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REFLECTION OF TEMURIDS RENAISSANCE IN TOPONYMS

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the definition of the significance of toponyms given in written sources of the Temurids epoch in the study of the Temurid Renaissance.

Keywords: Toponym, Central Asia, Temurids renaissance, Amir Temur, Hafiz-i Abru, Zafar-name.

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Amir Temur, having created a great power, carried out a huge creative activity, which was reflected in the toponyms. Information on the historical toponymy of Central Asia in the XIV-XV centuries is found in historical, geographical, and other works, in the vakf documents, letters, etc., which are compiled during the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurids.

For example, the works of Nizam ad-din Shami "Zafar-name", Hafiz-i Abru "Geography", "Zubdat at-tavarikh-i Baysunguri", Sharaf-ad-din Ali Yazdi "Zafar-name", Fasih Ahmad Khawafi "Mujmal and Fasihi, Ibn Arabshah, "Ajaib al-Makdur fi Nawab Taymur", Abd al-Razzaq Samarkandi, "Matla as-sa'dine", Mirhonda "Rauzat As-

Safa", Zahir ad-din Babur "Babur-name", Hondamir "Habib "As-Siyar", Mirza Muhammad Haydar "Tarih-i Rashidi", Rui Gonzalez de Claviho's "Diary" also contains valuable geographic materials, supplementing sources of this period.

To study the toponymy of Central Asia during this period, each of these sources has an important scientific value. For example, "Geography" by Hafiz-i Abru, accordingly contains a large number of toponyms as a geographical composition. But territorially they are limited and refer mainly to the regions of Khorasan (in more detail) and to Maverannahr (in brief).

In historical works the exposition of events is repeated and, accordingly, the toponyms in them

too. In such cases, it is expedient to take as a basis one work and, by comparative study, indicate differences. Thus, among topical works in the "Zafar-name" of Sharafad-Din Ali Yazdi, toponyms are given more exactly.

In written sources on the history of the state of Amir Temur chronologically two types of place names are given: 1) geographical names directly related to the XIV-XV centuries; 2) Toponyms, borrowed from the work compiled in previous centuries. In general, only a certain part of the toponyms in the Temurid springs really reflects the toponymic position of Central Asia in the XIV-XV centuries.

The formation of some toponyms is connected with the town-planning activity of Amir Temur such as the construction of new settlements - cities, castles and large settlements. The famous Arab historian Ibn Arabshah (full name: Shahab ad-din Ahmad b. Muhammad b. Abdallah b. Ibrahim, 1389 - 1450) reports on the construction of several castles according to the order of Amir Temur regions of Samarkand and gives their names: Misr (meaning the capital of Egypt, Cairo), Damascus, Baghdad, Sultaniyya, Shiraz [1. (II), p.83].

Of these, the castle Shiraz was located in the north of Samarkand, approximately 4 km away. In the "Geography" of the historian Temurid's epoch Hafiz-e Abra "tuman" (region), in which this castle was located, is called the

region Shiraz. This fortress has not survived until our time, its place is known under the name "Kurgan-Tepa", which is located in the Bulungur region in the village of Balgali [3. p.133-136].

The toponym of "Shahrukha" the name of the city, built by the order of Amir Temur. In the Tashkent region at the confluence of the Akhangaran River into the main water artery - the Seikhun river (Syr-darya), in the place completely destroyed by the troops of Chinghis Khan of the old Benaket, Amir Temur built a new heavily encouraged city-fortress Shakhrukha in 794 (1391-1392), named after the name of his son Shahrukh. From the written sources of the Temurids epoch, only in the "Zafar-name" of Sharafad-din Ali Yazdi there is information about the construction of this city-fortress and the resettlement of the population there from the surrounding areas. [5. P 1., 466 p- 467 a]

One branch of the Great Silk Road, which follows from China through the Fergana valley to Samarkand, passed through Shahrukha. Respectively, this city and its name existed until the XVIII century.

One group of toponyms is reflected in the topography of cities. In Samarkand: the palace of Amir Temur Koksaray, the main administrative building; The Jami Mosque (also known as the Bibi-khanum Mosque); Madrassah Khanum is an educational institution

built in due time by the wife of Amir Temur Saray Malik-Khanum (also known as Bibi-khanum), now it is not preserved; a number of buildings - mausoleums and khanakahs, established over the graves of members of the family of Amir Temur in the architectural ensemble Shakhi-zinda (mausoleums Kutlug Turkan-aga, Shirinbek-aga, Uljai Turkan-aga, Khanaka Tuman-aga), the architectural complex of the mausoleum of Amir Temur, near the madrasah and Khanakash's grandson Muhammad Sultan, built by him as a tombstone over his grave.

