

SOME INFORMATION AND CONSIDERATIONS ON THE MAP OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE EARTHQUAKE OF BUKHARA BY RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS IN THE VIII-XIV CENTURIES

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ABSTRACT

The article focuses on the topographic condition of Bukhara in the VIII-XIV centuries, and later on the various views and schematic maps of the city as a result of scientific and geographical research conducted by Arab and Russian scientists in the XIX-XX centuries.

KEYWORDS: "Scheme", "Map", Rabot, Shahristan., gate, Mongols.

INTRODUCTION

Scientists, historians and archeologists have not been able to study Bukhara for a long time. Sources recorded by Narshahi did not provide complete information about the area due to the lack of topography.

In 1901, before the Mongol invasion, the Russian scientist VV Bartolz could not find any monuments in the area.

It was only after the fall of the emirate that he was able to enter the city of Bukhara, and immediately managed to determine the approximate boundaries of the city. An "expedition" in 1940 made a significant contribution to the study of Bukhara.

It turned out that the ancient name of Bukhara was "Numidjikas".

.... Древнее название Бухары, сообщаемое рядом авторов, – Нумиджкет. У ат – Табари и аль – Балазури Бухарой чаще всего называется оазис в целом. Например: «Он [Кутейба] вошел в Бухару и остановился в Нижней Харкане южнее Варданы» (Табари, II, с. 1198). У ал – Балазури дважды упоминается «медина Бухары», но не как город Бухара, а как столица Бухары (с. 410, 411); в том же смысле говорит ал – Балазур об Ахсикете: - «А это ее (Ферганы) древняя столица»¹

By the 8th century, Bukhara was smaller than Samarkand in terms of land area. The participant of the expedition va Shishkin managed to determine the western border of the county.

O.I. Sukhareva defined the vague eastern border of Shahristan.

As a result of all the research at that time, the general, exact size and scheme of the city of Bukhara were determined. The schematic view of the city in the VIII century was an area of 575-600 m with an area of about 30-35 hectares. There was one gate in the middle of each of the four

sides. The streets, which ran perpendicular to each other, divided the Shahristan into four sections.

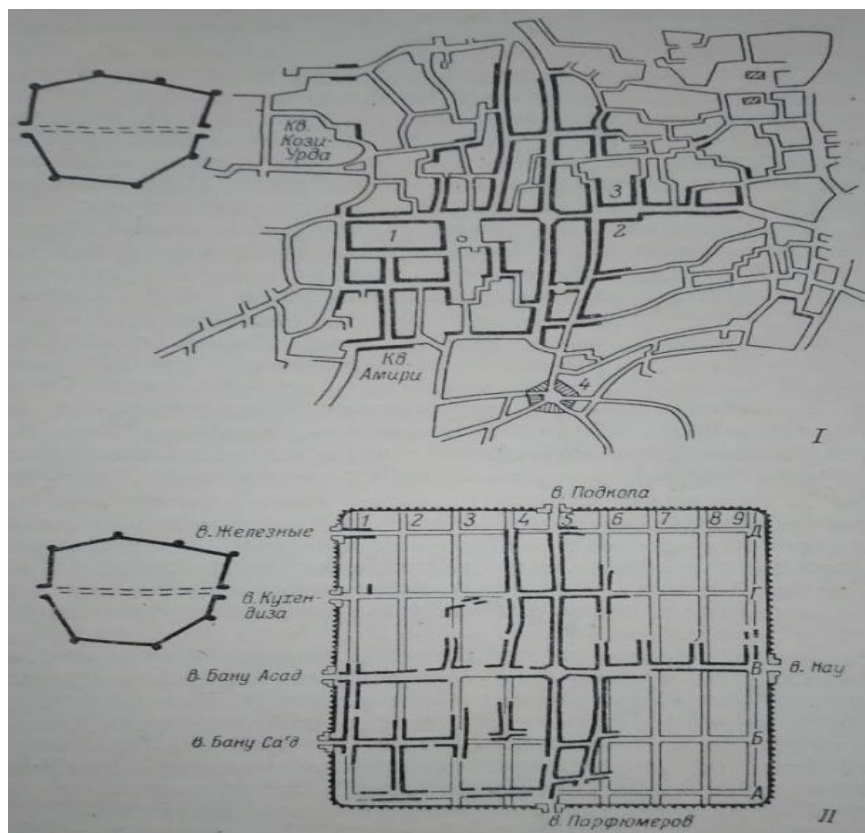


Figure 1 Reconstructed 1st date of Bukhara city (plan)

According to Narshahi, the city of Bukhara dates back to the 8th century, when its gates, the southern gate, followed the clockwise direction of the city and described the condition of the part of the city closest to each gate.

