



THE FIRST FORMATION OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF FARMERS' MARKETS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ANNOTATION

The cities of the first period of Central Asia were modeled on the cities of the V-VIII centuries before Islam and consisted of three parts: arc, shahristan and rabot.

In the ancient book of the Avesto, the word "chavirusuk" is used to mean a four-sided market, i.e. a modern cross market or chorsu. From this it is clear that the chorsu was not originally a commercial building, but a market located at an intersection, and later the building built in this market was named chorsu. The suffix "su" in the word chorsu means market from the ancient Sogdian word "suk". Medieval Arab authors also called the Central Asian markets "suk", plural "asvok", and the Persians "bazaar". The role of certain cities in the hierarchical structure of the cities of the East is, in many cases, determined by its socio-economic potential and its connection with caravan routes, and its involvement in trade relations.

Keywords: tim, chorsu, mountains, caravanserais, bazaar

INTRODUCTION

Substantiation of the topic of the article and its relevance. In order to expand the construction of farmers' markets, improve the architectural appearance of farmers' markets and form a modern trade and market infrastructure, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed a decree on March 27, 2017 "Reconstruction of farmers' markets and construction of modern shopping malls in 2017-2019 program. A comprehensive critical analysis of the 328 currently operating farmers' markets was conducted. Given that the material and technical base of more than 70% of markets does not meet modern requirements for the organization of trade (engineering and communication networks, stalls, landscaping, parking, etc.), more than 90% of markets meet the requirements of modern building codes and terms of trade showed that it would require a perfect repair if taken. It was found that more than 20 per cent of the markets located in the rural settlements of the districts are operating only one day a week and at a loss. Also, in rural areas of the country there is no access to modern payment systems (plastic cards) for the purchase of agricultural products and daily necessities, the level of trade services does not meet modern requirements.

The main part of farmers' markets occupies large areas, often the most necessary types of consumer goods for the population are not on sale. All these factors indicate the need to radically reconsider the strategy of reconstruction and further development of farmers' markets [1].

Each historical city in Uzbekistan consists of its own arch and fortress, and in its central part, at the intersection of streets, there are closed trade domes, and sometimes just open intersections, chors. General the streets consisted of craft and trade rastas. In the architecture of Central Asia in the XIV-XV centuries, trade and markets - tim, chorsu, mountains, as well as caravanserais - played an important role in public buildings. In the bitter cold and hot weather, these buildings have created great opportunities for the population to sell expensive

silk fabrics, gold jewelry in the covered markets, ie covered domed markets. One of such buildings in Samarkand was a covered shopping street "Tim" built by Amir Temur. In general, when it comes to buildings and structures of the past, in addition to public buildings, commercial buildings and their types: tims, hills, chors, rastagohs, kappons, bazaars have a special place.

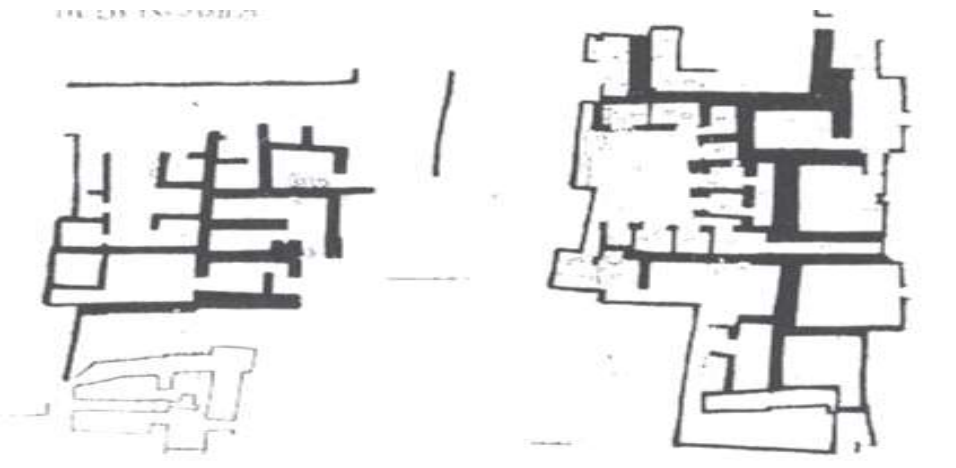


Figure 1. Historical trade facilities of Panjikent. Not saved until us.

