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THE DIVISION OF THE CITY OF SAMARKAND INTO CONTINENTS AND THE FORMATION OF THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS

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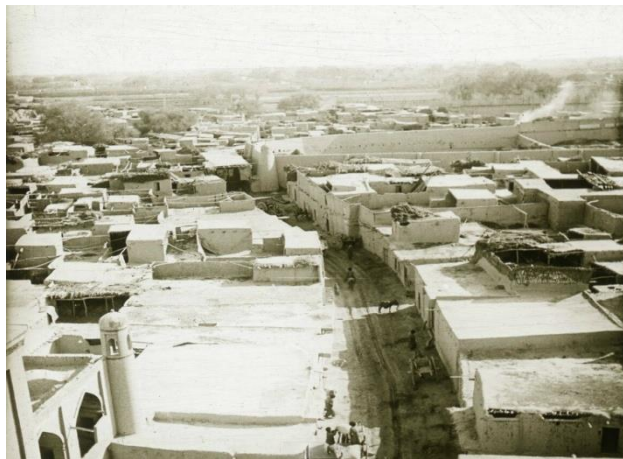
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Abstract: This article describes in detail the origin of the quarters, the division of the city of Samarkand into four parts and their names. The centers of the mahallas that are part of them are systematically classified taking into account the geographical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

Keywords: Quarter, dakha, guzar, mahalla, mosque, jarib, masjid, Khair-Abad, Kalandarkhan, Suzangaran, Khoja-Akhror.

Introduction

It is known from history that the territorial-administrative division was of great importance in the places of residence of the population. Cities are usually large and small, and villages are divided into only small urban units. These urban divisions are governed by a different name. They were referred to as job or neighborhood in Bukhara and they made up 12 units. In Samarkand, this territory was called the continent and its number was 4. In the cities of

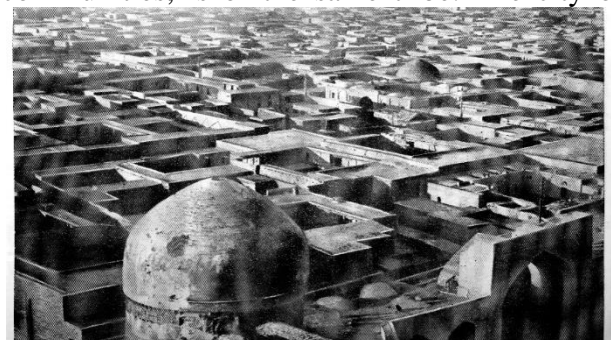


Kokand, Margilan, Tashkent it was called daha, and in these regions it was distributed to large divisions consisting of 4. Large units, in turn, are divided into small units. That is, it corresponds to the current system of neighborhoods. Small or little divisions were called in such cities as Bukhara, Samarkand, Karshi –in guzar, Kokand, Margilan, Tashkent – in the neighborhood, and in Khorezm-in the

mosque (mosque). So, the phrase "neighborhood", depending on the place of application, means two: in Bukhara-it means large divisions, that is, a continent or a genius, and in other cases or more precisely in places means small divisions, that is, a neighborhood or a city.

Until the 19th century, the city of Samarkand was divided into four parts, which were called continents. Each of them has about 30 quarters, which are called guzars in Samarkand, as well as in Bukhara. Only the natives (Central Asians) and the Jews lived on the continents. The area inhabited by Jews was called "Mahallai-Juguto" and again "Guzari-Juguto", ie the neighborhood inhabited by Jews. It was as independent as the continent. This is due to the fact that the neighborhoods on this continent are divided into separate continents due to their population and the size of the area in which they live.

The comes about of the ponder appear that ready to still see that the range is bigger than other neighborhoods in terms of region possessed. The populace there, like other communities, is of the same tribe. The city of



Samarkand extended south within the Center Ages. As a result, guzars started to seem there as well. These incorporate the Guzars within the south-east and south-west of Samarkand. From 1902 to 1906, the mahallas of Siyab area were separated into four landmasses. Kalandarkhona, Khayrabad, Sozangaron, Khoja Ahror. It was the name of one continent and the city system of Guzars that belonged to it.

