

Principles Of Researching In The Historical Places

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Abstract: This article is dedicated to researches of historical places, also, are seen the special phrases used in town planning and architecture, component of historical cities, historical framework, linear system and the significance of centers in the development of cities, also, researches of dwellings which are the basic component of cities.

Index Terms: historical city, evolution, basic, frame, town planning heritage, historical layer, architectural heritage, city morphology, retrospective, reconstruction, "time scale", historical framework, linear system, arc, shakhristan, rabad, dakha, makhalla, guzar, center, historical dwelling.

1 INTRODUCTION

Before planning to reconstruct or project of historical places must analyze, understand formation of places, changes in their life and their evolution. It needs that knowing mean of the research: main parts of historical places, their entirety, namely researching to create system more widely. In historical places researching progres consists of learning of meaning of used special phrases, understanding system of historical places especially cities and identifying parts of this system. Analysis of town planning as the scientific method can use to modern and historical cities. It demands to analyse 2 main parts of the cities, namely, basic (more used) and frame (less used) parts. According to this, in this way are paid special attention to city parts which gathering more people – to community centers and noncommunity parts – dwelling.

2 MAIN NOTIONS

In knowing process of basic mean of this research, using widely basic mean of special phrase needs in creations of town planning and architecture.

Town planning heritage.

Appering the previous years, "historical" term must use for every building, complexes which faced different changes, and their areas. Old buildings, complexes and cities must called a special phrase, namely, "historical place". There are material and cultural types of town planning heritage. Material town planning heritage consists of historical places and architectural complexes which are saved till current years. Cultural town planning heritage is the principles and special methods which exists in these places.

Historical layers.

Since appeared of each historical place, architectural complex. Layer of each period is result of outlook, culture, art which existed in its period. If gather more layers in historical cities, it will be more valuable. Losing negative characters of cities, developing positive characters of it called reconstruction.

Architectural heritage in cities.

Buildings which appeared since the first periods in historical places called architectural heritage. A great deal of heritage in historical cities and villages consis of many old buildings. Majority of these types of buildings compound of national architecture and high architectural samples. Also, bridge, dam, well and such type of old engeneering buildings consider architectural heritage. For samples of architecture from ancient period use "monument", "historical building", "antique" which the means are similar to each other, but illustrate exclusive characters. Monument expresses reminded events – ancient, history. Historically is the first place in monument. Artistic character may lower. Majority of architectural monuments are artistically in high level. By the word of historical building is given artistic mean. In the word of antique is concentrated meaning of ancient unusual buildings.

Explanation of historical places.

Population areas – cities, villages, architectural complexes which were saved from ancient periods and linked with different periods are called historical places. Also, they compound of places which are linked with historical event or person. The majority of historical underground constructions are archaeological monuments and they have a huge valuence.

Morphology of historical cities.

In the cities reconstruction is not done without learning widely their history. Firstly, identifying factors of appearing cities, conditions, the role of it in the cities of country system, the complex of exclusive functions. Changes which the effect of specific historical, social and other factors are clarified, namely, is reconstructed its retrospective. All characters of the cities are learned thoroughness. The elements of city and their connectivity, in other words, city morphology must identify.

The systematic of the parts of historical cities.

In Central Asia, in particular, in Uzbekistan, the 4 parts of the historical cities: arc, shakhristan, rabad and surdiqat may exist. This type of sequence of the city parts illustrates necessity level in the cities. Arc (it may use with the names diz, kala, urda) is the part which the functional necessity is firstly in the city. The second necessity part – shakhristan (also, hisar, madina names can use) is the main part which occupies more parts of the city. Rabad is the place which buildings around the shakhristan are fewer. In Termez the field around the rabad is called surdiqat. In literature this term is unknown used for the field of the another cities.

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“Time scale” in the cities.

The architect, A.Gutnov told that “the humanity scale and memorable specialities” lack in the new cities’ architecture which in the cities of his worked period, and cause for it is “lack of time scale”. He emphasizes before theory of A.Eynshtein that continuous links place with time were perceived by human. He said: “Each period leaves its trail in the place. In city these trails are situated beside each other. The so tight and so visible type of the history are rare reality of culture. The person feels vividly with his body, perceives himself at the universe stream”.

