



The Role of Continents and Neighborhoods in the History of Samarkand

D. E. Omonov, S. M. Suvankulov, J. Kh. Kadyrov

Department of "Fine Art and Engineering Graphics", Uzbek-Finnish Pedagogical Institute

Annotation: This article describes in detail the origin of the quarters, the division of the city of Samarkand into four parts (quarters), and their names. The centers of the mahallas that are part of them are systematically classified taking into account the geographical location, specific names and mosques located in the centers of the guzars.

Key words: Mahalla, guzar, Quarter, dakha, Khairabad, mosque, Khoja-Akhror jarib, masjidkavm, Suzangaran, Kalandarkhan.



As we know from our history, territorial-administrative division was of great importance in populated areas. Cities are usually divided into large and small, and villages are divided into small urban planning units. These urban development units are called by different names. In Bukhara, it was called jarib or neighborhood, and there were 12 of them. In Samarkand, this area is called a continent, and there are 4 of them. In the cities of Kokan, Margilon, and Tashkent, it was called daha, and in these regions it was divided into 4 large divisions. Large units, in turn, are divided into small units. That is, it corresponds to the current neighborhood system. In cities

like Bukhara, Samarkand, Karshi, small or small subdivisions were called mahalla, in Guzar, Kokan, Margilan, and Tashkent cities, and in Khorezm they were called mosques (masjidskavm). So, the term "neighborhood" has two meanings depending on the place of use: in Bukhara, it means large subdivisions, i.e. continent or district, and in other cases or more precisely in places, it means small subdivisions, i.e. neighborhood or guzar means.

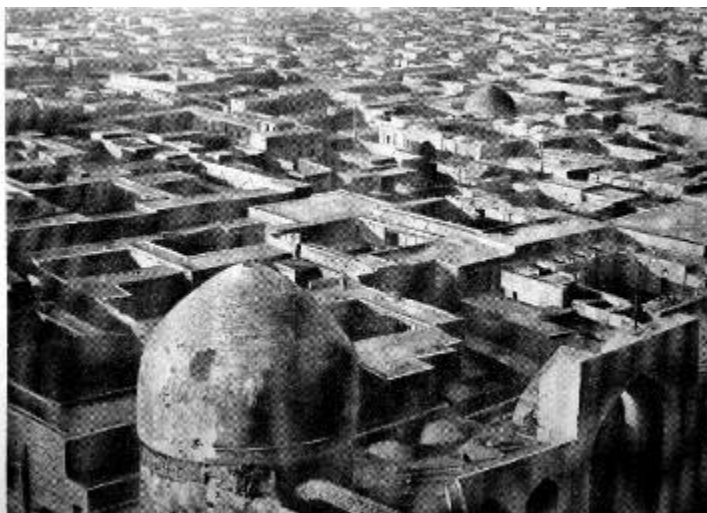
Until the 19th century, the city of Samarkand was divided into 4 parts, which were called khita. Each of them has about 30 quarters (guzars or mahallas), which are called guzars in Samarkand, just like in Bukhara. Only the local population (Central Asians) and Jews lived in the quarters, that is, on the continents. The area where Jews lived was called "Mahallai-Juguto" and "Guzari-Juguto", that is, the neighborhood where Jews live. It was considered an independent part like a continent. The reason is that it is equaled to a separate continent due to the number of residents and the size of the area where they live among the neighborhoods located on this continent. The results of the research showed that until now, we can observe that this area is larger than other neighborhoods in terms of area occupied by it. The residents there live as representatives of the same generation, like other neighborhood communities. The city of Samarkand expanded to the south in the Middle Ages. As a result, Guzars began to appear there.



Guzars in the south-eastern and south-western regions of Samarkand are among them. In 1902-1906, neighborhoods in Siyob district were divided into four continents. Qalandarkhana, Khairabad, Sozangaron, Khoja Akhror. The name of each continent and the Guzars belonging to it formed the city system.

In the literature, it is mentioned that Samarkand is divided into "continents" in the following areas. In particular, according to the information written by A.K. Pisarchik:

1. Khayrabad or Poikabok, north-west;
2. Siyob or Qalandarkhana, northeast;
3. Sozangaran, southeast;
4. It is mentioned that Khoja-Akhror was divided into southwestern regions. The given information was explained in accordance with the results of A.K.Pisarchik's research. In the information he provided, the names of guzars and mosques were written with some mistakes in some cases. It is probably because he was a Russian speaker, or because he was writing based on what he heard from the residents. Errors were corrected based on the research of other Uzbek scientists and information received from elderly residents.



