

УДК 94(575) + 334.7(575)(09)

## НЕКОТОРЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗВИТИЯ ТОРГОВЛИ РЕМЕСЛЕННЫМИ ИЗДЕЛИЯМИ В ТУРКЕСТАНЕ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ЗАРАФШАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЫ В КОНЦЕ XIX – НАЧАЛЕ XX в.)

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**Аннотация.** Раскрываются некоторые особенности развития внутренних и внешних торговых связей в Туркестане на примере истории Зарафшанской долины в конце XIX – начале XX в. Анализируются состояние торговли, происходящие в ней изменения, определяются ее основные характеристики в этот период. Расширение местных рынков в долине и активизация торговли свидетельствуют о развитии мелкого товарного хозяйства. Утверждается, что изготовленные в долине товары продавались сначала во всех регионах Туркестана, а затем и на внешних рынках. В результате развития рыночных отношений к началу XX в. значительная часть населения разорвала связь с сельским хозяйством и начала зарабатывать на жизнь производством товаров и торговлей. Совершенствование ремесленного сектора способствовало появлению первых простых фабрик, формированию капиталистического способа производства. Развитие ремесел и товарно-денежных отношений создало прочную основу для возникновения единой рыночной системы в долине. Постепенно увеличивалось число частных промышленных предприятий, которые специализировались на производстве многих видов продукции, играющей важную роль в повседневной жизни населения. После установления капиталистических отношений в местной промышленности Зарафшанской долины и активизации притока готовой продукции, производимой на фабриках и заводах Российской империи, многие местные ремесленные производства столкнулись с кризисом. Со второй половины XIX в. долина была административно разделена на две части из-за установления власти Российской империи. Рассматривается влияние этого обстоятельства на торговлю и коммерцию, а также анализируются произошедшие изменения и их место в торговой сфере на территории Туркестанского генерал-губернаторства.

**Ключевые слова:** Туркестан; Зарафшанская долина; торговля; чайная торговля; купец; предпринимательство; ремесленник.

## НЕКОТОРІЯ АСАБЛІВАСЦІ РАЗВІЦЦЯ ГАНДЛЮ РАМЕСНЫМІ ВЫРАБАМІ Ў ТУРКЕСТАНЕ (НА ПРЫКЛАДЗЕ ЗАРАФШАНСКОЙ ДАЛІНЫ Ў КАНЦЫ XIX – ПАЧАТКУ XX ст.)

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**Анатацыя.** Раскрываюцца некаторыя асаблівасці развіцця ўнутраных і знешніх гандлёвых сувязей у Туркестане на прыкладзе гісторыі Зарафшанскай даліны ў канцы XIX – пачатку XX ст. Аналізуюцца стан гандлю, змены, што адбываліся ў ім, вызначаюцца яго асноўныя характарыстыкі ў гэты перыяд. Пашырэнне мясцовых рынкаў у даліне і акты-

### Образец цитирования:

Остонов ОА. Некоторые особенности развития торговли ремесленными изделиями в Туркестане (на примере Зарафшанской долины в конце XIX – начале XX в.). Журнал Белорусского государственного университета. История. 2025;2:40–47 (на англ.).  
EDN: MGYFLC

### For citation:

Ostonov OA. Some features of the development of trade in handicrafts in Turkestan (on the example of the Zarafshan Valley in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries). Journal of the Belarusian State University. History. 2025;2:40–47.  
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візацыя гандлю сведчаць аб развіцці дробнай таварнай гаспадаркі. Сцвярджаецца, што вырабленыя ў даліне тавары прадаваліся спачатку ва ўсіх рэгіёнах Туркестана, а затым і на знешніх рынках. Да пачатку XX ст. у выніку развіцця рыначных адносін у даліне значная частка насельніцтва разарвала сувязь з сельскай гаспадаркай і пачала зарабляць на жыццё вытворчасцю і гандлем. Удасканаленне рамеснага сектара спрыяла з'яўленню першых простых фабрык, фарміраванню капіталістычнага спосабу вытворчасці. Паказана, што развіццё рамёстваў і таварна-грашовых адносін стварыла трывалую аснову для ўзнікнення адзінай рыначнай сістэмы ў даліне. Паступова павялічвалася колькасць прыватных прамысловых прадпрыемстваў, якія спецыялізаваліся на вытворчасці многіх відаў прадукцыі, важнай у штодзённым жыцці насельніцтва. Пасля ўстанаўлення капіталістычных адносін у мясцовай прамысловасці Зарафшанскай даліны і актывізацыі прытоку гатовай прадукцыі, якая выраблялася на фабрыках і заводах Расійскай імперыі, многія мясцовыя рамесныя вытворчасці сутыкнуліся з крызісам. З другой паловы XIX ст. даліна была адміністрацыйна падзелена на дзве часткі па прычыне ўсталявання ўлады Расійскай імперыі. Разглядаецца ўплыў гэтай акалічнасці на гандаль і камерцыю, а таксама аналізуюцца змены і іх месца ў гандлёвай сферы на тэрыторыі Туркестанскага генерал-губернатарства.

