

CONSTRUCTION OF MOSQUES AND HOUSES DURING THE PERIOD OF THE SHAYBANIDS

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ANNOTATION This article provides information about the mosques and houses built during the Shaibani era, their architectural construction, and the architectural styles used in mosques and houses. The external appearance of mosques and houses was analyzed based on historical sources and scientific literature.

Key words: Shaibani period, dynasty, mosque, palace, monument, architecture, architecture, construction history.

The history of Uzbekistan surprises the whole world with its deep roots and rich cultural past. One of the areas in the history of our nation that requires a scientific analysis and a consistent approach is the architectural history of the Shaybani dynasty that ruled in the 16th century.

Special attention was paid to the construction of religious and household institutions in Movarounnahr during the rule of the Shaibanis. From these, we can see that in the construction of mosques and khanokahs, architectural ensembles were formed over hundreds of years and millennia, and they are connected with a single plan and volume-spatial composition. There were more than a hundred neighborhood mosques in Bukhara alone in the 16th century. The construction of mosques is done in a traditional way, with guwala or raw bricks between the stones. Traditionally, dome or pillared mosques were widely used in the 16th century.

According to Ibn Battuga's testimony, at the beginning of the 16th century, the monastery complex near the grave of the famous and dear Bukhara sheikh Saifiddin Bakharzi was like this. There was a two-story structure here, which included the main holy place - the cave where the sheikh was buried, and the adjoining khanaqah - a room where the serving priest and the poor lived permanently. [1] So, as before, the monasteries near the mausoleums became

memorial - religious centers, and later Sufis were buried in open ground in saghanas. As an example of this, we can show the mosque of Khoja Zainiddin Khanaqah - the mosque of Hazrat Imam, which consists of a domed room with four intersecting arches.

According to the sources, Kalon Mosque was originally built by the Karakhanid dynasty in 1121 as Juma Mosque in the Middle Ages. Later, in 1514, during the Shaybani rulers Ubaidullah Khan, Abdulaziz Khan and Abdulla Khan II, i.e., in the middle of the 16th century, the reconstruction of the Kalon Mosque was completed. [2] It is the second largest mosque in Central Asia after Bibikhanim Mosque. In addition to the function of a mosque, the architectural monument also served as a shelter for orphans, dervishes and foreigners.

In the construction of the architectural monument, raw and baked bricks, wood, clay, ganch, stone, and baked bricks were used. That is, the Kalon Mosque, like other structures, was built in the 16th century Eastern architecture style.

The main facade of the mosque faces the east, and the facade of the mosque, decorated with mosaic, is located at a little height. The courtyard is square in shape and surrounded by a gallery of 228 domes. The courtyard is entered by a flight of steps, and there are two blue domes on both sides of the courtyard. It can be seen that the architecture of the building is a perfect mystery and ceremony.[3]

The total area of the architectural monument is 127x78 meters. It has 188 domes supported by 208 pillars. It has 7 outer doors, and wide porches are located in front of the eastern gate and inside. The bologna in the Peshdok archway and the side archways are decorated with tiles and glazed bricks. His ganchkori bows stand out. A number of small arches (16) were made in the style of "moulding" on the inner dome. That is why this structure differs from others in terms of its planned scale.

Khoja Zainiddin Mosque belongs to the Shaybanids of the 16th century, and it was built until 1555. This architectural structure, one of the ancient monuments of Bukhara, was built in honor of Imam al-Bukhari on the initiative of His Holiness

Zainiddin. It was built by the master Mir Dustumbi by the oldest pond of Bukhara. Khoja Zainiddin Mosque was renovated during the reign of Abdulaziz Khan ibn Ubaidullah Khan. Further repair works were carried out in 1904 based on the order of Ahmad Khan ibn Muzaffar Khan.[4]

In the architecture of the mosque, it is possible to see for the first time the combination of worship of monumentality and expediency. Two sides of the building face the narrow street, and the other two sides face the residential areas. All sides of it are surrounded by a shady peshayvan and a stone pool built to provide water to the neighborhood. The expensive construction of the mosque, its ugliness, and the simple houses around it clearly show the sharp difference between the feudal lords and the poor people. . [5] If we pay attention to the architectural interior of the mosque, it is decorated with blue-blue and yellow-red colors, filled and decorated with geometric figures. Its connection of porches to the vaulted room on both sides indicates its traditionality and extensive use of the old example of the architecture of the feudal period.

Baland Mosque was built in the western part of Bukhara in 1555 of the 16th century. It is considered to be the first example of innovation in Bukhara architecture built in guzar, i.e. neighborhood type. A unique and elegant method of architecture was widely used in the construction of the mosque. This mosque was built in the 16th century by the minister of Bukhara known as Qulbobo Kokaldosh. Qulbobo Kokaldosh goes on Haj pilgrimage and after completing all the rituals, his love for the Kaaba increases and he brings several bags of soil from around it.[6] In order to use the soil he brought for good, he built a mosque not far from the Ark fortress and used the soil he brought for this mosque. This mosque is called "Baland Mosque". Another unique aspect of the mosque is that it was built in the size of the 16th century Kaaba. According to it, the mosque is 11 meters wide, 13 meters long and 15 meters high. At the same time, the strangeness of this mosque is that inside the mosque there is only one pillar. Its roof is covered with chains, and wooden poles are not used. Such a strange mosque was built by Mirdostim, the most famous master of that time.

The material supply of the construction was carried out by Qulbobob Kokaldosh.

The building is made of murabba tarhli, i.e. thick brick walls, built on rough stones. Delicate plant-like patterns are drawn around the bricks, and golden water is poured over them. Baland mosque is surrounded by a porch with an ornate ceiling on the north and east sides. Outside the southern wall of the mosque, the paintings still shine as before. As for the architectural form, the wall surfaces are divided into parts according to the invented traditional proportional rule. According to it, large and small panels, repeated on the panels, and then frieze were used. The panel is made up of rows of rectangular frames. Each of them is filled with mosaic paintings, that is, sometimes with a small narrow area for writing, sometimes with figured holes under the frame. In the middle of the panel, a star figure is carved, and vivid decorative tools are skillfully created. That is probably why, in the subsequent period, the architects repeatedly referred to the methods of the Baland Mosque.

Baland Mosque is an admirable combination of the architectural ensemble, whose refined lines are seen from a distance, and the finished form and clarity of the decorations are clearly visible, testifying to the high level of architecture and construction techniques.

The Fayzabad palace was built in the 1598-1599 of the 16th century in the north-eastern part of the city of Bukhara by Dostim Devonbegi, who was considered one of the officials of the Shaybani period. Dosty Devonbegi was the prime minister of Shaybani ruler Abdulla Khan II, and he was engaged in finance and treasury affairs.[7] The hall is multi-roomed, with a front dome, the size of which is 35x28.8 meters, and the central one with a dome is 12.7x12.7 meters. As for the design of the room, its interior is decorated with a pattern and Islamic motifs made of gray and yellow ganch are used.

The building has unique architectural features. In the middle part of the mosque there is a large porch, and the sides of the structure are lowered and built in the form of steps. This architectural monument is distinguished from other architectural monuments in Bukhara by its smallness, compactness, solidity, and the

form of an open arched gallery.

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