

Trade Palaces of Bukhara City

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ABSTRACT: This article examines the history of caravanserais, which are the main source of livelihood for the population of many cities located on the Great Silk Road of Central Asia. At the same time, the development of caravanserais over the centuries as one of the bases for ensuring the development of states and cities is expressed through numbers. In addition, the opinions of historical figures, scientists, and philosophers about caravanserais have been thoroughly studied.

KEYWORD: Caravanserai, Trade center, Urganjis, trader, tourist, embassy, urban development, hotels, shelter.

Introduction

From time immemorial, in the cities and large settlements located on the Great Silk Road in Central Asia, special places were built for the overnight stay and rest of the coming and going merchants, tourists, ambassadors and guests. These places were called caravanserai in the East and were a temporary place of residence for many tourists and merchants, and a source of livelihood for the people living here. Along with providing to all tourists and merchants, they bought the products of this country in the caravansary, and the products of other countries were sold. In addition, they were given food, so the life of those who served in the caravansary also passed.

Discussion

Since ancient times, the need for such places has been felt in Central Asia and caravanserais have been built. According to the conclusions of archaeologists who have studied the construction history of caravanserais, when relations, economic and political relations between countries were established, caravanserais were needed for their living, recreation, and trade. For this reason, temporary residences, more precisely, caravanserais, began to be built in large cities and populated areas [1.72-73].

It should also be noted that with the emergence of large cities, caravanserais began to be built. Based on this, the age of caravanserais is very old.

Historian Narshakhi, who lived in the 10th century, in his work “History of Bukhara” confirms that the rabots, that is, hotels in Bukhara were caravanserais of their time.

Narshakhi described in his work that the king of Bukhara, Ismail Somoni, built several caravansary around the Samarkand gate of Bukhara, and the contribution of these caravansary to the development of Bukhara [2.s.56-57].

In the Middle Ages, the number of caravanserais served as a barometer of the city's progress. Wherever well-equipped caravanserais were built, merchants came and did business. It is no secret that this had a positive effect on the development of that city.

The city of Bukhara took the first place in terms of the construction of such caravanserais. Among them, there were many caravanserais in the cities of Samarkand, Tashkent, Shahrisabz, Karshi, and Kitab, which had a positive effect on the development of trade in these cities.

The famous ethnographer Olga Aleksandrovna Sukhareva collected very valuable information about caravanserais in her works. According to him, in the 60s of the 19th century, there were 3 caravansary in Kitab and 7 in Shahrisabz, and by the beginning of the 20th century, the number of caravansary in Shahrisabz increased 4 times and reached 28. In Tashkent, there were 13 in the 18th century, and by the beginning of the 20th century, the number of caravansary in Tashkent reached 454 [3.s.45-46].

In the second half of the 18th century and the beginning of the 20th century, the construction of caravanserais increased in Bukhara, and in the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, 4 newly baked brick caravanserais were built around the central market of the city of Bukhara. A Russian merchant who came to Bukhara on trade in 1820 stated that there were 13 caravanserais. Later, in 1841-1842, N. Khannikov, who was in Bukhara, recorded that there were a total of 38 caravanserais in this city, of which 24 were built of brick and 14 of wood [4.s.29].

The proof of the above is that by the 18th century, trade relations in Bukhara increased, and the need for caravanserais increased even more. By the beginning of the 20th century, the number of Bukhara caravansary increased to 60. This shows that Bukhara, like Tashkent, has become a trade center in Central Asia. The construction of Bukhara caravanserais was simple and in very few cases consisted of 2-story brick buildings. But all caravanserais were surrounded by walls, and merchants kept their trade goods and fodder here.

Results

At the end of the 19th century, permanent merchants' caravansary began to be built in Bukhara. In particular, 2 such caravanserais belonged to the merchants of Khorezm, and they called it the palace of the Urganjis. Such palaces as the Tatar caravanserai, the Tashkent caravanserai, as well as the merchant palaces selling various agricultural products, existed in Bukhara. At the beginning of the 20th century, the Raisin Palace, the Palace of Afghan Merchants, the Tea Palace, the Palace of Rashidbai, the richest man in Afghanistan, and 3 Indian palaces were built [5.b.115].

At the beginning of the 20th century, the total number of trade palaces in Bukhara was more than 70. Including:

1. Jannat-Makon Trading Palace	30. Saifiddin Caravanserai
2. Domlo Sher Caravanserai	31. Barrikona caravanserai
3. Hakim Oyim caravanserai	32. Rashid Caravanserai
4. Khoja Kalon caravanserai	33. Jorabek caravanserai
5. Kushbegi or Qazi Kalon Caravanserai	34. Khojakul Caravanserai
6. The caravanserai of the combers	35. Hindu Caravanserai
7. Mirzogul Caravanserai	36. Barrikul Caravanserai
8. Karshi Caravanserai	37. Kushbegi caravanserai
9. Sandikzozol caravanserai	38. Sindil or Indian Caravanserai
10. Mamatillo Caravanserai	39. Nogai caravanserai
11. Badriddin Caravanserai	40. Mirzo Fazil Caravanserai
12. The caravanserai of calico traders	41. Kapkoz or Indians

13. Gulomjon caravanserai	42. Abdullajon Caravanserai
14. Latta Caravanserai	43. Urganch caravanserai
15. Gishtkor Caravanserai	44. Ushturkhan Caravanserai
16. Sandiq Caravanserai	45. Rajabbek Caravanserai
17. Avezbadal Caravanserai	46. Buzgunch caravanserai
18. Porcelain caravanserai	47. Poy-Astana caravanserai
19. Ulugbek Caravanserai	48. Mesh caravanserai
20. Ahmad Kalla Caravanserai	49. Kovush-Makhsi caravanserai
21. Ayozi caravanserai	50. Kohna Kovush Caravanserai
22. Fakhullah Khan Caravanserai	51. Postin caravanserai
23. Badalbek Caravanserai	52. Khorokin Caravanserai
24. Pushayman Caravanserai	53. Attarlik caravanserai
25. Shakar Caravanserai	54. Tobacco Caravanserai
26. Qazikalon caravanserai	55. Carpet caravanserai
27. Mullo Oston Caravanserai	56. Currency Exchange Caravanserai
28. Urganji Caravanserai	57. Silk caravanserai
29. Zahidjan Caravanserai	58. Gold Exchange Caravanserai

In addition, there were caravanserais selling agricultural products in Bukhara. Including:

1. Raisin Caravanserai	7. Carrot Caravanserai
2. Grain caravanserai	8. Golin Caravanserai
3. Flax Caravanserai	9. Fig caravanserai
4. Pomegranate caravanserai	10. Tarosha Caravanserai
5. Ghoza Caravanserai	11. Gurunch Caravanserai
6. Wool caravanserai	

Conclusion

The above-mentioned caravanserais were built mainly on the side of the Samarkand gate, where these products were traded. Cotton and wool from Bukhara were mainly sold in Ghoza and Wool caravansary. Foreign merchants bought agricultural products grown in the villages of Bukhara and sold them to other cities.

In short, the Bukhara caravansary served as a basis for the development of the state and cities [6.b.250].

After the independence of Uzbekistan, like all aspects of the country, the urban development and the chain of hotels, which is its beauty, have developed to the highest level based on the world's requirements. As a vivid example of this, we can cite more than 51 hotels that can accommodate a large number of tourists in Bukhara alone, with all facilities equal to and even better than European hotels. This is the view of our old and modern Bukhara.

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