Reconstruction of the cities.

The changes of the life of cities (or its parts) happen mainly as the four steps process: first – city broadening process (quantity change – positive reality); second – improvement of city quality process (positive reality); (functional, artistic and etc.); third – moving of city from one place to another process (neutral reality); fourth – efflorescence of the city (or its part) (negative reality). In this case, first, second and third processes are considered reconstruction [20].

3 STRUCTURED FORMING OF HISTORICAL CITIES AND THEIR COMPLEX STUDY

According to the architecture and town planning historical place (regardless of city or village) has difficult system. Forming and changing of this system structure happened various rhythm in different periods (rapidly or slowly). Several factors affect to them. Characters of accommodation places are marked with stream of streets and roads which unify buildings each other. Volumetric components: accommodations and other buildings are formed architectural views of these places. Accommodations, especially, have a great importance. Centers which have different position, form as spatial expression of contacts among people’s cultural groups. In researching cities have a great importance their sharing administrative-territorial. The number of great town-planning chamber – “dakha” were 4 (in Kokand, Margilan, Tashkent and such cities). The numbers and names of great chambers may be more. In Central Asia, in Bukhara, the number of great chambers were 12, they were called “jarib” or “makhalla”. In Samarkand the number of great chambers were 4 as the majority of cities, the phrase “qit’a” was used for them. Using the phrase “dakha” is expedient for great parts as the common phrase. Small town-planning chambers were called “makhalla”. In Samarkand and Bukhara “guzar” used for small chambers. In Kharezsm small chambers were called “masjid kavm”. In some researches used the phrase “elot”. We must emphasize that common and different aspects between the phrases “masjid kavm” with “elot” have not researched yet enough [22]. The significance of makhalla in the life of cities was high, that’s why in history some masters, poets and other creators took themselves the names of makhalla as the nickname. For example, according to the information of Mukhammad Solikh Toshkandiy in his book “The history of Tashkent’s mosques” accentuated about the persons as Labzakiy, Sakichmoniy, Tinchbofiy and such nicknames of peoples [20]. In terms of forming of makhalla’s were not the same. In cities makhallas divide into 3 types according to the people’s profession, the parts of buildings, constructions and their density and so on. They are called conditionally makhalla-bazar, makhalla (the ordinary makhalla) and makhalla-mavze. Except for, the large and small parts, as an

