

DEVELOPMENT OF CRAFT FIELDS OF THE POPULATION OF THE MOUNTAIN PEOPLE

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Abstract: This article describes the achievements and history of the people of Surkhan oasis in the fields of handicrafts: blacksmithing, engraving, coppersmithing, carving, and jewelry.

Key words: Avlod, Sangardak, Alachopon, Sariosiya, Takchi, blacksmithing, woodworking, coppersmithing, carving, jewelry, kamdi, furnace.

One of the centers of ancient civilization - Surkhan oasis, was distinguished by its craftsmanship and the tools it created. In the oasis, favorable conditions existed for the development of crafts since ancient times. Due to the availability of raw materials necessary for the development of handicrafts, the industry has developed, constantly improved, and adapted to the people's lifestyle.

During the researched period, the Surkhan oasis was not a center of crafts like Samarkand and Bukhara, but for the daily needs of the population, carpentry, pottery, blacksmithing, blacksmithing, coppersmithing, thread weaving, silk and wool weaving, felt making, jewelry, iron and hard stones were used. crafts of knives, razors and scissors, cane products, cart making, children's toys, goldsmithing, embroidery and similar trades flourished [5:261].

Residents of Surkhan oasis distinguished themselves in the field of handicrafts with their profession and the tools they created. The work tools created in the process of production in the oasis have been continuously developed and perfected, adapting to the people's lifestyle. In Boysun, Denov, and Sherabad districts, craftsmen who worked individually were called khudbaf. During his career, the master trained many students and brought them to the level of a master. Master Khudbafs were considered the owners of their own shops and products, and were not dependent on anyone.

Even in the 18th and 20th centuries, manual labor played an important role in household crafts. Blacksmithing is one of the developed branches of handicrafts in the Surkhan oasis. In the Emirate of Bukhara, blacksmiths made iron or steel locks, door chains, nails, bow nails (skoba), fishing rods, various rings, pots, agricultural tools, knives, and similar tools. [6:126].

Due to the constant demand for the above-mentioned products in the oasis farm, the profession of blacksmithing was highly respected. That is why blacksmithing has been passed down from generation to generation, from father to child. It is noteworthy that almost every village had its own forge. Despite the simplicity of working tools and technical backwardness, all equipment necessary for farming and animal husbandry was made by local blacksmiths.

The ores necessary for the production of iron products were mainly available in the oasis. Lead, gold, iron, zinc, coal, sulfur, iron, granite from the villages of Khomkon, Korghoshinkon, Cholinkon, Tilsakon, Khojangan, Shalkan, Zapa6og, Choyanli. , such underground resources were mined [7:46]. The mined ores were smelted in the workshops of the belk centers. According to historical sources, there were 25 ore-smelting furnaces and 50 people working in Boisun alone. [4:133].

Blacksmiths first chose good iron to make any item. Pistachio charcoal prepared by burning pistachio and apricot trees was used for iron processing. In order to keep the fire going, air was sent to the specially made ox hide. The roof is installed on the top, and the wood is fixed from the inside with a rope. When the rope was pulled, it was relaxed, and air was sent to the furnace through the pipe. After the rope was released, the air was filled again.

The heated iron is taken to the sandal and shaped with the help of a hammer. The blacksmiths of the Oases were able to create a unique school in the preparation of a certain product. For example, blacksmiths in Boysun, Yurchi, and Denov districts were famous for making razors. The razors made by them are made of plain iron, not polished. The market price is estimated at 5-10 shekels [1:26].

Due to the high demand for iron products, there were about 10 forges in the city of Denov, and more than 23 forges in Boysun province [3:38]. For generations, the inhabitants of the villages of Darband were famous for blacksmithing. They often melted the metal and put it in the oven, and called it "baked sugar". [8]

A large part of the territory of the oasis was occupied by the highlanders, and in order to protect the territory, swords, spears, shields, water bottles, spears and various large and small weapons were produced in the weapons workshops.

As we mentioned above, the majority of the population of the oasis are highlanders, and they have a unique tradition of building houses. There were special tools made by blacksmiths when building their houses. That's why blacksmiths made the necessary axes, saws, axes, poytesha, ombir, nails with big caps for house builders. An ax made for home builders costs 60 tyins, an ax for 1 soum is 40 tyins, a saw is 30 tyins, a hole is 30 tyins, and a nail with a large cap is valued at 5 tyins[2:96].

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