

Bukhara Registan: Past And Present

Jurayeva Elvira Elmuradovna

Independent Researcher Of The Samarkand State

Institute Of Architecture And Civil Engineering.



Abstract – . This article is devoted to the emergence and formation of the Bukhara Registan, as well as historical monuments that are part of it .There is information about the existence and functional functions of historical monuments that have not survived to us, but played an important role in the formation and life of society.the city of Bukhara also had its own register, but has not survived to us.

Keywords – *Registan* ark, feces, Devon, Vihara, tokairin, socialare, Fund, stock, madrasah,home, Chargah, sandy spot, the intersection of rust .

I. INTRODUCTION

The name of Bukhara was first mentioned in the IX century by the historian Narshakhi. Many historians and linguists believe that the word Bukhara comes from the Sanskrit word "Vihara", which means "fortress".

Based on the results of archaeological excavations, scientists have concluded that this city played an important role in the economic and cultural life of the territory in the period before our era. Bukhara is located at one of the most important intersections of the great silk road leading from China to Rome.

In the eighth century, the religion of Islam was introduced here as a result of the Arab conquest. Gradually, Bukhara became the most important religious center and more often became known as "Bukhara Sharif".

The main object is the Bukhara Registan. Its formation and location. Registan is located to the West of ark and was formed in the period before the Arab conquest . Until the XVI century, Registan square was occupied by administrative buildings-Chancery and palaces of nobles .It was replaced by market traditions .

Starting from the 16th century,rastai Toki Tirgaron (Tok of armourers) was built at the entrance to Registan,Toki ord Furushon (Toki unfurushlar) was built in the center, and Toki selling hats and cotton fabrics were built around it.

The extant monument on the territory of Registan is the Bolakhovuz complex, Dating back to the XVIII century. [1]

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Buildings that are part of Registan square

Poyanda-Dance

Atalik Mosque

Madrasah Bazar gusfand

Madrasah Dor ush-Isfahan

Khoja Nihal Madrasah

Bala-Khavuz mosque and madrasah Shodim-Biy



Picture .of the General plan. Ark Bukhara and the Registan

It is not known what the area was called in the pre-Islamic era. It is known that in the II-III centuries BC it was called Registan.

The word "Registan" means "sandy place". It is not known why the square in front of the castles was called "Registan".

The area of the register according to the documents of the Foundation, the border of the register was small. The data on its borders (6GB; 233x270 meters) are as follows: from the North, the borders of Registan are adjacent to the master Rukh madrasah and Gusfand Bazaar, as well as to the North-Western corner of the arch. Arkaga from the East, Khoja Rostock from the South next to the madrasah and the former people's house next to it.

It is adjacent to the Shodim-Biy madrasah and Bolo-Hauz mosque from the West.

From Narshakhi's narratives, it is known that the area of the register was larger than indicated in the funds. The square that started at the Western gate of the arch and ended at the mabad gate (later Imam's gate) was called Registan.

In the pre-Islamic and post-Islamic periods, administrative, military and civil buildings were located on the territory.

During the time of the Samanids, administrative buildings were located on the territory: various offices, Devons. Nasr Ibn Ahmad named ten Devons that he built; dozens of Devons were built in Registan, such as devoni vizier, devoni Mustafi, devoni Abdumalik, devoni Shukhrat, devoni muayaan, devoni Sharaf, devoni Mamlakai Hossa, devoni Muhtasib, devoni Ukov, devoni kazo .

There is no information about the restoration of the Registan in the period from the Karakhanids to the Sheibanids. The Sheibanids made Bukhara the capital of their state, after which the political and cultural status of Bukhara began to grow. They did

not survive to the present day (except for Bolo-pond), and most of them were destroyed, finally destroyed under Soviet rule. The old buildings in Registan date back to the Sheibanid era and subsequent dynasties.[2]

In 1924, there was a breakdown of the square on Registan square and V. I. decided to erect a monument to Lenin. Later V. I. On a granite pedestal was a bust of Lenin. On the sides of the roof-inscriptions in the Uzbek language, made in Arabic script.

Overview of registered buildings in the Middle ages .Under Abdullakhan 2 (1557-1598; ruled until 1583 under the name of his father-Iskander Khan), Bukhara changed beyond recognition. He built a market, warehouses, and baths that became the basis of his madrasah. Some of them were located in Registan. So they built warehouses, grain market (grain market), baths, shops . These buildings were located on the Eastern and southern sides of Bukhara. The main building of Toki Torgoron streams was located at the intersection of the current Registan highway.[3]

Poyanda-Biy Atalik mosque one of the emirs of Imam Khon (1611-1642) Poyanda-Biy Atalik Turkmen son of Qasim-Biy in the South of the Turkmen Ark, near the gate of the quarter, the Islamic Friday mosque (Cathedral mosque, Juma mosque) was built. Poyanda-Biy Atalik mosque took the second place in Bukhara after Kalon mosque (40, 5x62, 5 meters). Ten nurseries in the mosque the name "otalik mosque and madrasah" was mentioned in the founding document that was drawn up in favor of this building. The mosque was restored several times over the course of three centuries . Despite this, the facade at the beginning of the XX century remained in poor condition.