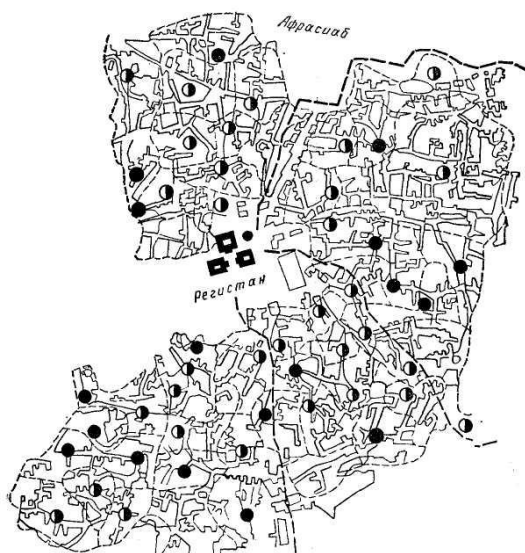
Main part

In the literature, Samarkand is divided into "continents" in the following regions. Specifically A.K. According to the information Pisarchik wrote:

1. Hayroboda or Poikabok, northwest;
2. Siyob or hookah, northeast;
3. Word angaron, South-East
4. Khoja-Ahror, the south-west regions are divided and passed.

The information presented there. In accordance with the results of Pisarchik's research, it was enlightened. In some cases, the names of guzar and the mosque were written with some errors in the information he provided. Since he wrote about the fact that he is Russian-speaking, or heard from the population, it is necessary that this error was encountered

Sharbatdor, Qozi Qufr, Urmitani, Yominiy-2 (Oysavat), Changovoli (Changovli), Mahallai Sharq. Errors were corrected based on research



by other Uzbek scientists and information from older people living in Guzars.

After the city of Samarkand was divided into four parts, continents, it was divided into continents. By the end of the 19th century, there were about 100 guzars.

These are the Guzars of the Kalandarkhan mainland - Yomini-1, Yalangebek, Mirzo Polody, Zaomini, Gori Amir mahalla

Chokardiza, Shokhkash, Fakih Abdlluais, Dari Zanjir, Makhdumi Khorezm, Kozikalon, Koraboy aksakal, Muborak, Obi Mashhad, Imam Vose, Kavarzor,

The names of the Guzars on the Khayrabad continent are Dahbedi, Khojajonkhoja, Khavosi-1, Kulob, Zudmurod, Sheikhulislam, and Sufi Koriq.

Names of guzars on the Sozangaron continent - Khoja Nisbatdor, Madrasai Safed, Qazi Abdurasul, Puli Mirzo, Ibrahimkhoja, Tashkent-1, Tashkent-2, Muliyon-1, Tashkent-3, Urguti-1, Urguti-2, Shahrisabziy, Community centers and teahouses Moturudiy, Muliyon-2, Muliyon-3, High pool, Pigeon house, Rajab Amin, Xonaqoh, Qaboloiy-1, Qaboloiy-2, Namazgohiy-1, Namazgohiy-2, Khoja Latif, Bostoni -khan, Zardozon, Hovuzi Sangin.

Names of guzars on the Khoja Ahror continent - Ruhobod, Yusufboy, Koshhovuz, Kokmachit, Tagishor, Bogimaydon-1, Bogimaydon-2, Bogimaydon-3, Kashkari, Yangi Hayrabad, Zargaron, Hovosi-2, Maddohiy, Khojandiy, Gotifar, Gori Amir, Zingaron, Chaqar, Mulla Qalandar-1, Mulla Qalandar-2, Oqsaroy, Labi-G'or, Bulbulak, Luchchakon, Ashur Muhammad, Qulbachcha-1, old Kalandarkhona, Kulolon, Qurghoncha, Zarrofon, Doniyorbek, Tali-regak-1, Lolazor-1, Khojakishloq, Puli-safed, Degcha-biryon, Khan-Said Imam, Vays ul-Qaran, Kulbachcha-2, Tali-regak-2, Tali-regak-3, Tali-regak-4, Nurobod, Lolazor2, Lolazor-3. It should be noted that the number of guzars on these two continents is relatively high, because, as mentioned above, the city expanded to the south in the Middle Ages.

Neighborhood inequality, class inequality, and lack of interdependence are often linked by

occupational and industrial relationships. It connected all the families of the neighborhood with personal ties, common interests and



responsibilities, participation in common affairs. In short, it was a neighborhood.

It means that the unification of the population in one profession or another was the primary core of the neighborhood. This is reflected in the names of the mahallas, which in some cases reflect the craftsmanship of the mahalla (blacksmiths, butchers, tanners, etc.). In some cases, mahallas are organized by immigrants connected by family-type principles, which is reflected in their names (for example, Tajiks in Tashkent or Kashgar, Iran in Samarkand). The names of the city's historic streets also tell more or less about the city's geography and history. There are more than 800 streets in Samarkand. About 200 of them are named after people. The part of the Kalandarkhana, such as Abu Ali ibn Sino, Amir Temur, Bedil, Naavi, famous historical figures, scholars, well-known figures of Uzbek culture, such as Abdulla Qodiri, Abdulla Qahhor, Usmon Nosir, Gafur Ghulam, Orif Ikramov, Ibrahim Muminov, Khudoiberdi Doniyorov is named after such famous scholars as Ufuzalo, Nizami Ganjavi, Firdavsi, Shota Rustaveli and other great representatives of world literature.

