

**REGISTAN SQUARE**

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**Abstract:** It is a unique and appropriate reflection of the famous Samarkand, the capital of twenty-seven states united by Amir Temur, recognized as the fairest of the earth. The name of the field - "Registon" is translated as "sand field, sandy place". During the reign of Amir Temur, Registan was the main trading center. Only by the time of Ulugbek, it became a magnificent square where official ceremonies were held. Registon Square got its present appearance during the reign of Bahadir Yalangtosh.

**Key words:** Registon, Amir Temur, Mirzo Ulug'bek, Baburnoma, Ulug'bek madrasa, Sherdar madrasa, Tillakori madrasa, Yalangtosh Bahadir.

The word "Registan" is derived from the Persian language and means "sandy place", "reg" means sand, and "istan" means standing place. Based on historical data and clear scientific physical evidence, it can be said that a large stream flowed from here from the southeast to the northwest, and after time the stream dried up, a sandy place remained. It is on this basis that the word "Registon" was born.

During the reign of Amir Temur, there was a central market in the place of the current Registan square. Since that time, Samarkand has been known to the world as a world-famous center of science and crafts.

Sages, scientists and intellectuals from seven climates came here and gathered around Mirzo Ulugbek. Countless pilgrims, merchants who came to Shahi Zinda's mausoleum, along with viewing the city, saw the famous Samarkand paper and who came to buy many other unique handicrafts and many more unique goods.

All the roads connect to each other in Registan, which is the trade and craft center of the capital city of Samarkand. It is a craftsman's street and is connected to the Ark through a jeweller's stall. Over the centuries, the structures in Registan changed three times. First, a roofed tim is built where hats are sold.

By the time of Ulugbek's rule, the square will be re-planned. For example, because these places were handed over to the foundation, the market stalls were moved to another place, and the original building, the Ulugbek madrasa, was built in the western part of the square. In 1424, opposite the Ulugbek madrasa, on the site of the current Sherdar madrasa, the "bird"-style Ulugbek house was built.

The facade of the hall was shorter compared to the facade of the Ulugbek madrasa. In the southwestern part of the hall, the tomb of Imam Muhammad ibn Imam Ja'fari Sadiq has been located since ancient times. Opposite the broad faca In the 30s of the 15th century, Alayka Kokaldosh, the mentor of Shahrukh Mirza, a prominent scholar of his time, built a new city mosque in agreement with the governor of the city and the Sharia leaders. The mosque was built

on a rectangular (about 90x60 m) plan and consisted of a large courtyard with a dome resting on brick and stone pillars. The mosque was built on the south-eastern side of the current Ulugbek madrasa. This mosque was close to the Muqatta mosque built by Mirza Ulugbek. The walls of the mosque are called Muqatta because they are made of carved wood and luxurious towers of the madrasa stood a hall with a gable and a large dome. On the At the same time, to the west of the madrasa, khanaqah and caravanserai on Registan square, the "Mirzoyi Hammam", which is considered the most perfect not only in Samarkand, but also in the East, and which is completely different from other baths, was built. About this building, it is written in "Boburnoma" that "Mirzo Ulugbek built a moderate and good bath in this madrasa and house." It is famous as the Mirzoyi bath, it is made of all kinds of stones, there is no such bath in Khurasan and Samarkand. During the reign of Mirzo Ulugbek, Registan Square became the center of social life of the capital city of Samarkand. Inspections were held here, state decrees were read out, Eid al-Adha and Eid al-Fitr celebrations were held here. Registan is still a perfect masterpiece of urban planning [1]. Northern side of the square, taking into account the necessary needs, the luxurious Mirzo Caravanserai was built by the decree of Mirzo Ulugbek. Its design and appearance were similar to the current Tillakori madrasa. The caravanserai consisted of a large porch and a courtyard. Thus, the Mirzo Ulugbek Madrasa (1409-1420), the oldest structure of the Registan Square in Samarkand, was considered a unique higher educational institution in the Middle Ages. It consists of two classrooms with a majestic gable, a wide vaulted arch, a tall flowerbed at both ends, and a dome roof connecting them. The Ulugbek Madrasah was heavily damaged by an earthquake and various other external influences at the beginning of the 20th century. Its two towers, weighing 800 tons and 36 meters high, were significantly tilted to the side [2]. The historical significance of this madrasa, which is considered a unique example of Central Asian architecture, has not escaped the attention of historians. During the years 1916-1965, madrasa minarets were thoroughly studied based on the efforts of a group of scientists. That is, the north-eastern minaret of the madrasa, which deviated from the roof by 2 meters, was restored in January 1932, and the south-eastern minaret, which deviated from the vertical position by 1.78 meters, was restored in March 1965. According to archive documents, V. L. Vyatkin, M. Ye. Masson, B. N. Zasipkin, local architect Abduqadir Boqiev, engineers V. G. Shukhov and M. Ye. Knorre and others took part in the restoration of the tower. Several photo-albums have been prepared by the authors on the works carried out in this architectural monument[3]. Amir Yalangtush Bahadur, the ruler of Samarkand, who set his sights on the restoration of ensemble buildings, built the Sherdar and Tillakori madrasas in the 17th century, further increasing the fame and beautification of Registan Square [4].