These buildings and structures, as well as architectural monuments that have come down to us from the past and are preserved, are historical samples and sources of material culture of the peoples of Central Asia, and their study is an important part of studying the history of our country. At the same time, the study of the architecture of Central Asian farmers' markets, which has come down to us from the past, helps to improve them, enrich and complement the architecture of such buildings with content.

General part: It shows that the markets in Central Asia were formed before the Islamic period. In particular, excavations in the ancient city of Panjikent found the ruins of two market complexes built in the early VIII century. One of them is located at the intersection of the city and consists of several small trade and craft rooms. The second market is connected to one of the main streets of the city and consists of shops and handicraft workshops located around the square [Fig. 1]. In ancient Panjikent, in addition to these markets, there were also shops in the form of rastas located along the city streets. Built of raw brick, these commercial buildings often housed one-story and one-bedroom stores connected to public and residential buildings. Two-room commercial buildings have also been built in Panjikent, with thin walls and flat roofs.

In the early medieval cities, the markets were located mainly at the intersections within the shahristan, in the squares and streets in front of the gates of the arches, and during this period no monumental commercial buildings had yet been built. The types of trade facilities of this period included only street stalls, shops and handicraft workshops.

In the microrelief of the inner county, defensive walls are observed on three sides (except the south side). There is a deep ditch along the north and east walls. A.N., who conducted research in Axikent in the late 1940s. Bernstam points out that there were three towers on the walls of Axis 1. The outer shahristan is also surrounded by strong defensive walls, in which there are about 20 towers "[pp. 2.178-179].

According to written sources, five of the Aksikent counties the gate is available. But there is no mention of the city being divided into two parts. Due to this, based on the data entered into the lake so far, we can say

that the gates of this city were on the walls of both counties. In particular, the location of four gates has been determined so far. In particular, two were found in the northern and eastern walls of the inner Shahristan and two in the outer Shahristan. At the same time, four horned street paths leading to each other through these gates were also recorded [pp. 2.171-187]. The streets at the same time led to the central market and to the neighborhoods of blacksmiths, coppersmiths, jewelers and grocers.

From the 10th to the 11th centuries, markets in Central Asia became the main trading centers of cities as socio-political conditions improved. In the IX-X centuries, Central Asian culture, crafts and economy flourished. During this period, not only neighborhoods, but also cities will become centers of production and trade of various handicrafts. This will lead to the territorial expansion of cities, ie the formation of a separate area called "rabod" behind the walls of the city - the urban part of the handicraft trade. Rabod was inhabited mainly by craftsmen, especially fire-workers and wealthy merchants. Craftsmen worked mainly in their own workshops, joined artisan associations in the cities, and traded in the guzars and rabod markets. One such market is the 11th-century Samarkand "Sughd Bazaar", which is located in Rabod, starting from the southern gate of the town of Afrosiab, approximately in the area from the present-day Registan to the Siyab Bazaar. The central part of the bazaar is occupied by the private covered market building Chorsu, which is connected to the streets through the gates of Rabod. There was a trade street between this Chorsu and the Kesh Gate of Afrosiab, which coincided with the same Samarkand Sughd market. On the streets starting from Chorsu and in the small squares here there are specialized stalls, craft shops and caravanserais. The row of rastas along Savdo Street was called "Ras-at-taq" by Arab authors. The word "odd" in the name implies that the top of this row of rastas is covered with domes.

Sogdian inner-city markets and stalls are called "suk" in Arabic sources, and those at the crossroads are called "chahorsuk" or "chorsu." Later, commercial buildings built at the intersection of four or more city streets were called "odd".

Samarkand has been famous for its markets in recent times. In the XV-XVI centuries, the city's trade areas such as Bazaar Amir Tangriberdiqu, Bazaar Kulokhbardoron (Sarbadoron), Bazaar Mosque Jurjaniya, Bazaar Rismon, Bazaar Harroton, Bazaar Muhammad Chan were mentioned in historical documents. indicates that it has arrived [3. 64-66].

According to the historian al-Tartusi, in the early medieval cities of Central Asia, in addition to the choir, there were also commercial buildings called "tim". In particular, such teams have been built in Bukhara, Ispijob, Ushturkat, Choganiyon, Amul, Osh and other cities. The word "team" originally meant "a roof built over the rastas in the market," and was later applied to any architectural enclosure, such as a covered commercial building, a separate market building, a closed commercial craft street, and covered indoor trade racks. The historian al-Muqaddas even used the word "tim" in reference to wholesale trade and caravanserais for foreign traders. It should be noted that not only the roof but also the perimeter of the team building was closed. In such trade premises it was possible to trade in the heat of summer, the cold of winter and autumn, and in the snow and rain. Lighting is provided by domes that cover the roof of the building.