**Ключавыя словы:** Туркестан; Зарафшанская даліна; гандаль; гандаль гарбатай; купец; прадпрымальніцтва; рамеснік.

## SOME FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE IN HANDICRAFTS IN TURKESTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE ZARAFSHAN VALLEY IN THE LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURIES)

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**Abstract.** This study focuses on certain aspects of the development of internal and external trade relations in Turkestan during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, using the example of the Zarafshan Valley. It examines the history of trade activities in the Zarafshan Valley, highlighting the role of internal and external trade in the socio-economic life of the region. The study analyses the state of trade during this period, identifying changes, unique characteristics, and general features of commercial activities. The expansion of local markets and the growth of trade indicate the advancement of small-scale commodity production. Manufactured goods began to be sold not only throughout Turkestan but also in foreign markets by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. As a result of the development of market relations, a significant portion of the urban population shifted away from agriculture and adapted to earning a livelihood through commodity production and trade. The improvement of craftsmanship led to the emergence of simple forms of early manufactories, the establishment of capitalist production methods, and the development of craft industries and monetary relations, which created a solid foundation for the formation of an integrated market system in the region. New industrial sectors emerged, and the number of private industrial enterprises specialising in the production of various goods essential to daily life steadily increased. The establishment of capitalist relations in the local industries of the Zarafshan Valley, as well as the influx of factory-made products manufactured in the industrial facilities of the Russian Empire, resulted in the decline of many local craft industries. The study also discusses the administrative division of the Zarafshan Valley into two parts following the Russian Empire's conquest in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and analyses both the positive and negative impacts of this process on the trade sector within the territories governed by the Turkestan General Governorship.

**Keywords:** Turkestan; Zarafshan Valley; trade; tea trade; merchant; entrepreneurship; artisan.

### Introduction

Economically the Zarafshan Valley has always occupied a special place as one of the widespread trade areas. Considering significant political, socio-economic changes have taken place in the part of the valley that joined the Russian Empire, it is important to interpret trade processes in a new way with the help of relevant sources, archival documents and literature, and to analyse changes in internal and external trade relations.

It is known, that in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century complex socio-economic processes took place in the Zarafshan Valley. One part

of it remained under the rule of the Bukhara Emirate, and the other part fell under the colonial policy of the Russian Empire. The author of the article studies a trading activity in the valley and puts ahead a few necessary conclusions based on a comparison of that activity positive and negative sides.

Our wide attention, paid to handicrafts, entrepreneurship and trade during the years of independence, shows that, even with the transition to modern market relations, those areas have not lost their positions and importance in the socio-economic life of the country.

It is known from history that domestic and foreign trade have always been considered as an integral part of trade. Even today the measures, implemented by the government for the development of entrepreneurship

have their primarily aim at the improvement of entrepreneurship and trade. From this point of view, scientific study and analysis of achievements and mistakes of the past will increase the relevance of the topic.

### Materials and methods

The author of the article uses the methods of scientific abstraction, analysis and expert assessment. In the historiography of Central Asia, a number of works have been carried out to study the socio-political processes that had taken place in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. However, the very history of the development of the Zarafshan Valley internal and external trade relations in Turkestan in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries has been still out of study as an independent object. Some sides and aspects of this issue were researched as a part of other issues, and some aspects of the present topic got their relative reflection in a number of general works.