The madrasa located on the right side of the Registan square is the Sherdar madrasa. According to Mahmudhoja Behbudi, an enlightened scholar and a great representative of Turkestan modernity, this madrasa was built by Abdulkarim Yalangtosh Bahadir, who was the governor of Samarkand during the reign of Imam Quli Khan, one of the kings of Turkestan. Barefoot Bahadir conquered Khurasan and Mashhad with his Samarkand army, and built the Sherdar and Tillakori madrasas in Samarkand with the property he brought from there. Most of these madrasas are decorated with domestic and foreign porcelain, as if they were created by a master and artist. The interior and western side of the historical building of the Sherdar madrasa is decorated with porcelain mosaics. The fossils of the two are one hundred arshins and there is a stone paved area between them, which is called Registan. The north and south of Registon is a highway, and on its northern edge is the Tillakori madrasa, which is an alternative to the two madrasas mentioned above. The direction of Sherdar is 82 arshins in the west and east, and 95 arshins in the north and south. The western and eastern boundaries of the interior of Sherdorni

sahni are 54 arshins, the northern and southern sides are 52 arshins, the area is 2808 murabba' arshins and the ground is paved with marble stone, there are rooms on four sides and four large arches. The facade is facing this murabba scene and the nafsi building occupies 4910 murabba arshin land. The madrasa consists of two floors, 64 rooms, two large classrooms, and four large towers inside. It is called Madrasai Sherdar because of its depiction. The work of the lion pattern is known even today. In other aspects of the madrasa and minaret, there are no images and most of the verses are hadiths and history Abyot is engraved on marbles and written in Koshi Mulavvan porcelain. The entire surface of the minarets and domes of the madrasa is decorated with Arabic, Iranian, and Indian style paintings with blue porcelain and colorful tiles in a very elegant way. After reaching the top of the minaret, one climbs up the 56 stairs inside the minaret. Now, looking at the emerald gardens of the Samarkand Firdausmanand, the beautiful rivers, the straight and avajo roads, the city of Samarkand can enjoy the beautiful, healthy, elegant air of the horizon and the faces on this blessed horizon. Tariz should walk around madrasahs, huts, domes, and mosques like pieces of a mountain. It commemorates the historical and religious heroic deeds of the blessed dome, huts and bullocks builders and residents, and should be destroyed and drowned[5]. According to historical facts, the Sherdor madrasa was built in 1416-1436 opposite the Ulugbek madrasa. The builder of this madrasa was an Iranian architect named Abdujabbar. For this reason, it should be noted that the architecture and tile decoration of this madrasa is similar to the Sheikh Lutfullah Mosque in Isfahan. Peshtoq Ravog hill is noteworthy: a golden lion is chasing a white owl. After the entrance, there is a prayer room and a classroom in a large space on both sides. There is a tall minaret on both sides of the madrasa with inscriptions in Kufic script. This madrasah consists of two floors, four porches and 48 rooms and was reconstructed at the beginning of the 20th century.

Ten years after Yalangtosh Bahadir built the Sherdor madrasa, because it was not possible to restore the caravanserai built by Ulugbek, he built a new madrasa - a mosque on its foundation. It was later called Tillakori Madrasah. With the construction of Tillakori, a magnificent ensemble of Registon takes perfect form. The architect of this monument adapts the Tillakori madrasa to the existing buildings in order to ensure that all the buildings on the square are integrated. In the construction of buildings, it was necessary to deviate from the architectural rules and laws used at that time. It was necessary to make the facade of the madrasa very long so that all four sides were connected. In the overall composition of the madrasa-mosque, the mosque had to occupy a central place. However, the architect did not consider it necessary to have another center in the symmetrical area, which was another success of his. The architecture of the facade of the Tillakori madrasa corresponds to two identical madrasahs. The mosque is off the main axis, on the west side of a large courtyard surrounded by one-story rooms. The two-story facade of the front of the madrasa ensures the majesty of the huge and luxurious Mirzo Ulugbek and Sherdar madrasahs. In order to have symmetry in the inner composition of the yard, a comfortable roof is made in the middle of each facade. To the left of the entrance is a large mosque along the western facade, which is entered through the main door. A marble mihrab, built in the usual direction towards the Qibla, is located in the net of the mosque, and on the right side of it is a high minbar with a marble top. The main room of the mosque, even the marble altar, is decorated with reliefs and dice. In a short time, the second floor of the Ulugbek madrasa was restored and restored to its ancient state. The restoration of these monuments after the independence of our republic is a vivid example of care for our cultural heritage. Tillakori madrasa is the last building in the Registan complex. The gold used in the mosque of the Tillakori madrasa could be used to build a large monument. That is why the madrasa was called Tillakori, i.e. "Made of Gold". The mosque room to the west of the madrasa courtyard looks

spacious due to the gallery of arched domes on both sides. There is a marble-covered mihrab in the middle of the room, and a minbar with marble steps on the right side. The room was decorated with gilded patterns at the time. The building, which was actually a small madrasah, was later named Tillakori madrasah. Amir Yalangtoshbi Bahadir, the creator of many historical architectural monuments that have become the pride of the city of Samarkand, is one of the famous governors who left an indelible mark on the history of Samarkand. During the period of Barefoot Bahadir, Samarkand's culture developed tremendously and many monuments were built. Following his example, courtiers built madrasahs and mosques. He prefers construction work to kingship Yalangtosh Bahadir died in 1656. According to his will, he will be buried in the shrine of Makhdumi Azam in Dahbed[6].

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