After the city of Samarkand was divided into four parts, i.e. continents, the continents were divided into Guzars. At the end of the 19th century, there were about 100 Guzars.

Gori Amir neighborhood

These are the Guzars of the Qalandarkhana continent - Yominy-1, Yalangebek, Mirzo Polodi, Zamini,

Chokardiza, Shohkash, Faqih Abdlluays, Dari Zanjir, Mahdumi Khorazm, Qazikalon, Karaboy elder, Mubarak, Obi Mashhad, Imam Vose,

Kavarzor, Sharbatdar, Qazi Kufri, Urmitani, Yomini-2 (Aysavat), Changovoli (Changovli), Mahallai Sharq.

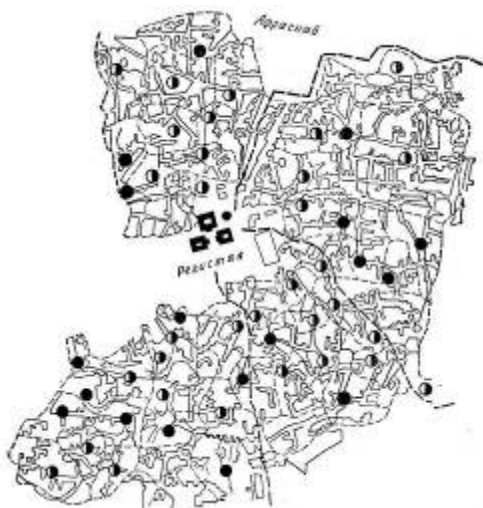
The names of the Guzars on the Khayrabad continent are Dahbedi, Khojajankhoja, Khavosi-1, Kolabad, Zudmurad, Shaykhulislam, Sufi Koriq.

The names of Guzars on the Sozangaran continent are Khoja Nisbatdar, Madrasai Safed, Qazi Abdurasul, Puli Mirza, Ibrahimkhoja, Tashkandi-1, Tashkandi-2, Muliyan-1, Tashkandi-3, Urguti-1, Urguti-2. , Shahrissabzi,

Public centers and teahouses Moturudi, Muliyan-2, Muliyan-3, Hovuzi Balad, Kavtarkhana, Rajab Amin, Khanaqah, Kabolai-1, Kabolai-2, Namozgahi-1, Namozgahi-2, Khoja Latif, Bostani-khan , Zardozon, Hovuzi Sangin.



The names of the Guzars in Khoja Ahror continent are Ruhabad, Yusufboy, Koshkhovuz, Kokmachit, Tagishor, Boghimaidon-1, Boghimaidon-2, Boghimaidon-3, Kashkari, New Hayrabad, Zargaron. , Havosi-2, Maddohi, Khojandi, Gotifar, Gori Amir, Zingaron, Chakar, Mulla Qalandar-1, Mulla Qalandar-2, Aksaroy, Labi-Gor, Bulbulak, Luchchakon, Ashur Mohammad, Kulbachcha-1 , old Qalandarkhana, Kulolon, Kurgoncha, Zarrofon, Daniyorbek, Tali-regak-1, Lolazor-1, Khojakishloq, Puli-safed, Degcha-biryani, Khan-Said Imam, Vais-ul-Qaran, Qulbachcha- 2, Tali-regak-2, Tali-regak-3, Tali-regak-4, Nurabad, Lolazor 2, Lolazor-3. If we pay attention, the number of Guzars in these two continents is relatively more, the reason is the expansion of the city to the south in the middle ages.



The disparity of the residents of the neighborhood, class inequality, lack of interdependence, in most cases, they are connected through professional and industrial relations. This thing connected all the families of the neighborhood with personal ties, common interests and obligations, and participation in common affairs. In a word, it was a neighborhood. So, it can be said that uniting residents of one or another profession was the primary core of the neighborhood. This is also reflected in the names of the neighborhoods, which in many cases reflect the direction of production and craftsmanship of the neighborhood (blacksmiths, butchers, tanners, etc.). In some cases, neighborhoods are organized by settlers connected by family-type principles, and this is also reflected in their name (for example, Tajik or Kashgar in

Tashkent, Irani in Samarkand).