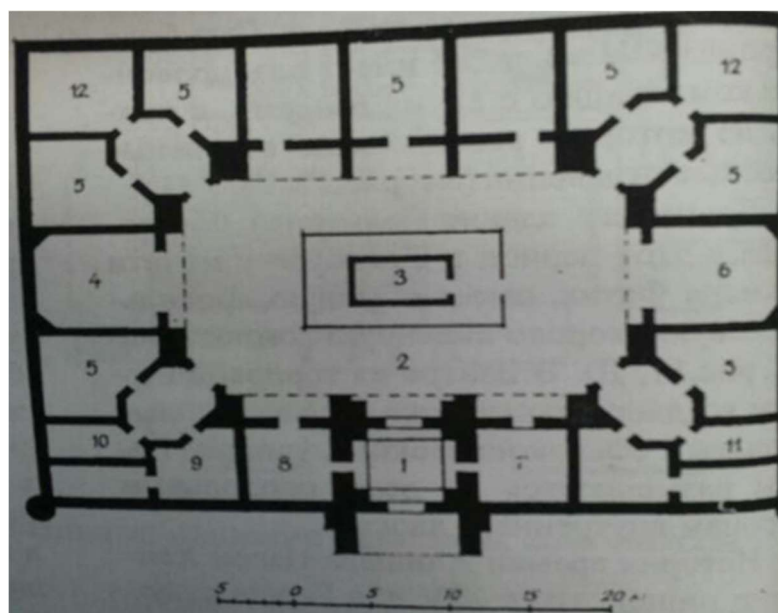
2-picture. Payandabi mosque

Restoration required a lot of money, and so in 1927 the Executive decided to demolish the premises and build a garden on the site.

Bazar gusfand madrasah was a two-story madrasah built by Abdulaziz Khan (1645-1681) in the North of Registan. It was built in 1669 and consisted of 72 kennels, one mosque and one gate. The exterior facade (verandah) was high and majestic. External and internal arches that once had mosaics. The madrasah was destroyed during operation Buxoro in the 1920s and demolished in the 1930s.

Dor ush-Shifo madrasah is located in the West of Registan, which was of great scientific importance in the past. When subhanguli Khan (1681-1702) came to power, after establishing stability in the country, he began to engage in science and education. He paid attention to medicine and mathematics. He paid great attention to medicine and in 1696 built a healing madrasah. The madrasah consisted of 18 cells.

From the point of view of architecture, it was of no interest, but served not only as an educational institution in medicine, but also as a hospital and outpatient clinic. There was also a European-style pharmacy that provided free medicines. On the basis of this madrasah , part of the income was made up of medical students, and part was intended for the treatment of patients.



3-picture. Dor-ush-healing Madrasah tarkhi. 17-th century

Its founder, Subhankuli Khan, gave the Foundation 7,000 acres of land for these and other purposes. [2]

The founder of the madrasah, Subhonkul Khan, was the author of several works on medicine and astrology.

He had a knowledge of medicine, he was a doctor himself. His work on medicine "subhankuliyevu revival of medicine" ("Ixia At-TIB Subhani") is written in the Turkic language of Central Asia, devoted to the description of diseases, their recognition and treatment. One of the lists of the manual is kept in the Budapest library. Subhanguli Khan's treatise on astronomy was called "the essence of the phases of the moon in predicting the happy hour" ("Lubb al-lawaih al-Qamar Fi-l-istiyorot"). Subhonkul Khan was kind to the poem and wrote a poem with the nickname Nishani.

Khoja Nihal madrasah another building that has not been preserved in Registan to this day was built - Khoja Nihal madrasah. One of the last emirs of ubaydullah Khan 2 (1702-1711) was built by Khoja Nihal. The exact date of construction is unknown. After Ubaidulla-Khan 2 coikisda in the same year was killed by one of his faithful emirs, Hoja Nihal.

Bolo khauz mosque and madrasah-Bukhara Registonida is an architectural ensemble, the mosque is an architectural ensemble consisting of towers and a swimming pool. The Bolo khovuz mosque served as the main Friday mosque of Bukhari before the revolution. The Emir of Bukhara prayed in it. The winter mosque and pool were built in 1712, and the facade of the winter mosque was painted in 1917. in the same year, the minaret was built according to the project of the architect shirod Muradov. The mosque is built like a large block mosque, has a winter and summer parts.



4-picture. Bolo khauz with mosque minaret (current position)

The winter part is also a four-column hall with several entrances. The summer part is a sign from the veranda that surrounds the winter hall of the mosque on three sides. The verandah columns are made of wood.

It serves to support the porch ceiling, so they are fixed to the concrete Foundation.