There were about 30 mahallas or guzar mosques in each quarter. On some continents, neighborhoods are also named after mosques in

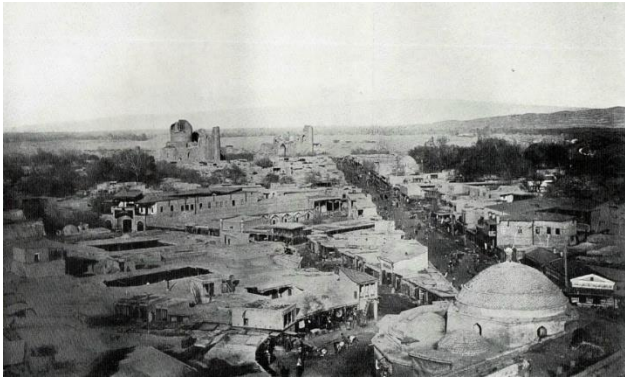
the area. According to the research of A.K Pisarchik, the neighborhood mosques on the continents are arranged in the following order. For example:

There were 25 mahalla mosques in the Khayrabot or Poikabok continents, called Khoja Yusuf or Khoja Yusuf Hamadon ; New Hayrabad or Navganda; Khojandiy; Fatkhabad or Kulobod; Khoja Zudmurod; Maddohiyoki Maddoxon, Sho-Orif ham deyilgan; Xojajon Xoja; Qo'sh Hovuz; Ko'kmasjid; Yusufboy; Qoshqariy; Shayxulislom; Bog'i Maydon 1; Bog'i Maydon 2; Bog'i Maydon 3; Bo'stonixon; Abdulxayr yoki Tagi Sho'r deb atalgan; Dahbedi; Motrid, yoki darvozai ark, yoki Masjidi Ark, yoki Hammomi Ark hamdeb yuritilgan; Xo'ja Rofiq; Shaybonixon; Havosi 1; Air 2; Sufi Raziq; It consisted of guzar mosques such as Imam Vose. We see that most of these mosques are named after this guzar.

II. Kalandarkhanaya or mahalla mosques located on the Siab continent: Kalandarkhana; Amirobod; Shoxkash; Gulakon; Chokardiza; Jugutxona; Zomini; Khalifa Roziq; Yalangbek; Faqih Abdullays; Mirzo Polad; QoziFofur; Mir Solihboy; Mahdumi Khorezm; Urmetani; Juicy; Qozikalon; Changovuli, also called Changauli; QoraboyOqsaqol; Muborak; Also known as Bibikhanim or Madrasai Khanim; Kavarzor; Kaftarxona; Rajab Amin; It was called Dari Zanjir or Kultepa; it consisted of neighborhood mosques such as Pista Mazor.

III. Neighborhood mosques on the Suzangaran continent.

There are more mosques in the continent than in Khayrabad and Kalandarkhana, numbering 28. Including: Kaftarxona; Rajab Amin; Molyan 1; Molyan 2; Molyan 3; Prayer 1; Prayer 2; Kavolo 1 or Kavola; Kavolo 2; Yominiy1; Yomini 2; Tashkent 1 or Tashkent-Orifjonboy; Tashkent 2 or Tashkent-Domullo Qosim; Tashkent 3 or Tashkent-Khalifa Lalibek (also known as Khalifa Lalibek himself) (according to OASukharevoy); 2 or Tashkent 4 and again referred to as Tashkent-High Bridge;



Shaxrisabziy; Havzi Baland; Hazrati Umar yoki Umari Abdulaziz; Bog'i Baland; Qozi Abdurasul; Havzi Sangin; Puli Mirzo yoki Allofiy; Ibroxim Xo'ja; Xo'ja Nisbatdor; Xonaqo; Xo'ja Latif; Qalandarxona.

IV. The mosques of the Khoja Ahror continent, which covers the south-western part of Samarkand, are described as follows: 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 Qishloq; Qurghoncha; Ruhobod; Kulolon; Degchabiryon; Luchchakon; Ashur Muhammad; Oqsaroy or Masjidi Naqshin; Doniyorbek; Mullo Qalandar 1; Mullo Qalandar 2; Eski Qalandarxona; Bulbulak; Kulba; Madrasai Safed; Sharif Khoja; Labi G'or. It is noteworthy that mosques on almost every continent are named after their guzars. The reason is that the mosque was built where located guzar.

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