By the XI century, trade and commodity monetary relations in Central Asia began to take the form of credit bills. This, in turn, forms a new type of financial service lending in the markets, the organization of money changers. The ToqiSarrofon building in Bukhara is a special market building built for this purpose.

The history of civil architecture of Central Asia in the late fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, including the construction of markets, trade facilities and handicraft workshops, is written in bright letters. This period

coincided with the reign of Amir Timur and the Timurids, in which the main driving forces of the Great Silk Road and the owners of a large part were the Turanians. During this period, Samarkand became not only the central city of trade and transit on this road, but also a highly developed center of science, art, culture, architecture and crafts. Cotton fabrics, leather shoes, silk handkerchiefs, copper plates, horse harnesses, tents and haystacks, magnificent and elegant papers made by Samarkand masters and craftsmen were popular all over the East and West. The city needed markets, rastas, teams, caravanserais, money changers, shops, and craft workshops to develop trade. In Timur's time, in addition to a number of open stalls on the present-day Registan Square, a special trade building for the sale of hats "Timikuloxfurushon" ("Team of hats sellers") was built. Timur named the building after his wife Tumonaga. During this period, the markets of Samarkand were so abundant that there was a need to build a large covered market, which would be convenient for traders and buyers, to sell a variety of goods in hot climates. For this reason, Timur ordered the construction of a closed trade street that would cross the entire city through the tim in Registan.

The scientist who conducted research in Samarkand in 1936-1939 Sh. E.. According to Ratiya, this trade street stretches from the tim in the southern part of the area between the Amir Timur Mosque (now Bibikhanim) and the unsaved Saroymulkhanim Madrasa to the TumonAqa Tim in Registan Square and exits to the open market area. According to other sources, this shopping street was extended to Chorsu, one of the south-western gates of the city. Such a covered and wide trade street did not exist not only in Samarkand, but also in the whole of Movarounnahr and Khorasan until the time of Timur. Therefore, such a covered market street could be considered as one of the true innovations of the Central Asian architecture and urban planning art of that time. Similar covered market streets will be built in Herat, Isfahan, Urgench, Khiva, Bukhara and Ush. According to the Spanish ambassador Clavijo, during the reign of Timur, Samarkand had markets that traded not only during the day but also at night. The city had a number of caravanserais built by officials, workshops for potters, jewelers, blacksmiths, glassblowers, and paperworkers, and comfortable and convenient shops. In addition to the city markets at the intersection of the main streets, there were also guzar markets in the neighborhood centers. Such markets usually consisted of a few rasta workshops or shops. Markets were plentiful not only within the shahristan, but also in the area of the adjoining rabbis.

Rabod markets are mainly located around the gates and streets leading to the Shahristan, as well as at the intersections of Rabod. In addition to such a system of urban markets, intercity "fair" markets have been established along the Great Silk Road. Such markets are usually formed on caravan routes, near the rabats and caravanserais where they stop.

The commercial buildings built in the XIV-XVII centuries in the Central Asian markets differed sharply from the early medieval markets and trade handicraft buildings with their monumental architectural solutions of single, tim, chorsu, closed trade streets and caravanserais. In particular, in the main intersections of the city of Bukhara in the XVI century, five multi-domed five-domed commercial buildings with magnificent architectural appearance named TaqiOrdfurushon, ToqiZargaron, ToqiTelpakfurushon, ToqiSarrafon and TaqiTirgaron were built. The first and last of these have not survived to our day, and the rest are still in use today. The word "Taq" here also means dome.

The "Toq" consist of a main trading hall - a palace, a number of stalls and handicraft workshops, which are built in the form of open markets in the city center, intersections and chors.

The history of ToqiZargaron is square, with a huge dome covering 8 arches in the middle. Light enters the building through 46 windows in a multi-sided flange. Initially, the building housed more than 30 jewelry stores and workshops.

The history of ToqiTelpakfurushon is hexagonal, and the main central dome of the building is mounted on the "miyonsaray". The surrounding small shops are covered with domes. Inside the hill, in addition to the hat, was a shop of booksellers and bookbinders. That is why this building was formerly called "ToqiKitabfurushon".