...Наршахи сначала вводит читателя в южные ворота: «Ближайшая улица слева, как войдешь в шахристан, называется улицей Риндов, а за ней была церковь христиан, и есть там мечеть, которая называется „мечеть Бану Ханзала"» (Наршахи, III, с. 52; пер., с. 70). Первая улица от Ворот Парфюмеров, с которых начинается Наршахи, - западная половина нашей улицы А, проходящей очень близко от городской стены; такое место считалось неудобным для проживания, поэтому около стены жили люди победнее.²

The rest of Shahristan is dedicated to Abu Hafsa, one of the Companions. From this we know that in the north-eastern part of the city there is a mosque of the Quraysh.

The city of Bukhara, the capital of the Samanid dynasty, grew and developed. By the end of the 10th century, Bukhara had become one of the largest cities in Central Asia. The description of this golden age corresponds to al-Istahri ibn Hawkal and al-Muqaddas. According to Ibn Hawkal, the name of Bukhara was Numujikas.

built in 849-850. The boundaries of the city are calculated according to the location of the tombs outside it. That is, at that time, the tombs were definitely outside the city.

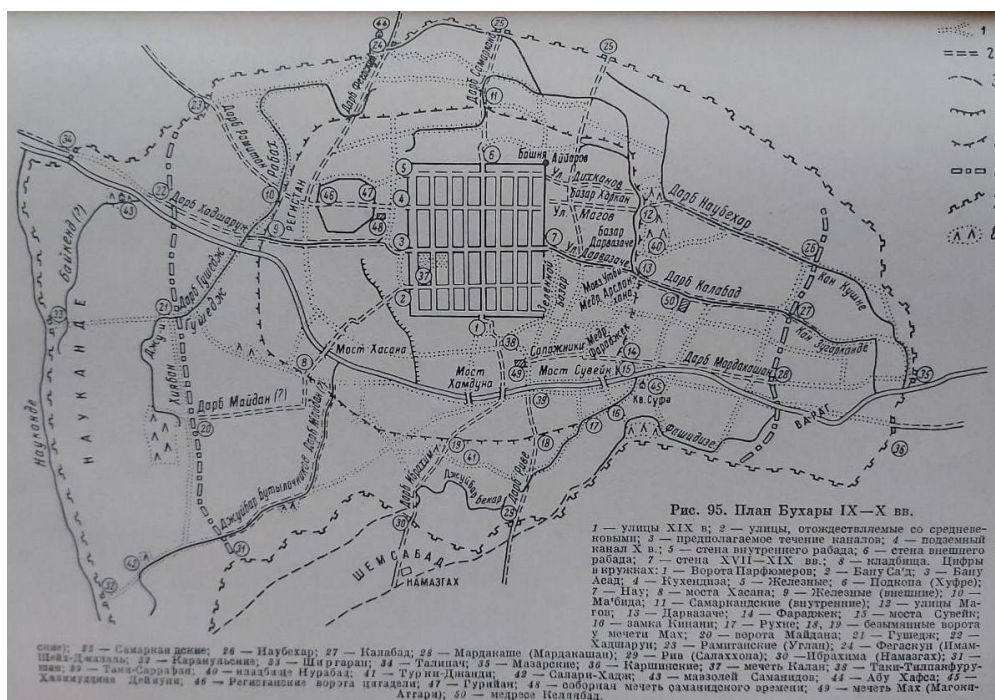


Figure 3 History of Bukhara IX - X centuries

The first monumental constructions after the Samanid period began during the reign of Arislan Khan (1102-1130). During his time, the inner walls of the rabot were overhauled, a large new mosque was built in Shahrستان, with the famous minaret. Two towers were built in his name and two baths were also built.

After the fall of the Samanid dynasty, the area did not expand.

So, if we look at the unique history of Bukhara, we can see that the events that took place in it have developed over the centuries and become a city rich in beautiful, unique historical and modern buildings. We feel we are lying.

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