



The history of ancient Khiva and its study

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses modern methods of repairing architectural buildings in Uzbekistan

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Khiva is one of the oldest cities in Uzbekistan according to archaeological data, the city was founded in the V century BC. His name is Ishtar. with the khivak well (Kheyvak). Some researchers believe that the name of the city came from the ancient Ossetian word "Xiauv" – fortress, close to the Khorezmian, others believe that the term comes from the modified (Heikaniq – heavaniq – heavaq – heva – Hiva) name of the channel Heikanik (now Polvoniop), which flowed through the territory of Khiva since antiquity. Khorezm historian, chronicler Khudoyberdi Kosh-Mohammed in his 1831 essay "Dili Divan", anonymously listing the ancient cities of Khorezm, wrote: "another fortress of this country is the Raml fortress. This fortress was founded by Som ibn Nuh, better known as the present khivak." Even in folk tales, the construction of the city dates back to the time of Noah. At the same time, Noah's son som approached the future city and dug a well, thereby founding Khiva. Indeed, there is a cat in the Ichan fortress in Khiva. The Havak well has been preserved.

The first reliable information about Khiva is found in Arab-Persian historical and geographical sources since the X century.

Istakhr included Khiva in the list of the 30 largest cities of that time. He notes that Khiva is located 8 farsakhs from khazarasp on the road to Djurjania. And according to the saint, the distance between Khiva and Khazarasp was 8 passes (10 farces). Khiva is also mentioned in the works of Yakut Hamavi (XIII century), Nizamiddin Shami (XIV century) as a city located on the caravan route.

Khiva is famous for its historical past, architectural structure, integral preservation of monuments. it occupies a special place among cities. The equivalent of Cairo, the famous Kurra on earth, part of the Ichan Castle of this city (1990) is the 100th city on the World Heritage List, Azim Zamin, who gave the world such great breeds as Al-Khorezmi, Najmiddin Kubro, Shihabuddin Khivaki, Pahlavan Mahmud, Muhammad Rahim Khan (Feruz), Muniz and Ogahi.

Until the end of the 5th century BC, Khiva was under the rule of the Achaemenid state as part of Khorezm, and then as part of the independent Khorezm state. In the early Middle Ages, the Great Silk Road passed through Khiva, connecting the East with the West.

Since the beginning of the IV century, Khiva – together with Khorezm – was part of the Sassanid state. During this period, it was surrounded by a fortress wall.

From the beginning of the XVI century until 1920, Khiva was the capital of the Khanate. The Khanate was conquered by Russian troops in 1873 and, according to the Treaty of Gandim, became a protectorate of the Russian Empire. In 1920-24 . Khiva was the capital of the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic.

The archaeological study of Khiva is partly connected with S.P.Tolstoy, Ya.G.Gulomov, A.I.Until the middle of the XX century it was led by Terenozhkin et al . In 1984-1993, large-scale archaeological excavations were systematically carried out. The excavations are carried out jointly by archaeologists of the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and Khorezm archaeologists. There are 6 stratigraphic fossils and 7 pits on the territory of the city. Khiva Cadet Corps. A 1200 m² plot in the Yichang Fort has been excavated and investigated. The finds of archaeological artifacts at a depth of up to 7 m indicate that the period of the formation of the city fell during the Bronze Age. what is that? In the first period of the historical development of the city of Yichan, people began to settle on the site of the fortress. Archaeological materials indicate that this period dates back a mile. AV. It dates back to the 5th century. This period includes a complex of ceramic products made on a potter's wheel, as well as the remains of a wall made of buttermilk. A mile. AV. When Khorezm was freed from the political pressure of Iran at the end of the 5th century, the main elements of the urban system began to form in Khiva. In the IV–III centuries BC the castle was surrounded by a 2-storey thick wall. The wall was erected before the pakhsa by typing raw bricks on it. Tamga is printed on most of the bricks. Between the walls (inside) there was a corridor 2 meters wide. Towers were erected along the wall every 22-27 meters. The towers in the wall were rectangular. The entire system of the fortress wall is fenced with an additional fence—a wall at a distance of 4.4–8.5 m from the main wall.

The ceramics found inside the walls and in the aisles date back to the IV–III centuries BC. The neck is thin, finely processed, and the surface of the necks is covered with a light pink floral pattern. Another rare find is the handle of a jug in the shape of a lion's head. The ancient fortress wall and corridors indicate that at that time Khiva, as one of the major oasis cities, controlled the coast of the Heikanik Canal (Polvoniop), as well as the areas adjacent to the coast.

Khiva initially developed as an agrarian city. In the II century BC, when most of Khiva was under the sand, the inhabitants left the city. The walls of the Yichang fortress were destroyed. At the beginning of our era, life in the city began to recover again. An arch was erected in the western part of the fortress wall. In the I–III centuries (Kushan epoch), Khiva Ichan was fortified from the outside with fortress walls made of thick bricks, as a result of which the thickness of the city wall reached 7.5-9 meters.

Khiva Friday Mosque is an architectural monument in Khorezm (X–XVIII centuries). Ichan is located in the central part of the castle on the street connecting the Om Gate and the wrestler Gate. The earliest mention of the juma mosque is found in the writings of Arab tourists Al-Sakadtali (Magdisi) and al-Istakhri, who arrived in Khorezm in the X century. According to sources, the original building of the Juma Mosque was demolished and replaced by a larger new mosque (1788), built in the same way by order of Abdurakhman Mehtar.

The mosque had a special history and size. It is one-story, surrounded by a brick wall. Its difference from other mosques is that it is built in the style typical of ancient Arab architecture (covered, multi-column and without a courtyard). There is no courtyard surrounded by verandas, no huge terrace, no rooms with domes.

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