Along the trade street connected to ToqiZargaron, the Abdullah Khan team was built near it, and its architectural solutions are designed in a spatially closed, super majestic and tectonic volume. This closed market with 55 stalls is designed to sell rare and expensive fabrics. The formation of single and timber buildings stemmed from the growing commercial culture in the cities, the need to sell rare and valuable goods in covered canopies free of dust and precipitation, and in constantly convenient and reliable trade shops. Local hot and dry climatic conditions were also taken into account in the construction of such architecturally closed, indoor trade facilities.

Markets were not only a center of trade but also a center of handicrafts. Tashkent's Chorsu market consisted of open-air bazaars, awnings, and handicraft stalls selling a variety of goods. In the early twentieth century, this market had a total of about forty trade areas and rastas. These include markets such as Ghallabozor, Arpabozor, Gilambozor, Kiygizbozor, Korpabozor, Tavakbozor, Kulolbozor, Mevabozor and Sabzavot, as well as rastas such as Bazzozlik, Zargar, Kunchilik, Soungargi, Etikdozlik, Misgari.

There are almost no changes in the types, system and architecture of market facilities built in the cities of Central Asia in the XVIII-XIX and early XX centuries. Examples are the construction of the Allakulikhan caravanserai and team in Khiva, the Polvondarvoza team and the gate.

The construction of the caravanserai and the tim gate in the form of such a closed market complex is due to the hot local climate of Khiva. The hot and dry, dusty and dusty climate required that the market, which was the busiest part of the city, be built in such a way that it was closed in volume and closed, in an architecturally cohesive style. Allakulikhan enters the caravanserai through the tim[Fig. 2]. Tim is 74 meters long and 26.5 meters wide, and it is not only a closed shopping street, but also a corridor covered with three rows of domes that connect Ichon Fortress with the outer Dishon Fortress. In the middle of it is a large domed hall, which leads to the caravanserai. Tim is finished with a roof on the inside and outside. The interior of this complex is always cool in summer and warm and bright in winter [5].



Figure 2. Allakulikhan Madrasah - an architectural monument in Khiva (1834-35)

Polvondarvoza merged with the closed trade street (tim) at the entrance to the market square in Ichon Fortress to form a single architectural complex. The shopping malls inside the complex are lined up across the street. the corridor in the middle and the upper arches are covered with domes.

The weather in Khiva is so hot in summer that even the street shops have taken the form of a series of indoor trade tents with deep grooves arranged in the form of a tent inside the outer walls or chairs of caravanserais and madrasas [4. 66-71].

CONCLUSION

The devastating battles of the past in Central Asia, the active seismic activity on the ground led to the destruction of buildings made of clay, because the buildings built in Central Asia before the VII century. mainly made of straw, while those built before the ninth century were made of raw brick, and only from the ninth century onwards began to be used in the construction of walls, arches and domes. This greatly increased the strength of the buildings.

That is why only buildings made mainly of baked bricks and straw have survived in full or in part up to now. However, there are number of architectural monuments that have not reached us, and the types differ as well. One of them is a covered trade built by Amir Temur in Samarkand street is "tim". The main reason for the non-preservation of this shopping street is the followings:

- firstly , that the building was built in a very short time, day and night, and that its construction took place during the rainy autumn and early winter;
- secondly, it is also probable that a large part of the building was made of solid structures rather than solid bricks, but of wooden slatted devices, shelters, and mud walls, for it was built in a very short time;
- and third reason, the disruption of the throne after Timur's death and the wars of the invaders of other countries.

The science of architecture of our republic and the architectural monuments that have been preserved for our people from the past to the present are known and famous. These include palaces and arches, mosques and madrasas, caravanserais, commercial buildings, mausoleums and khanaqahs, and minarets. However, it is planned to study the original condition of such monuments and solve the problems of their graphic restoration and conduct scientific work.

This article exact unique architectural monuments that have not reached us, and examines them using existing written historical sources, graphic reconstruction and modeling of those monuments, ie the method of modeling. This is exactly the novelty of the subject of the article. The expected goal is to put into circulation and study the historical monuments of the past of our ancestors, which have not been preserved until now, to enrich the history of architecture of Uzbekistan from a typological, morphological point of view and popularize it among the people.

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