The present paper also analyses the existing researches on the history of the development of internal and external trade relations of the Zarafshan Valley in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, regarding their level of studies and the methods of approach. For example, some sources contain the information about coming of Russian travelers, traders and researches to Turkestan on the eve of its conquest by the Russian Empire [1]. The works contain many comments that enrich our understanding of trade relations of the Zarafshan Valley. The authors, who travelled across the area after the occupation of Turkestan by the Russian Empire, illustrate entrepreneurship and trade in detail. These areas are represented in the works of P. Ch. Pashino [2], L. F. Kostenko [3], N. F. Petrovskii [4], L. N. Sobolev [5], V. V. Radlov [6], M. M. Virskii [7], A. F. Gubarevich-Radobylskii [8], I. I. Geier [9], D. Logofet [10], S. R. Konopka [11], V. I. Masalskii [12], A. I. Chicherov [13], M. Aldous [14], R. Kazemi [15], S. Ibbotson [16], etc.

Accentuating the significance of the works of mentioned authors, it should be emphasised that they saw

the life of that time with their own eyes and made the necessary conclusions. In these works, along with interesting information about the invasion of the Russian Empire in Turkestan, in particular about domestic and foreign trade in the Zarafshan Valley, some confusing ideas and inaccurate conclusions were developed.

A number of scientific studies on the issue were conducted and a lot of studies were published during the Soviet era. It is also worth noting that unilateral approach serving for the interests of communist ideology and a social class principle is used in these works. Such approach did not allow to analyse the problem thoroughly and truthfully. The works of I. A. Remez [17], G. Spasskii [18], O. A. Sukhareva [19], A. M. Aminov [20], E. V. Bunakov [21], R. Ya. Rassudova [22] can be added to this list. During the work on the article, a number of documents stored in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan were studied and analysed. In particular, materials from the office of the Turkestan General Governor (Fund II-1) and the office of the head of the Zarafshan District (Fund II-5) were an important source. The above-mentioned funds contain official documents, reports and orders, government decrees, letters and notices related to the history of domestic and foreign trade of the Zarafshan Valley in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Many of them were firstly introduced into scientific use. In addition, when replenishing the source base of the article, we have analysed and introduced into scientific circulation such sources as «Review of the Samarkand Region»<sup>1</sup>, «Handbook of the Samarkand Region»<sup>2</sup> which made up 23 collections dating back to 1889–1912.

### Results and discussion

Bukhara was a historical place of transregional Asian trade with the participation of traders from the region who traveled to Iran, Muscoviya, Siberia, China and India [23]. On 23 June 1868, the Zarafshan Valley was divided into two parts between the Russian Empire and the government of the Emirate of Bukhara. Thus, the Emirate of Bukhara lost its significant part in the Zarafshan Valley, which had had a huge economic and political significance. Soon, the Zarafshan District was formed on the territory that was separated from the Emirate of Bukhara<sup>3</sup>. The new-appointed Turkestan Gene-

ral Governor developed and approved the document called «The temporary rules for the management of the Zarafshan District».

According to these rules, Zarafshan District has been administratively divided into Samarkand and Kattakurgan parts. However, the document «Regulation on the administration of the Turkestan territory», approved on 12 June 1886, abolished the Zarafshan District and created the Samarkand Region. In its turn, the Samarkand Region was divided into Khujand, Jizzakh, Kattakurgan and Samarkand counties<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Rewiew of the Samarkand Region. Samarkand : Samarkand Regional Stat. Committee, 1912 (in Russ.).

<sup>2</sup>Handbook of the Samarkand Region. Samarkand : Samarkand Regional Stat. Committee, 1901. Issue 3 (in Russ.).

<sup>3</sup>Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan (CSARU). Fund II-1. Inv. 16. File 2264. Sh. 7.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid. Inv. 20. File 513. Sh. 7.

In the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, in the markets of Samarkand, as well as in the markets of Bukhara and Karshi, the price of goods was determined by the value of coins in circulation<sup>5</sup>. The Samarkand market was considered the largest trading centre of the valley, but, in terms of cotton trade, none of the markets could compare with the Kattakurgan market. This view is proven by the fact that 12 595 batmans of cotton were sold in the market in 1868. At that time, large retail shops appeared in Samarkand, and there were 2414 retail shops in the city. Wholesale and retail trade were carried out at the retail shops. In addition, more than 50 stores in Samarkand sold goods imported from Russia, and 394 shops operated seasonally<sup>6</sup>.

