

ARCHITECTURAL FORMATION PROCESSES OF KARSHI FORTRESS AREAS

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the area of Karshi Registoni and the Ark area, in which the location and formation processes of these parts in the city are considered. The city of Karshin had its own Registon and it was located in the center of the ancient fortress. The Registon of Karshi was not inferior to that of Samarkand and Bukhara in its majesty. Registan complex includes dozens of monuments. Chorsu is the first of them, and after passing through it, the Registon area begins. Registan (derived from the Persian word "reg" - "sand") means "sandy place, field". However, according to my informants, the Karshi Registon, which consists of an area 70 meters wide and 90 meters long (according to M.E. Masson, 50 and 70 meters), was laid not with ordinary sand, but with red sand brought from the mountain (Kizil Gzhol) - according to local residents - "regisurx". . For this reason, Karshi Registon is also known as "Maydoni surkh" (Red Square).

Keywords

Registan, castle, regsurkh, red village, sardoba, mosque, madrassah, cauldron, shahristan, ark, warehouse gate, horde, tutak gate in a bouquet, sirkor.

Introduction The oasis of Kashkadarya, especially its ancient cities of Nasaf and Kesh, was the cradle of scientists who spread to the world with their significant works in the field of science. In the sources, it is mentioned that more than 60 muhaddis, commentators, jurists and historians emerged from the 7th to the 12th centuries in the Kesh region alone.

There are not many cities in the world that have a history of 2700 years. Two cities of the region - Karshi (Nasaf) and Shahrisabz (Kesh) have such a great past.

The rich history of this oasis and its present day, full of triumphs, arouses a great sense of pride in the hearts of each of its children.

The history of today's Karshi and Shahrisabz is as old as the history of the oldest cities of Central Asia - Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva. This is evidenced by the archaeological research conducted in recent years, written monuments that have survived to this day, and architectural structures built in different centuries.

In the Middle Ages, Central Asia, including our Motherland Uzbekistan, is characterized by the existence of a square called Registan in the center of a number of cities and the presence of architectural complexes around it. In other words, these ancient cities are famous for their architectural jewels - Registans, and they differ from other cities not only in our country, but also in the world.

The main part is the majestic Registans in our ancient cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, and their magnificence.

Scientist M.Q. According to Akhmedov, Registon squares were formed in all historical cities of Central Asia. These areas are considered the most important part of the city, i.e. the core.

The city of Karshi was formed in the middle ages in a square shape and had 4 gates. The castle had a Registan and it was located in the center of the ancient castle. The Registon of Karshi was not inferior to that of Samarkand and Bukhara in its majesty. Registan complex includes dozens of monuments. Chorsu is the first of them, and after passing through it, the Registon area begins.

Registan (derived from the Persian word "reg" - "sand") means "sandy place, field". However, according to historians, not ordinary sand, but red sand brought from the mountain (Kizil village) - "regisurx" - was laid on the Karshi Registon, which is 70 meters wide and 90 meters long (according to M.E. Masson, 50 and 70 meters). For this reason, Karshi Registon is also known as "Maydoni surkh" (Red Square) [Q. Nasriddinov. ..., p. 64].

The appearance of the important cores of the city of Karshi is defined mainly by the Registon Square ("Maydoni Surkh") in the central part of the city, Orda complexes in the southern part, and Jilovkhana Square connecting them. Registan



was formed in the center of the city in the XIV-XVI centuries. The shape of the registan was influenced by the location of the gates of the city and the Orda (Kebek Khan palace according to some researchers). In the Middle Ages, the area of Registan Square was mainly composed of two buildings: the Odina Chome and the Abdullah Khan Madrasa opposite it.

Figure 1. The current situation of Karshi Registan

The formation of Registan square was founded by our great grandfather Amir Temur.

Chorsu building, cistern and bathhouse also had an important effect on the appearance of the square. Later, at the beginning of the 18th-20th centuries, a number of smaller madrasas were built in this place, that is, around the Odina Jamesi and Abdullakhan madrasa, which also made a significant contribution to the culture of the area in the early 19th-20th centuries. Small dimensional forms on the side of the road leading to the square, i.e. shops, completed the complex. The unique aspect of the Registan of Karshi city, different from such complexes in other cities, is that it is directly connected with an important caravan route in

Central Asia. Chorsu, cistern, bathroom prove the great importance of trade in Registan.

Magnificent madrasahs and mosques located around majestic buildings took part in the volume-spatial composition of Registan square: for example, Chariboy and Sayidqulboy madrasahs were built next to Abdulla Khan madrasa. Archaeological findings indicate that there were several brick buildings in Karshi in the first half of the 14th century. This is evidence proving that the Registan square belongs to the period of Amir Temur. In the second half of the XIV century, the city was surrounded by a fortress wall. The mosque of Odina was built. A trench was dug around the wall at a depth of 2.5-3.0 m. There were 4 drawbridges over the moat.