exception in Margilan, the existence of the middle part – “uram” among them is mentioned. The borders of dakha and makhalla were marked with the terrain, streets of cities or the rear wall of the houses. The buildings always were repaired, reconstructed during their life. Thus, the view of the whole city changed with different causes year by year – sometimes were widen, sometimes were narrowed. From reconstruction history can give many examples from different sides of the world. In the ancient Asia, the changes of the life of Ur, Samal may add the range of the most ancient reconstruction works in town planning history. In Europe, in cities such as Rome, Paris, London, Vena, Saraeva, Moscow reconstruction works were done many times. In the Eastern countries, in cities such as Istanbul, Iskandaria, Balkh, Dekhli, Isfakhan, Baku appeared composite historical reconstructions. In ancient, Vizantia was called in first with the names middle ages Konstantinopol, then Istanbul, the city was developed in two continents (Europe and Asia). In Egypt, the historical layers of Iskandaria which was built by Iskandar Makduni, are situated on the earth and in the earth. In different periods, the city called Baktra, Balkh, Vazirabad have a important role at the reconstruction history of the Middle East cities. If it is compared the widening factors of historical cities in West and East which noted the above, the although their differences are sharply, the in development are different. For instance, the location of Rome, Moscow on 7 hills was noted in developing process of them at the versions. These hills exist at the city’s topography. It shows generality that the main streets of cities have central compositions buildings [20]. In Central Asia town planning developed by ancient. Oltintepa (Turkmanistan) is the one of the first cities belonging to the eneolit period (BC. 3000-4000 yy.). The city Nisa which was the northern palace of the Parph kings – the Arshokiys, consists of the remains of the Ancient Nisa and The new Nisa. Nowadays smaller Mari – the previous Marv (the Murgab valley) was the biggest cities in Central Asia in the old and first middle ages. Marv developed instead of Erk fortress, Gabr fortress, Sultan fortress, Abdullakhan fortress, Bayramalikhan fortress. In the first middle ages the powerful Xarezmskhaks capital – The ancient Urganch was situated in the downstream of Amudarya, mainly, consisted of Ak kal’a (White fortress) and Tash kal’a (stone fortress). It needs to emphasize from ancient cities as Xojand, Uratapa in Tadjikistan. Ak masjid (Kazakhstan), Pishpak (Kirgyzistan) were the cities which belong to the period of Kokand khanate. Appearing, forming, the duration of the life of the historical cities of Uzbekistan are different. Sopollitepa, Jarkutan (in Surkhandarya) were the earliest cities which belong to the bronze period (2000 BC). Protocities such as Dalvarzin which belongs to Chust culture in Fergana valley were appeared in the early iron period (IX-VI centuries BC). Nowadays the remains of our developing cities belonging to ancient and middle ages exist as the valuable archaeological layer. The fortresses of Afrasiab – Samarkand, Tarmita – Termiz, Kanka – Qang’ha were situated along the river, that’s why several defensive walls were built. In the second half of XIX century around the some old cities the new parts were built by The Soviet Union: Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan and so forth. Generally, reconstruction process in the cities did not alike each other, they had exclusive methods. These affected directly to the planning works. At the town planning history, we can see the samples of projecting belonging to reconstruction. Using of projects were in various types. In some cases, the projects did not accomplish, sometimes used fully or partly. At

previous centuries, many reconstruction projects were done belonging to Europe cities such as Florencia, Rome, London, Paris and Moscow. Leonardo da Vinci referred to correct the direction of Arno river on the reconstruction draft project of city Florencia. Organizing of public transportation on the hills – circles was illustrated the drawings of the scholar. At the barocco period reconstruction of Rome characterized by building 3 radial streets from Popolo square near the northern gate. Another the remarkable town planning sample in Rome – the Spain stair joined with 2 low and high streets each other. The new dwelling districts in the suburbs of Rome were projected by the commission of leadership of Michiletto in the early of XIX century. Reconstruction project was created by Cristopher Ren in order to eliminate consequence of the great fire in 1666 in the City – the center of London. At the project had transferred streets as the two radical. In the capital of Austria – Vena was built Ringsstrasse – the circle of complexes which by different styles around the central part where appeared at the ancient Rome period [20]. In Middle East, in particular, in the majority of cities of Central Asia the historical information exist about implemented reconstruction works. These facts contain the periods from ancient period to the end of XIX – the early of XX centuries. We must emphasize that the great reconstruction works fit the early middle ages (early XI-XIII centuries) and the temurids period (the middle of XIV c.-XV c.). The significant reconstruction works realized at the the domination of Amir Temur, Ulugbek and other temurids in Samarkand, the domination of Ollokulikhan in Khiva, The domination of Yunuskhodja in Tashkent, the domination of Norbutabi in Kokand. Above the samples linked with reconstruction works of cities give us opportunity to conclude. Any positive changes, development rather than the previous life of the cities in the specific period may consider the reconstruction. The negative change is the opposite of development and it is the decadence of city. These changes cause the loosing the city. The reconstruction process have increasing current sketch-plan system (intensive development) and broadening of city (extensive development) in the city. In the development process of cities (reconstruction) happens 3 main event:

1. The city moves from one place to another, nearer place (Tashkent in the ancient and early middle ages);
2. Sketch system is changed at the some part of city (the capital of Ur – the northern western part of Shumer);
3. The new part is added adjacent to the city (Samarkand in the second half of XIX century).