In 1868, there were 35 caravanserais in Samarkand, and 9 of them belonged to Indian merchants<sup>7</sup>. In particular, the caravanserai «Jun serai», owned by a big entrepreneur Mullah Orifboy, specialised mainly in the wool trade. Up to 8 batmans of wool were kept in each of the 15 shops of the caravanserai<sup>8</sup>. Woolen goods and carpets were sold in 50 retail shops located on the waqf lands belonging to the Guri Amir mosque. In total, 712 retail shops operated in caravanserais<sup>9</sup>.

The sale of products made by artisans of the valley was also active in Samarkand markets. Samarkand entrepreneurs established active trade relations with neighbouring regions and foreign countries. For example, cloth robes of various colours were imported from Afghanistan, Iran and Kashmir, while Indian carpets were imported mainly from Karshi and Bukhara, and partly from India itself<sup>10</sup>. Since the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Samarkand's trade relations with Russian Empire expanded. The newspaper «Golos» wrote: «Annually, 150 thousand poods of food were brought to Samarkand via Yekaterinburg, Troitsk, Petropavlovsk, Okmulla, Turkestan and Tashkent on 7500 camels and more than 3000 carts»<sup>11</sup>.

The internal trade in the valley consisted mainly of market trade. Private individuals with certain investments operated there<sup>12</sup>. By 1872, there were 33 regularly operating markets in the Zarafshan District and 3166 merchants engaged in regular trade. In addition, 9500 people were engaged in temporary trading in the markets [24, p. 26]. Rich merchants operated mainly in urban caravanserais. The central market of Samarkand set the prices of goods from other markets of the Zarafshan District.

With the development of trade, a stratification of merchants appeared, and individuals with large investments stood out among them. According to S. P. Man-

syrev, there were 183 merchants of mentioned type in Samarkand County in 1896, 93 merchants in 1897, and 232 merchants in 1898. Fifth part of them borrowed goods from local wholesale markets at a discount of 10–15 % to Samarkand. The loan amount made 1.0–2.5 % of the monthly working capital. The profit from it made 2.0–2.5 thsd rubles or 12–25 % of the average annual income of an entrepreneur [24, p. 125–128].

Perfumery and haberdashery merchants occupied a special position in the market trade too: 193 perfume-ry and haberdashery merchants worked in Samarkand County in 1897, and 205 merchants worked there in 1898. Their average sales volume was 600–900 rubles, and each of them made a profit of 20–25 % of the annual turnover. Another category of merchants was engaged in retail trade. The merchants, who were mainly engaged in the sale of local fabrics, earned an average of 400–500 rubles a year and their net profits reached 15 %. In 1897, the number of such merchants was 132, and in 1898 it reached 148 [24, p. 128].

Grocery stores, located mainly at lively crossroads and roadsides sold dried fruits, agricultural and flour products. In 1897, 104 grocers operated in Samarkand County and in 1898 their number was 92. Each of them received up to 20 % profit from their investments of 600–700 rubles.

The increase of sales of goods, the revival of trade, in turn, led to an increase of the number of people engaged in entrepreneurship and trade. The process was especially evident in the period between 1888 and 1898. For example, 8687 people in the Samarkand Region received official permission giving them the right to deal with merchandising (103 of the merchants received their licenses for the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> categories, and 56 received permits for mobile trade, 18 357 people received licenses for trade in 1898, 450 of them were 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> category merchants, 143 were engaged in internal mobile trade, the rest were small trade agents).

The above data show that the number of people engaged in small-scale trade steadily increased due to the development of domestic trade. It means that even people with a little income ran operations in free enterprise. Besides, it was difficult to observe such a process in the lower Zarafshan Valley. Despite the oppression of colonialism, market relations began to penetrate deeper into the lives of the inhabitants of that part of the valley.