Some of the toponyms were formed as a result of Amir Temur's activity by the creation of new gardens in the area of Samarkand. The names of more than ten such gardens are listed in the Temurid sources: Bag-i Shimal, Bag-i Dilkusha, Bag-i Behisht, Bag-i Chinar, Bag-i Nakshi Jahan, Bag-i Amir-zade Shakhrukh, Bag-i Baland, Bag-i Nav, Bag-i Davlatabad, Bag-i Takhti Karacha, Bag-i Karatuba with the castle Koshk-i Jahan-Namai in it.

In Shakhrisabz: Aksaray architectural complex is a masterpiece of Amir Temur's creative activity. According to the historian Hafiz-i Abru this was a high-arch building, designed personally for Amir Temur and given to it the name "Aksaray" [4. p.170]; this name has survived to our time. Other architectural monuments in this city are the Dar At-tilavat complex (a tomb with a cupola above the grave

built over the grave of Sheikh Shams al-Din Kulal, the teacher of Amir Temur's father, the tomb of Gumbaz-i Sayidan, built by Mirza Ulugbek) the architectural complex "Hazrat Imam" in which the mausoleum built by Amir Temur is located above the grave of Mirza Jahangir, his eldest son, who died early.

According to the historian Muhammad Salihodzha Tashkandi (XIX century), in his work "Tarih-i Jadida-i Tashkent" ("The New History of Tashkent"), at the order of Amir Temur, Tashkent city was surrounded by a high wall and twelve gates were installed there. According to the author, these gates were called under the names of the Turkic tribes (Kiyat, Turk, Uzbek, Karasaray, Chigatai, Kokcha, Kamandaron, Kangli, Beshagach).

The origin of the name "Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmad Yassavi" is connected with the creative activity of Amir Temur in the lower reaches of the river Seyhun (Syr-darya). According to the information of Sharaf-ad-Din Ali Yazdi in "Zafar-name", Amir Temur in the month of the rabbi of I 800 (November, 1397), wintered in the Tashkent region. From there, he went to the bow to the grave of the famous Sufi sheikh, the founder of the Order of Yassaviy, Khoja Ahmad Yassaviy, located in the village of Yassi in the lower reaches of the Seyhun. Here he gave the order to build a mausoleum with a huge cupola above the grave of this saint.

Sharaf ad-Din Ali Yazdi gives exact information about this: the circle of the cupola in the inner part is one hundred and thirty gas (78 m), the height corresponded to this; diameter - forty gas (25 m); its walls and dome were decorated with various ornaments; the door was lined with a metal lining created from a blend of seven metals (haft jush); The same metal was covered by a pool built in the middle; the grave itself was lined with special marble of high quality, brought from Tabriz; The mausoleum was completely decorated with beautiful colorful oriental patterns.

Observation of all construction work was entrusted to Ubaidullah Sadr. The construction of the mausoleum, according to the order of Amir Temur, was completed within one year, in 1398. [5. P.294 b]

In the written sources of the Timurids epoch, the names of the canals, which were deduced by order of Amir Temur of the Murgab River by its nobles, were preserved for irrigation of new sowing lands. Their names are given in the "Geography" of Hafiz-i Abru: Dilkusha, Ganjhravan, Darband, Ganjhana, Umar Taban, Akbuga, Kutlug Temur, Shaykh Abu Sa'd, Shaykh Ali, Davlatshah Jandar, Gulbagan, Kutlug-hatun, Hasan Jandar, Amir Alauddin, Sanjidak, Navruz, Kebekchi, Mengli-Hodjha.

The toponym "Jui-i Mahigir", given in Temurid's written sources, is the result of Amir Temur's creative activity in the territory of present-day Afghanistan. Amir Temur, during the

campaign to India, after the transition of the Hindu Kush ridge, stopped in the Baran valley, located in five farsahs (about 35 km) from Kabul. Here he gave order to his nobles and troops to build a canal and withdraw water from the river flowing in the valley of Baran towards Kabul. As soon as possible, a canal was built in five farsahs, called "Jui-i Mahigir" ("Fishing Channel"), as well as "Juyi Nav" ("New Channel") [5. P.344 ab].

The name "Channel Barlas" affirms to the creative activity of Amir Temur in the territory of Azerbaijan. According to Sharaf-ad-Din Ali Yazdi's "Zafar-name", Amir Temur, during his seven-year campaign, while in the winter in Karabakh on the coasts of the Aras (Araks) River, in 804 (1401-1402), ordered his nobles to build a channel that takes water from the Araks River, for irrigation and improvement of nearby lands and settlements. A canal with a length of more than ten farsakhs (about 70 km) was constructed in a short time, within one month, directly by the forces of Amir Temur. [5. P.401 ab].

According to the historian Nizam ad-din Shami, the remains of the waters of the canal fell into the sea of Mazandaran (the Caspian Sea). Amir Temur, in order to maintain the name of the tribe barlas, to which he belonged, this water object named "Canal Barlas" [2. P.244]. Similarly, according to the order of Amir Temur, the city of Bailakan and the eponymous channel providing water to this city were built in Azerbaijan. [5. Pp. 4242a-443a]

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