The columns located on one of the last sides of the verandah are specially prepared-they form the main entrance to the verandah, and then the winter mosque. The interior design is typical for the beginning of the XIX-XX centuries.

The Shodim Biya madrasah was located South of the Bolo pond mosque. The time of construction is unknown. So far, Shodim-Biy is one of the ashtarkhanid emirs. The madrasah is two-storeyed, the first floor, the second floor is wooded. Because it is in poor condition, the bnsr's stock Department orders the madrasa to die in 1923.



5-picture. Shadimbiy mausoleum

The arch is built on a hill up to 20 meters high, with an area of 4 hectares . The arc walls, which have a rectangular shape, are reinforced with stone, burnt and untreated wedges, mowed at different times . Especially the collapsed sections of the originally tried out of mud bricks.

In the 16th century, a field road and a huge gate were built, which were raised to the West of the ark . The ark gate is still located in the Eastern part of the ark . Two sides of the goal post

from the "guldastda" (Burj) and they have 3 floors in the range
the building is well preserved .

12 on the left wall of the long dacha corridor leading inside the Ark, 13 on the right wall are tahmontocchas . Some shelves on the left side have doors leading to Obhan. At the bottom are placed guldasta Sachs and the air Dim Artola .

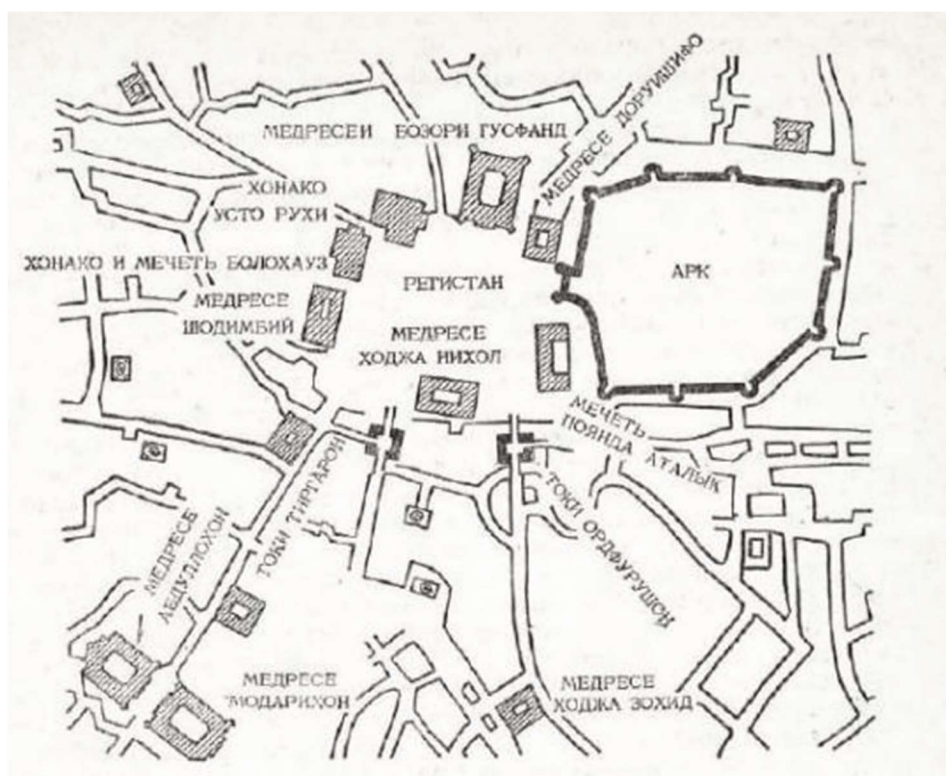
On the middle shelf to the right of Dalon, lights were lit on the Navruz holiday for the soul of the legendary hero Sievush . The Amir stables were also entered through this staircase. At the exit from the field was the yard of the artillery (the chief of the Palace guard, commander of the Amir's troops during the war), which we did not reach until ertula was standing under the porch.

At the end of the XVII century, the Peyvon



6-picture. Appearance of the Ark (current state)

Mosque was built in the corner of the Western Wall, and verses of the Koran were inscribed among the decorations on the inner side of its gates, bars, and walls .The ceiling of the terrace is decorated with intricate garlands.



7-picture Registana ensemble at the end of the XX - beginning of the century

In the Northwest corner of the ark was the armorer's house and the room of the official who oversaw the repairs . On the Eastern side of the mosque there is a kitchen on the back-engraving, in the North-East engravings-jewelry store, in the South-Cabinet devonbegi and buildings overlooking the Emirate of berbagi.[1]

II. CONCLUSION

The historical city of Bukhara in present past, and we have monuments how much historical, which have not survived until now, solar Bukhara region is also an integral part of the city is the area that was brought to the city by the eye, as well as the conservation and preservation of modern ancestors from the past. Together with their storage, we must adhere to the principle of preserving steps, which are becoming the norm from our ancestors who recover after independence. Because ancient buildings built in the Middle ages were built strictly in accordance with the proportions of geometric shapes.

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