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HANDICRAFTS OF BULGARS

Abstract: *Were investigated some historical problems of development of craftsmanship branches during middle ages in Bulgar state.*

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In terms of material wealth and diversity of the city of Bulgar an exceptional monument. His wealth is the best indicator of the importance of the city's major shopping. Annals of Bulgarians to cover the wide dissemination of trade data to show what they can and Arab travelers.

All this information allows to think about the development of the most popular areas of craftsmanship. Bulgar, May, Suvar, Jukotin, Brahimov, Osel - surrounded by all of these workshops was quite big cities.

Arab travelers as a center of trade talk about Bulgar and Suvar. Bulgar residents of this country who worship in Islam's name and the name of the city's main mosque. Not far from the city to another city - Suvar, where there are also the main mosque. Muslim propagandist author Bulqar that reaches tens of thousands of residents of both cities.

Later he said: Bulgar large area, a small town without souls, and it is popular not only because of the state's main commercial center. But the Russians were robbed in this city in 358 [1, 218-219].

May was the capital of the Russian state at the beginning of the twelfth and thirteenth century in the annals of the "big city" are included. Political events in other cities without any delineation is mentioned briefly. Archaeological studies have shown that the Bulgar, Suvar Might and artists cities great places (urban environment) had.

In connection with the formation of cities in the separation process of handicraft villages class society and craftsmanship happened on the eve of an area based on previous periods - metallurgy.

Still, the separation of the primitive basis so early in the production process metallurgy is due to the difficulty and complexity.

The view from the Russians, but also to observe the people who live along the Kama below. This process took place in Greece. However, during this period of strong growth in the Middle Volga areas had metal. X century, a large number of artists to the process of transition to agriculture was a major demand of iron tools [2, 106].

Bulgary archaeological materials related to the development of agriculture on the basis of written documents and take some information below. Unfortunately, farming tools found in different places, almost all of them are accidental findings and their history can be determined only provisionally. Balmer the only instrument, which is set in the village of soloma found barrow.

This type of widespread gavahın north-eastern Europe. Deadline limit is not entirely clear, in any case, this type of XIV-XV centuries was still available.

Bulgar indicates that the composition of various types of jewelry, a lot of Bulgar tribes took part in the creation of the state.

Precious metal jewelry, which can be characterized as products designed for sale in the city. səhərlərinin Bulgar and more of them can be found in the excavations. More bracelets and necklaces. Hanging rings are typical for them. More sophisticated designs are found.

This work is manifested in elegant jewelry that shows the development of the jewelry handicraft

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bulgar. It should be noted that the suspension rings Sassanid and reflects aspects of Sarmatian.

X-XII centuries in the production of jewelry bulgar is of great interest. In this era of great wealth accumulated in the hands of individuals are a number of treasures.

For example, in 1869, found treasure around the town of Bulgar, (XI-XII centuries, it usually is) in 1879 near the city of Can clay earrings and silver articles were found in [4, 23].

If we consider that the vast majority of the Bulgar and jewelry in May and found only a few other places, then we must accept that these things belonged to the feudal nobles or members of city merchants. At the same time, the nature of things, the art of fine jewelry and other precious metal jewelers are forced to choose representatives.

Gold and silver ornaments have been found in addition to the silver and bronze ornaments. For example, bracelets, which dates back to the bronze position.

The bracelets are available in different types of bronze [3, 124].

Among the archaeological finds a prominent place in the bone has articles. However, it should be noted that during this period, the bone does not act as a material for weapons.

Feudal played an important role in the bone, and it seems that the production of art works from this period can be considered the bone.

However, the arts become a bone of goods.

Hunters themselves arrows deficit and household objects made of different.

Each of these items according to their own taste and ability to work. So the skill and expertly trimmed during archaeological excavations along the rough trimmed subjects were found. Almost all hold the same shape. Their ornaments were found on [3, 129].

1. Bulgars are presented in various forms of pottery. Ceramics shows that artist, in addition to the house itself, the method of mending pots and pans. Therefore, potters stall along the beautiful things made by hand, the subjects are found. There are different layers of archaeological ceramics Bulgar. The appointment forms and a variety of dishes: the jug, bucket, mug.

2. The colors are yellow, gray in some places. But the vessels were observed in black. All these dishes were the work of local artists.

3. Children's toys should also be mentioned in the articles of clay [3, 134].

4. As a group of artists from the carpenters bulgars a clear idea about the fact that it is difficult to

say. According to Al-Balxy, Bulgar and Suvar population lived in wooden houses, the number of residents in both cities reached 10,000.

5. This is even reason to believe that the workers and carpenters built custom homes. Similarly, the character of the city fortifications and gates, walls, woodwork and other issues that once again confirms the idea that the bulgars was good at the same time. Writing about the activities of a number of information sources and the remains of the stone supply [1, 101].

6. Ibn Fadlan, as already mentioned, Bulgar tsar Almas bin Salka Arab caliph on the construction of the fortress to defend against the enemy kings and caliphs Muqtadir agreed to the request and is sent to builder-craftsmen.

7. Unfortunately, all the architectural remains of the town of Bulgar refers to the Muslim period, the pre-Islamic period, only the individual fragments are known in the town of Bulgar [5, 109].

8. It is likely that part of the construction - palaces, mosques and public buildings were built of stone, wooden houses were satisfied that the ordinary citizens, the Arab historians have described the Bulgar and cavalry report [1].

Bulgars brick construction of the houses were also developed. Construction work of the masters in the field, playing a leading role in the east. Suvar and square brick buildings built Bilar revealed.

Central Asia was in the style of a typical structure of the foundation. It was determined that the local tribes played a major role in the creation of bulgar.

Therefore, bulgar - Tatar architecture elements of local architecture appear before bulgars natural. Bulgary with the spread of Islam in mosques, minarets and began to build tombs.

Demanded the creation of urban life in public buildings. These baths, caravanserais name.

Blacksmiths were the only area of the craft before bulgars remaining production areas remained under house skill. X marks the differentiation of the next century artists.

Depending on the complexity of the work of the blacksmith until his re-division occurs.

Acquisition and development of crude iron mines were engaged, and they were determined from the beginning to repair the black blacksmiths in the arms would serve the interests of the feudal nobles. Black blacksmiths chisel, nails, adze, a hoe and others prepared.

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