Qalandarkhana part The names of the historical streets of the city can tell more or less about the geography and history of the city. There are more than 800 streets in the city of Samarkand. About 200 of them are named after people. Famous historical figures such as Abu Ali ibn Sina, Amir Temur, Bedil, Naovi, scholars, well-known representatives of Uzbek culture such as Abdulla Qadiri, Abdulla Qahhor, Usman Nasir, Gafur Ghulam, Arif Ikramov, Ibrahim Mominov, Khudoiberdi The names of great representatives of world literature such as Doniyorov, famous scientists, Nizami Ganjavi, Firdavsi, Shota Rustaveli are given.

There were about 30 mahallas or guzar mosques in each quarter. The names of neighborhoods in some continents are also named after the mosque of this region. According to the research of A.K.Pisarchik, it is stated that neighborhood mosques in the continents are placed in the following order. For example:



I. There were 25 neighborhood mosques located in Khairobot or Poikabok, and these were: Khoja Yusuf or Khoja Yusuf Hamadani; New Khayrabad or Navganda; Khojandi; Fathabad or Kulobabad; Khoja Zudmurad; Also called Maddohi or Maddokhan, Sho-Arif; Khojajon Khoja; Double Pool; Blue Mosque; Yusufboy; Kashkari; Shaykhulislam; Garden Square 1; Garden Square 2; Garden Square 3; Bostanikhon; He was called Abdulkhair or Tagi Shor; Dahabedi; Motrid, or the gate of the Ark, or the Mosque of the Ark, or the Bath of the Ark is also called; Khoja Rafiq; Shaiboni Khan; Air 1; Air 2; Sufi is satisfied; It is composed of Guzar mosques such as Imam Vose. We can see that most of these mosques are named after this guzar.



II. Neighborhood mosques located in Qalandarkhana or Siyob continent: Qalandarkhana; Amirabad; Horny; Gulacon; Chocardiza; Juguthona; Zomini; Khalifa Raziq; Nalangbek; Faqih Abdullais; Mirza P'lod; Qazi Fofur; Mir Salihboy; Mahdumi Khorezm; Urmetani; Juicy; Qazikalon; Also called Changovuli, Changauli; Karaboy Elder; Blessed; Also referred to as Bibikhanim or Madrasai Khanim; Kavarzor; Kaftarkhana; Rajab Amin; Dari was

called Zanjir or Kultepa; It consisted of neighborhood mosques such as Pistamazor.

III. Neighborhood mosques on the Sozangaran continent. There are more mosques in this region than in Khayrabad and Qalandarkhana regions, their number is 28. Including: Kaftarkhana; Rajab Amin; Finance 1; Finance 2; Finance 3; Prayer room 1; Prayer room 2; Kavolo 1 or Kavola; Cavolo 2; Yominy1; Yomini 2; Toshkandi 1 or Toshkandi-Arifjonboy; Toshkandi 2 or Toshkandi-Domullo Kasim; Tashkandi 3 or Tashkandi-Khalifa La'libek (also named after Khalifa La'libek himself) (according to O.A. Sukharevoy); Urgutiy 1; Urgutiy 2 or Toshkandiy 4, and also called Toshkandiy-Baland Bridge; Shakhrisabzi; Pool High; Hazrat Umar or Umari Abdulaziz; Bogi Baland; Qazi Abdurasul; Basin Sangin; Puli Mirza or Allofi; Ibrahim Khoja; Khoja Nisbatdar; Room; Khoja Latif; Names of mosques such as Qalandarkhana are mentioned.

IV. The mosques in the Khoja Ahror region, which includes the southwestern parts of Samarkand, are described in the following composition: Nurabad or Khoja Ahror; Tali Regak 1; Tali Regak 2; Tali Regak 3; Tali Regak 4; Zingaron; Chokar; Yusuf Harrot; Gori Amir; Puli Safed; Khan Said Imam; Khoja Village; Kurgancha; Rukhabad; Potter; Degchabiryan; Wrestler; Ashur Muhammad; Aksaroy or Naqshin Mosque; Daniyorbek; Mullah Qalandar 1; Mullah Qalandar 2; Old Galandarkhana; Nightingale; Hut; Madrasah Safed; Sharif Khoja; Labi Cave. If you look at it, the mosques of all continents are named after their patrons. As a reason, it can be shown that the mosque has been built in any place.

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