

Dungeon of the Emir of Bukhara

Khalikova Nargiza Erkinovna

Researcher of Bukhara State Museum-Reserve Uzbekistan, Bukhara
xalikovanargiza7@gmail.ru

Abstract: The article provides information about the Emirate's prison in the Emirate of Bukhara, which existed in the XVIII-XX centuries. Information is provided on the location of the Emirate Prison, its structure and current status. Attempts were also made to provide information on who was imprisoned and under what conditions they were detained.

Keywords: emirate prison, Shahrستان, debtor's camera, chain, Kanahona, Gariban.

Introduction. This one of the most mysterious monuments of Bukhara was built in the late 18th century near the Ark. "Zindan" - translated from the Persian language means "prison". He took the hill cliff northwest corner Shahrستان. Building from all sides sealed by a brick wall is a classic prison Muslim East. Zindan was calculated for 100 people (prisoners). The existence of the prison lasted until the beginning of revolution, that is, up to 20 quiet XX century.

Discussion. Zindan doors were very strong. They were made from elm wood in XVIII century and they were installed iron chains and locks. Zindan at the entrance on the right and left side was guarded by guards. Entrance in Zindan low portal frames on the south side of the wall. Small courtyard leads to the stone building has two wings. Jail is comprised of four chambers, and each chamber had its name. At the beginning of the right wing was placed camera "visiting room." In this chamber in the presence of guards, the prisoners met their relatives or family. The second chamber of the right wing was called the camera "debtor." This camera has two rooms, one inside the other. Chamber covered with round windows and sealed iron bars. Basically, in this chamber are crooks and swindlers, that is, people who have taken a loan and did not return it. As well as offenders, people who illegally cross the border. Prisoners of the camera came up as long as their families are not fully paid their debts. The third chamber is also called the camera "debtor." The doors of the cells had been barred from the bottom and the last two lattices opened. Today's time these gratings are available. Here were people who could not pay state taxes, it's mostly been artisans. These prisoners were allowed to engage craft, and their families are provided the necessary materials. They were engaged in pottery, weaving straw, sewn leather. Finished products of these artisans have been sold in the market and some of their relatives pay their debts. And those who did not have the craft, they pay their taxes, doing all the hard work out in the presence of dungeon. Now in this room, the exposition of the museum.

Contrary to the XX century a third chamber was Ivan (shed). Under this sat chief Yvan dungeon "Mir Gazab" and keep order. According to people Gazab world was a very cruel man.

Results. Particularly impressive is the fourth large chamber known as "Kanahona", "Klapovnya" located on the left wing. Published here by a dangerous criminal (suicide). This camera is placed behind the guard room and arranged in the form of the well depth of 6.5 meters, a width of 5 meters, and the size of the wall thickness of 5 m. In fact, the depth of the well is 11.5 meters. In this well, and climbed down with a rope. And also with a rope let down food for the prisoners. Ground part of a dome with a light window, from where the sun's rays fell into the chamber. Sometimes in this well poured dirty water on trays, and this water bait to dampness. Because of this, the different moisture and insects stuck to the body of prisoners. The prisoners were in the pit of 6 months to 3 years and in the end they died. Dead prisoners carried out of the well and gave the family, and in which there was not anyone, was buried on a hill Gariban. Gariban hill,

the cemetery stands alone (no relatives). The prisoners were fed one of the camera once a day and once every two months out for a walk in the yard dungeon. 1842 British spies Arthur Connor Stoddor were thrown into the well. They spent 4 days in this well, and were then transferred into the chamber of the debtor. Spending, 4 years there and in the end were executed on Registan Square. Currently guard room occupied exposure Bukhara Museum reflecting the history of dungeon.

Conclusion. In the high narrow corridor that runs along the eastern and northern sides of the building prison zindan, is the tomb of the saint Kuchkar Ata - the patron saint of prisoners. According to legend, Kuchkar ata much of his life, that is, 40 years old, served in Zindani and then was released. After death the body Kuchkar-Ata was buried, according to his will, in the yard zindan.

REFERENCES:

1. Фаррух Темиров, Наргиза Халикова. “Бухоро амирлигида ташки сиёсат ва дипломатиянинг ривожланиши тарихидан.” *Scientific progress* 2.1 (2021): (pp. 1276-1282).
2. Халикова Н. Э. “Старые русские издания в фондах Бухарского музея важный источник для изучения истории Бухарского ханства.” *Молодой ученый.* (2020): 105-107.
3. Халикова Н. Э. “Отражение политических отношений Бухарского ханства с Российской империей в русских изданиях фонда Бухарского музея.” *Культура и взаимодействие народов в музейных, научных и образовательных процессах – важнейшие факторы стабильного развития стран Евразии: сб. науч.* (2020): 238-244.
4. Джураев Ш.Г. Из истории Бухарского государственного музея-заповедника. Создание музеев и выставок. // *Культура и взаимодействие народов в музейных, научных и образовательных процессах - важнейшие факторы стабильного развития стран Евразии.* Омск, 21–24 сентября 2021 года – 2021. -с. 67-73.
5. Джураев Ш.Г. Фотоколлекция Прокудина-Горского, посвящённая Бухаре // *Приоритетные векторы развития промышленности и сельского.* – 2020. – С. 20
6. Рашианов У.Р., Джураев Ш.Г. ИЗРАЗЦОВЫЕ ПЛИТКИ (МОЗАИКИ) ЭПОХИ КАДЖАРОВ В БУХАРСКОМ МУЗЕЕ. // *Культура и взаимодействие народов в музейных, научных и образовательных процессах - важнейшие факторы стабильного развития стран Евразии.* Омск, 21–24 сентября 2021 года – 2021. -с. 159-165.
7. Maksud, Beshimov. "Markets of Bukhara." *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY* 2.5 (2021): 18-21.
8. Beshimov Maqsud. XX ASR BOSHLARI BUXORODAGI IJTIMOIIY-SIYOSIY VAZIYATNING TARIXIY ADABIYOTLARDA BAYONI. // *Buxoro tarixi masalalari mavzuidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy (onlayn) konferensiya materiallari: – Buxoro-2021.* 258-263
9. М.К.Бешимов. BERUNIY “QADIMGI XALQLARDAN QOLGAN YODGORLIKLAR” ASARINING AHAMIYATI. // *Xorazm Ma'mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi* 2021-7: 174-176
10. М.Бешимов. ТАРИХ ЎҚИТИШ МЕТОДЛАРИ ВА УЛАРНИНГ ТУРКУМЛАНИШИ. // *Zamonaviy tarix fani metodologiyasining dolzarb muammolari mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi materiallari* 2021-yil 24-mart: 269-271