In Samarkand County, that trade turnover has been developing relatively well. For example, 4206 licenses were issued for trade in the county (the share of the county in the region was 47.2 %) in 1888, and 10 years

<sup>5</sup>CSARU. Fund II-1. Inv. 11. File 16. Sh. 109.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid. Fund 5. Inv. 1. File 12. Sh. 124.

<sup>7</sup>Samarkand. Military collection. 1870. No. 12. P. 390 (in Russ.).

<sup>8</sup>CSARU. Fund 5. Inv. 1. File 12. Sh. 107.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid. Sh. 114.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid. Sh. 115.

<sup>11</sup>Turkestan collection. 1873. Vol. 151. P. 111 (in Russ.).

<sup>12</sup>Turkestan vedomosti. 1871. No. 5. P. 555 (in Russ.).



after, 6918 entrepreneurs received such documents (the share of the county in the region made 51.8 %) <sup>13</sup>.

During that period, the share of imported industrial goods made 64.5 % of the total turnover in local markets. In short, in 1897, the total trade turnover of Samarkand made 15 699 750 rubles, and its net profit made 1 412 035 rubles <sup>14</sup>.

In Samarkand County, Dahbet market with its shopping malls and caravanserais was the second famous centre after Urgut. The total turnover in Dahbet was 1 mln rubles [25, p. 138]. There was a market on Wednesday (Oktepa market) and on Saturday (Jom market). Various goods loaded on about 1 thsd carts, as well as on 3–5 thsd horses were brought to the market. In addition, an average of 1 thsd camels and black cattle, as well as about 4 thsd of small cattle were brought to those markets from distant and nearby towns and villages for sale [25, p. 140].

The Jomboy market was mainly specialised in agricultural products' trade and it ran constant communication with the Chukur market in Dahbet (Samarkand Region), the bazaars of Sarich, Boygatepa, Juma, Chuyantepa and Oktepa. The total trade turnover of area was 2.5 mln rubles, 900 thsd rubles of which accounted for the Jomboy market and 1.5 mln rubles for the Oktepa market.

The share of rural markets in Samarkand County was 21.3 % of the total turnover of the valley [25, p. 141]. A trade with foreign and local goods flourished also in the very city of Samarkand intensively, which had become a major trading centre in the valley. The increase of the number of caravanserais, trading houses, handicraft enterprises and factories in the city facilitated seriously the trade and entrepreneurship in the city.

The grocery commerce occupied the first place in the general trade turnover of the Samarkand District. In 1897, the total volume of that kind of trade reached 1 247 700 rubles. The total turnover of factories and the flourmills production took the second place and made 511 thsd rubles <sup>15</sup>. At the same time, the gross volume of food sales took the third place and made 470 800 rubles. The volume of small-scale trade made 603 600 rubles. The volume of commercial and industrial production in the county reached 2 833 100 rubles. In the same 1897, the total trade turnover at that territory reached 18 532 850 rubles, its net profit made 1 754 790 rubles <sup>16</sup>.

Compared to the lower part of Zarafshan, the development of trade and entrepreneurship in the colonial part of the Zarafshan Valley was caused mainly with the abolition of the zakat tax that had been earlier collected from trade. Another reason was the closure of illegal

trading shops in accordance with the law on payments from handicrafts and trade, adopted on 1 January 1875 in the Russian Empire <sup>17</sup>. Those procedures, which had been new in the economic life of the valley, made an impact to domestic and foreign trade and entrepreneurship. Tsarist officials of that time expressed their opinions regarding that situation.

In particular, the protocol of the Turkestan Governor General dated 19 October 1874 indicated that the production of local factories had been able to meet the needs of the rural population. In its turn, a special emphasis stimulated the issue of providing some benefits to the population engaged in trade like exempting them from taxes <sup>18</sup>. Of course, Russian authority did not want to lose any small profit earned from taxes. Therefore, the Turkestan General Governor K. von Kaufmann seriously rejected to all projects.

According to G. A. Arandarenko, 22 wealthy merchants lived in the Urgut District of Samarkand County in 1875, but their number was decreased by 12 by the end of 1890. At the same time, the number of traders working in the markets also decreased by 50 %. However, the wholesale turnover of those 12 traders in the markets was more than the whole turnover of the previous 22 rich people [26, p. 37].