Development may be accomplished within short period (Samal city of xetts which was rebuilt by assirians in VIII BC.) or within long period in terms of time. In more cases, development and decadence of cities came consecutively. In the cities of world, Central Asia, in particular, Uzbekistan accomplished reconstructions may divide the main 7 periods: ancient, early middle age, middle age, XVI-XVII centuries, the first half of XVIII-XIX century, the second half of XIX-the early of XX century and independent years. Among them accopmplished reconstruction works in historical cities in the independent years have a special meaning. In any historical city, the complex of above mentioned and other factors reflected at the period of accomplished reconstructions here and formed specific facet.

4 RESEARCH OF THE HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK AND LINEAR SYSTEM OF THE CITY

Streets branch of historical places which have different measure and different volumetric elements is the base of it. Branch – the base creates entirety in terms of composition. The word “composition” means “entirety”. If historical place is bigger, its base will be multidisciplinary. The latitudes, settings, squares which have various configurations, add to it as the additional elements. Not only street and squares, but also building which people use more, and others are in base of the city. Thus, base of city consists of spatial elements (street and squares), volumetric elements (buildings and others). In projecting gives special attention to its base. Graphoanalytic method of research use widely. The most used parts are separated and are analysed. Fewer used parts of base are analyzed in the next process of projecting works. Among city's streets caravan roads and main streets of city are the leader factors than others in developing of city. The diameter - measure line which were directed through city streets is the main. This diameter –measure line in more cases joined against cities' gates and situated geometrical center (also functional). In ancient, in Tashkent the road which joined O'rda with Chorsu was called Katta kucha (High street). According to importance, street (road) which is located below, served for some dwellings, even for the only a house. These streets was called “xos yul” (special road) or xakhrakha. In the city defensive walls cause for forming of the streets alike the circle. Along the city walls during the centuries appeared roads did not lose their meaning and formed as the real street. Outside the city wall “long walls” affected the direction of roads around the current city. For example, in Tashkent and Bukhara Kampirak walls, in Samarkand valley “Devori kiyamat”. The directions of long and small roads noted with city's gate and kapka (small gate) in historical topography of the cities. The streets which crossed city center (usually Chorsu) and gates, also continued out of the town considered the main streets. Usually, gates' place illustrated with 2-3 radial street. The roads directed to the small gate in the defensive walls – “kopka”s changed to local streets. Various irrigation constructions used for water supply of the historical cities. They consist of damp, bridge, sardaba, gutter, pond, well. The damp built in the river, outside the city. The most usual type of water reservoirs – ponds were at the quadrate, octagonal and circle shapes. City water supply consists of difficult sector. From the river digged the gutter and it divided into one or several gutters. From main gutters separated small gutters. The small gutters supply with water makhallas, houses. The big gutter inside the city was the composite bedecked shape and it was getting bigger outside the city. Buzsuv inside Tashkent was called Kuyi Buzsuv outside the city. During the centuries the another constructions linked with water formed. In river, bourn, gutter built various irrigation constructions. By koriz system water was carried from far places by pipes. For supplying water to the streets which were situated below used wellhead. Low water was raised to the top by the rope. Wellheads, bridges are the rare heritage. For example, from well-known bridges – Iskandar bridge, Karshi bridge. Chukur bridge in Tashkent is saved till these days. The local people give information about the losing bridges as Ukkosha shrine, Shoim bridge and so on. Many wellheads are venerated as the shrines. The wellhead in Nurata is famous as the great shrine. In historical town planning research of line systems is the base factor projecting reconstruction of the city.

