

HISTORIOLOGY OF CRAFTSMANSHIP OF FERGHANA VALLEY

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ABSTRACT

This article covers the history of the historiography of crafts of the Fergana Valley. The main focus is on the problems of studying the works related to the period of the research topic, the historiography of the works created on the history of craft industries in the late 19th and 20th centuries. The achievements and shortcomings of the works are analyzed. The opinions expressed are substantiated on the basis of historical data.

Keywords: Craft history, historiography, problems, I. Jabbarov's work, A. Article by Fedchenko, N. Petrovsky's work, Nalivkin's plates, N. Burdukov album, R. Kurbangalieva research, traditions.

In the period from the second half of the 19th century until now, a number of works on the historiography of crafts of the Ferghana Valley have been published. However, the historical classification of these works has not yet been consistently researched. Only I. M. Jabbarov's work "From the history of the study of handicrafts in Uzbekistan in the period before the revolution" this topic is somewhat fully analyzed [1:74-84]. The researcher tried to provide information about several important sources of the end of the 19th - beginning of the 20th century that provide information about Uzbek handicrafts. He showed them in detail the achievements and shortcomings of the research topic. The history of crafts of the Fergana Valley is not specifically covered in these works. Also, information about the Fergana Valley is limited to the beginning of the 20th century. For this reason, a detailed study of the history of Fergana Valley crafts remains an important issue.

At this point, it should be noted that until the second half of the 19th century, the crafts of the Fergana Valley were not specially studied by researchers. The first information about the handicrafts of the country can be found in short form in the information of foreign travelers who visited the valley, in the travelogues and information of representatives of the tsarist government in the khanates. These data were collected mainly for the purpose of determining the potential of the Central Asian economic regions of tsarist Russia, the source of raw materials, and the amount of reserves. Data is not collected periodically, systematically, by experts in the field. That's why the works on Fergana Valley handicrafts of this period do not always adequately meet scientific requirements. The researchers failed to explain the development of the country's productive forces, and the social status of the artisans was overlooked. Researchers are limited to gathering more factual sources, organizing and describing them.

It would not be a mistake to say that the scientific study of Turkestan, including Ferghana Valley crafts, began with the 1872 Moscow Polytechnic Exhibition. Because in the "Russian Turkestan" collection published dedicated to the exhibition, the first article about the craft of paper making in the Ferghana Valley was published [2:297]. Importantly, the article provides valuable information about the centers of paper-making crafts in the Fergana Valley,

production tools, and the direct paper-making process. Opinions were expressed about the occurrence of paper change in the Fergana Valley.

In 1873, the Russian researcher N.F. Petrovsky's work on the silk industry of the country was published [3:180]. In this study, the author mainly covered information related to the economic potential of the country's silk industry. In particular, it contains valuable information about the silkworm breeding tradition of the Fergana Valley, the special features of silk thread spinning from cocoons, and the position of silk fabrics in the foreign market.

At the end of the 19th century, V.P. told about the crafts of spinning yarn and weaving cloth from cotton fibers of the residents of the Fergana Valley. Nalivkin and M. The work published by Nalivkina occupies an important place [4:133]. This work contains valuable information about the preliminary processing of raw materials, the production of fabric patterns, the direct weaving process, as well as the characteristics of fabric types and decorations, as well as fabric trade in the textile weaving of the settled residents of the Fergana Valley.

At the beginning of the 20th century, N.F. Burdukov's album on the country's pottery crafts was published [5:123]. This collection provides important information about the characteristics of the products of Central Asian pottery schools, such as the Rishton Pottery Center of the Fergana Valley Pottery School.

It is noteworthy that during this period, some foreign researchers also published their books about the valley's handicraft industries. In particular, in 1897, the work of the Swedish scientist F.R. Martin was published in Stockholm, dedicated to the modern pottery craft of Central Asia [6:178]. In it, the researcher gives important information about the ceramic products of the Fergana Valley while providing information about the ceramics collected during his visit to the country.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the research on the craft reached a new level due to the development of expedition research by the 1950s. For example, during the 1951-1953 "Fergana-Pamir" expedition to the Fergana valley, important ethnographic information was collected on Rishton pottery and Margilan silk industry. Based on this information, E.M. Pishereva created her fundamental work on Rishton pottery [7:333]. In it, the local traditions of the Rishton pottery center in the Fergana valley, among the main pottery centers of Central Asia, ethnographic analysis of the form of ceramic products typical of this school, complex social relations of potters are fully covered on the basis of rich factual materials.

In 1970, the work of the researcher V. G. Moshkova was published on the carpet weaving craft in the Fergana Valley [8:37]. The work provides extensive information about the types of Kyrgyz carpets in the valley, weaving techniques, pattern elements, carpet-making centers, carpet trade, and the factors of the decline in the quality of famous Kyrgyz carpets in the later period. Also, the work "Kustarnie promysli v bytu narodov Uzbekistana v kontse XIX - nachalo XX veka" published in 1986, contains important information about the crafts of the country. The characteristics of the most important craft sectors in the Ferghana Valley in the 19th century are analyzed in detail from a historical perspective [9:28]. 1955 In the work of O.A. Sukhareva and M.A. Bekjanova, important information about village weavers and house builders in the valley was given for the first time.

From the second half of the 20th century, a number of important scientific studies on the handicrafts of the Fergana Valley began to be conducted. In particular, in 1966 R.

Qurbangalieva's scientific work on the history of Margilan silk industry was published [10:68]. In this research work, detailed information about production techniques and tools of silk weavers in the city of Margilon is given. But the research was limited only to the silk industry of Margilan city, and information about other silk schools of the valley was not reflected.

In this article, we have covered only the most basic historical sources and scientific researches dedicated to the handicrafts of the Fergana Valley of the end of the 19th and 20th centuries. In the future historiographic description of the study of the history of crafts of the Fergana Valley, it is necessary to expand the coverage of written sources and deepen the study. It is also necessary to study archival documents, statistical materials and unpublished sources of this period. At the same time, the use of ethnographic field materials is also of great scientific importance. This is an important contribution to the study of the historiography of crafts of the Fergana Valley, and is important for fully elucidating the traditions of handicraft production and household life of our people.

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