The total area of Shahristan was 40 hectares. In the 16th century, a large prayer mosque and a bath were built near the city. Hungarian

scholar Herman Vamberi visited Karshi in 1863 and wrote that there were 10 caravansary and a large market in the city. In the Registan complex, the primary importance of the jome was also expressed through architectural and artistic means. The level of the Jome was seven steps higher than the level of the square, and in front of it was arranged the entrance of "kovush pattob" (where the kovus of the worshipers are left). This place was made in the form of a porch, the core of the pillars was decorated with carvings, and the seat was made of marble. It is known that the porch was repaired during the period of Amir Olimkhan (1910-1920) [Nasriddinov. .Q. 79].

"On the contrary, most of the heirs to the throne lived in the Bukhara Emirate. This situation was also reflected in the splendor of Orda (also called "Ark", "Inner Fortress"). Its layout is trapezoidal and occupies an area of 2.2 hectares. The Sakhlov gate of the Horde was made of baked brick, like the main Tutak gate of the city, with flower bouquets on both sides, lacquered decoration, and the top with copper. According to oral information, the top of the peshtoq was marked with a flag of the emirate - a whip. The room of the head of the city mirshabs was also near this Sakhlov gate. The gate corridor was used for the relatives of Karshi Bey and officials to line up on festive days. When the emir himself came to meet him, he sat under the porch of the Sakhlov Gate and watched the execution of sentences (amnesty, fine, flogging, execution) depending on the level of the crime "[Nasriddinov. .Q. 101-102].

Horde consisted of several yards. In the first, there was a mosque with a dome, a divan, treasury rooms, a tabla (sayiskhana), and a dovecote. In the second courtyard was the main official building of the Horde - the Arzkhana lobby). The entrance hall in

front of the reception hall is distinguished by its decoration. There was a garden in the south of the Horde.

According to the details of Q. Nasriddinov, it was built based on the principles of "charbog": in the middle - a marble pool, between the avenues leading to it from four sides, there were four "chamans".

In the southern part of the Horde there were cannon shells, gunpowder and other similar rooms (arsenal) and the grave of a Mongol (Kebek Khan). This grave may be a reference to the meaning of the name "Karshi" as "grave" as Babur Mirza said. There is also an assumption that the word "against" means "palace".

Oliy, Nur, Shermuhammad madrasahs were built on both sides of the road leading from Registon to Sharshara Gate in the southeast of the city during the reign of Amir Haidar, and later a row of shops appeared around them. On the opposite side of the bridleway to the Horde, another administrative complex - a structure called the Courthouse - was built. The structure consisted of the gatehouse and the two buildings in its courtyard directly, the Treasury and the Embassy buildings. "The important military-strategic responsibility of the emirate was also reflected in the architecture of the defense structures in Shahrستان and Rabad. Several buildings located in the territory of Orda were used to store ammunition and cannons. According to ethnographic data, there were 70 large (7-room) and small (5-room) soldiers' rooms in the city: 20 were in the city, 50 were in Rabod. The fact that all four sides of the Registan are surrounded by barracks indicates that this area is specially protected" [Nasriddinov.Q. 109].



Figure 2. Reconstruction of Registan square, Karshi city. Graduation graduate work, 2016. Nishonov M. from graduation work

One cannon was installed in the turrets at the corners of the wall of Shahrستان fortress, and 2-3 cannons were installed above the gates. There are always 3 cannons above the main Tutak gate. Outside Shahrستان, there were specially built large and small ballrooms.

International and local trade played a major role in the life of the city. During the period of Amir Olimkhan (1910-1920 years), in connection with the construction of Sharshara Gate, Hafttanab caravanserai was built in the vicinity of it for merchants coming from far away, that is, from abroad. Hafttanob included

the gate house, buildings, structures and open spaces (fields) called "Suvloq", "Bedahona", "Stable", "Elephants" (they also came in elephants), "Suvloq" (pond), "Tuyakamaq". .

"Merchants and guests coming from closer were served by larger caravansaries west of Rabotak Guzari and smaller ones near Khoja Roshnoi cemetery.

The legendary Qaqnus, which bore all the burdens of the times, was destroyed several times in the desperate struggle for the throne, and was resurrected in its nest, the Karshi fortress and most of its monuments, including the Registan complex, could not withstand the pressure of the authoritarian regime" [Q. Nasriddinov. ..., p. 64]

Conclusion: Thanks to independence, we got our history and values. Our ancient traditions have been restored. The anniversaries of our ancient cities Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Termiz, Shahrisabiz, Karshi, and our capital Tashkent were widely celebrated on a global scale. In these cities, under the leadership of our President, great hesitation was observed regarding the events dedicated to the celebration of auspicious dates, historical monuments were restored, and unprecedented improvement works were carried out. 2004-2006- In 2008, similar restoration and beautification works were carried out in Karshi. The history of Shahrisabz is full of sometimes happy and sometimes sad events. Only the monuments that have seen centuries have witnessed them. Today these events seem like legends to us. After all, independence restored the ancient charm of the city, gave its inhabitants a peaceful and peaceful life. Master Amir Temur returned to his native land after six centuries. His magnificent statue was restored in front of Aksaray, the city was awarded the Order of Amir Temur.

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