5 RESEARCH OF THE HISTORICAL CENTERS

It needs to analyze the according to the geometrical and functional terms location of the centers of historical city and historical dwellings. Usually, the general center of cities and dwellings are located in its geometrical center. In great dwellings apart from the general center exist special centers belonging to city's parts. According to the general and special functional terms, city divide into trade, ideological, shrine, enlightenment and other types. Level of centers sometimes is located the great territory. For example, the center in the Ichan kal'a in Khiva (apart from the dwellings) is situated the high territory. In compound of historical cities exist centers which have different levels. According to the functional terms it divides into the common city centers, dakhha centers and makhalla centers. According to the architectural terms centers are the type of the big and small complexes. The common city center is located in the middle of the city, geometrical center. According to the functional terms it has multifunctional. Also, it consists cultural, trade and ideological processes. In the common city center trade place – bazar has the important meaning. The main bazar was called Chorsu and not only trade, but also handicrafts existed here. Except main bazar was specialized bazar which sell special goods here. For example, in Tashkent near the Samarkand gate Kovun bazar (melon market), near the Urda Kaymak bazar (cream market). Dakhha centers formed as the architectural complexes. They have ideological function. In Tashkent Chorsu architectural complex did the ideological function, Khazrati Imam, Shaykh KHovandi Takhur, Zangi Ata, Zaynuddin Buva complexes did the ideological functions of Sebzor, Shaykhontokhur, Beshogoch, Kokcha dakhhas. Among them Shaykhontokhur center has a special role. It was the second center after Chorsu in Tashkent [20]. Makhalla's centers may called "guzar". The word guzar means crossing. In some sources the word guzar means center of several makhallas (it was the continuously in the terms of spatial.) Center of makhalla – guzars consists of mosque of makhalla, chaykhana, several markets and other important buildings. In researches of the next periods, it is emphasize that market may be into the mosque of makhalla. In some centers of makhallas had buildings such as small madrasah, mausoleum. Mosque, madrasah, market and other constructions in centers of makhalla were joined and it was exclusive volumetric-spatial combination.

6 RESEARCH OF HISTORICAL DWELLINGS

Makhallas was located in the big place in historical city and villages. Small town planning combinations is called makhalla. Makhalla consists of houses and service center and big and small streets which joined them with other parts of the city. Also, there are places outside of defensive wall – mavzes. The architecture of makhallas formed with street and its parts, gutters, houses and center – guzar's constructions. The architecture of houses had different types according to the location in the city. Architecture of makhallas were various according to their volume, density of buildings, beautification of the houses and social buildings. Small combinations in the cities according to the location from the city center can differentiate makhalla-bazar, makhalla (sample makhalla), makhalla-mavze, mavze (ordinary mavze) and villages. Their squares and the number of houses in the makhallas were different according to the types of makhallas. Also, volumetric-spatial systems of houses were different. In makhalla-bazar

architecture houses were small. The market, caravansaray and other buildings joined to them. The yard of houses was too small. Houses formed according to the living, demands of bazar. The inverse tendency happened in makhalla-mavze than makhalla-bazar. Houses were located scarcely. In mavzes beautification had a special role. Their compound consist of the art of gardening such as the alley, national parks and etc. Villages had independent structures. They were located long-short distances each other. Houses in historical cities can separate 2 groups. The first group consists of the old houses. They built in the first half of XIX-XX centuries. The second group consists of houses which built individually in the second half XX century. The houses in the first group had a valuable as the historical heritage [20]. The old houses separated two groups. The houses in first group were built in the early and the middle of XIX century and characterized their sketch, volume, used traditional constructions. The houses in the second group were built in the end of XIX – the early of XX centuries. The Europe influence shows on them – used solloti breaks (in the new format), tunuka (metal lists), windows. In order to reconstruct of ancient makhallas in researches must identify demands with supplying new modern houses. That's why are held polls among the people.

7 CONCLUSION

In Uzbekistan architects have a great experience and during the independent years many constructions have accomplished. The anniversary of historical cities shows that the our heritage consist of the remains which belong to VIII century BC and the older periods. In particular, in Karshi in Registan composition the dominant building – mosque Odina reconstructed the first view. Reconstructing our historical heritage, particularly, the reconstructions in Imam Bukhariy architectural complex, Khazrati Imam architectural complex in Tashkent cause achieving the higher level. The widening of the streets Chigatay, Sagban were the important event in the history. Nowadays some actual problems linked with reconstruction must solve. These problems separate the main two groups. The first group problems consist of unresearching of town planning history of Central Asia and Uzbekistan. The second group problems consist of unproducing the theory of reconstruction of historical places.

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