Indeed, the development of trade influenced significantly the changes in the lives of representatives of the sector. A layer of merchants with large amounts of money began to appear. They earned a good income by providing their investments at interest, while doing wholesale trade. It must be noted that new trade rules of the Russian authority were very beneficial for that category of traders. This process caused serious obstacles to small entrepreneurs and led them to bankruptcy. The figures below also prove this fact. If 13 357 patents were issued for trade in the Samarkand Region in 1888, then their number decreased to 11 707 in 1896. Compared with 1896, the number of patents issued for trade in 1906 decreased by 1 650. However, if the trade turnover in 1888 was 9 771 372 rubles, then in 1906 it reached 63 mln rubles. It proves that the trade turnover in the Samarkand Region increased almost 6.5 times in 20 years. Despite that, by 1906, small traders produced a significant part of the trade turnover in the valley. For example, out of 11 707 patents issued for trade in 1906, 3 615 marked the merchants of the 3<sup>rd</sup> guild, and 6 628 belonged to the 4<sup>th</sup> guild, 10 243 licenses were issued for small-scale commercial agents <sup>19</sup>.

The tea trade developed significantly in Samarkand and other areas of the valley. The exemption of the taxes levied on Russian tea merchants by Turkestan General

<sup>13</sup>Rewiew of Samarkand Region for 1889. Samarkand : Samarkand Regional Stat. Committee, 1891. P. 13 (in Russ.).

<sup>14</sup>Rewiew of Samarkand Region for 1897. Samarkand : Samarkand Regional Stat. Committee, 1898. P. 30 (in Russ.).

<sup>15</sup>Ibid. P. 31.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid. P. 36.

<sup>17</sup>CSARU. Fund 1. File 16, 94. Sh. 38.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid. File 815. Sh. 12.

<sup>19</sup>Rewiew of Samarkand Region for 1906. Samarkand : Samarkand Regional Stat. Committee, 1907. Application 9 (in Russ.).

Governor K. von Kaufmann in 1868 became a significant tool in the policy. However, the total amount of taxes on tea sales increased twofold: 50 shops, selling tea and products imported from Russian Empire, were opened in Samarkand<sup>20</sup> and 13 shops were opened in Kattakurgan at the end of 1869<sup>21</sup>. Besides, the tea trade played an important role in domestic and foreign trade of Turkestan. By the end 1880s, Bukhara occupied a leading place in the tea trade: 100 thsd poods of tea were brought there annually from different cities of India, Bombay and Peshawar via Kabul. The merchants of Peshawar made a great contribution to the tea trade [27, p. 68].

Furthermore, local merchants were actively involved in the production and trade of tea. However, their trading activity was low. Large companies such as «Vogov», «Popova», «Bauer», «Kuznetsova», «Gonshina», «Guseva», «Danilova», «Sharovskii», «Tsendel and K», Russian merchants Filatov, brothers Kamenskie, local merchants such as Pinkhasov, Mullakandov, Kalantarov and others kept the wholesale tea trade in the valley.

The city of Samarkand, due to its convenient geographical location and the presence of railways connections, occupied a leading place in the tea trade not only in the valley, but also throughout Turkestan. In 1899, out of a total of 7 816 119 poods of tea, sold in the cities of Turkestan and Samarkand had 35.4 %. In general, in terms of wholesale tea trade, the city of Samarkand was the second in the Russian Empire after the city of Tyumen where the wholesale tea trade was 3 263 423 poods.

After 1895, when the Emirate of Bukhara had been included in integrated customs territory of Russia, there were some changes in the transit of tea. In particular, because of it, Russian entrepreneurs began to make large

income from wholesale tea trade. The development of tea trade in Samarkand led to the development of industries related to tea production. For example, an ar-tel for the production of tea boxes of various sizes and a printing house for the production of various lithographic seals began to operate in Samarkand. The annual income of them reached 7200 rubles<sup>22</sup>.

According to K. Palen, 16 tea-packaging factories worked in the Samarkand Region, they supplied production worth about 9 mln rubles to the market, and 731 people were employed at them. Due to the expansion of the production of goods, the integration of the markets of the Samarkand Region with the markets of Russian Empire increased. As a result, new industries began to appear in trade in the valley. The volume of agricultural and handicraft products in the Zarafshan Valley and their export to Russian Empire increased.

