinema. Merchants from other cities stopped there. There is also a large caravanserai in the area of Somon Bazaar, in the western part of Shaharnik, where traders from the western region, mainly engaged in livestock trade, stopped.

Shahrisabz was the center of the Shahrisabz principality, and the city of Shahrisabz was considered the third city in the Bukhara Empire in terms of its importance and size at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

In addition to craft houses, bazaars, caravanserais, many mosques, madrasahs, baths and other public buildings have also been built in the city. In general, the city of Shahrisabz was not only a craft, but also a major trade and cultural center.

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