Fabrics mainly from Kokand, Bukhara, Kabul and Mashhad were brought to Kattakurgan market. V. V. Radlov wrote about following costs on this market: 5 rubles for 12 arshins of ordinary Kokand calico fabric, 4 rubles for 3.5 arshins of semi-silk fabric, called daraya, 5–6 rubles for 8 arshins of silk, 15–18 rubles for 18 arshins of Bukhara silk, 7–8 rubles for 18 arshins of semi-silk fabric, called hemlines, 110–120 rubles for 100 pieces of printed calico, 56–60 rubles for 1 pood of lotus paint, 5–6 rubles for 24 arshins of gauze fabric, 100 rubles for 7 arshins of silk fabric, called kamhat. Various fabrics produced in England were brought there from Kabul [6, p. 49].

Although the local merchants were not major actors of market relations, they made a great contribution to the development of trade and entrepreneurship in the valley.

## Conclusions

Based on the above data and an in-depth analysis of information about the history of domestic and foreign trade of the Zarafshan Valley in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries presented in archival documents and published in literature, we can probably put forward the following conclusions.

Since the middle of 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Zarafshan Valley became a territory that had occupied a special position in the emirate in terms of territory, population, development of production and the agricultural sector. Despite the dominant position of land ownership and industrial relations in the colonial system of the Russian Empire in Turkestan, including the Zarafshan Valley, local entrepreneurship and trade adapted to the new colonial conditions that caused administrative-political, social and economic division of Turkestan into two parts. In the early years of colonialism, trade and

commerce in the valley underwent complex historical processes from the very beginning. The penetration of Russian-made industrial goods into many valley markets were brought many industries to the brink of crisis. Trade processes, along with the continuation of centuries-old traditions, remained under the yoke of the colonial system.

Traders of the valley conducted intensive trade relations with the countries of the West and the East since ancient times. However, during the researched period, trade relations acquired a unilateral character, in particular, the volume of trade relations with Russian Empire sharply expanded. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Russian Empire intensified its policy to keep the economy of the Zarafshan Valley under its influence. Because of the construction of railways, the turnover of Russian goods increased dramatically. The import of

<sup>20</sup>CSARU. Fund 5. Inv. 1. File 12. Sh. 124.

<sup>21</sup>Ibid. File 11. Sh. 105.

<sup>22</sup>Handbook of Samarkand Region for 1901. Samarkand : Samarkand Regional Stat. Committee, 1901. Issue 3. P. 54 (in Russ.).

yarn, metal and semi-finished products from Russian Empire led to an improvement of the variety and quality of products, and it caused the crisis of the handicraft markets in the valley.

Trade, entrepreneurship, and economic development accelerated the process of formation of the national bourgeoisie. Although national bourgeoisie was growing, it faced many obstacles to take a leading role in the economic and political life of the valley. The main reason was the economic and financial dependence of the interests of national bourgeoisie on the Russian bourgeoisie. Besides, there was a cooperation between local entrepreneurs and Russian bourgeoisie. The formation of the stratification of local entrepreneurs intensified.

Changes in production served the interests of the colonial regime. As it was in the entire Turkestan Region, production in Zarafshan Valley supplied the Russian Empire with raw materials. They were introduced to various economic policy of colonial management system. The processes led to new changes in the eco-

nomie life of the valley residents. The changes in the valley's foreign trade became significant. The influx of foreign products increased to a certain extent. The Russian bourgeoisie benefited more from the export of goods. They became the main buyers of cheap local products.

Thus, during the period under the study, local owners made money by usury, landowning, stock breeding, industry had high influence on the socio-economic and political life of the Zarafshan Valley. No matter how many proprietors were there, they were unable to occupy a leading position in the economic and political life of the valley. The interests of the Russian Empire prevented local owners from integration.

The reactionary nature of the local proprietors manifested itself in the desire to accumulate more wealth by oppressing compatriots. Although the local owners did not become organisers of market relations, they made a great contribution to the development of trade and entrepreneurship in the valley.

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*Received 13.01.2025 / accepted 16.04.2025.*