

Historical Information about the First Hospital in Samarkand

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ABSTRACT

This article was very unique for the history and architecture of Uzbekistan through the scientific study of the first hospital built in Samarkand - Ibrokhim Tamgochkhon "Bemoriston" and the graphic reconstruction of its architecture, however, the building, which has not been preserved until now, is aimed at popularizing it in the general public and putting it into scientific circulation.

KEYWORDS: *first hospital in Central Asia, Ibrokhim Tamgochkhon, waqf, Nimak Bemoristan, pharmacy or a polyclinic in the modern language, Genghis Khan's invasion*

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INTRODUCTION

Thanks to the independence, under the leadership and initiative of the leadership of the Republic, such noble deeds as preservation of existing architectural monuments in various regions and historical cities of the country, their repair, conservation and effective use for modern needs for future generations, as well as a series of topical and noble tasks, such as the designation and maintenance of defense zones which in turn is being addressed and implemented.

Although many books have been written about our historical monuments and cultural heritage, there are countless aspects of the history of public buildings that are still unknown to science. One such enigmatic area is the formation of medical and medical institutions, their place and role in the past among the people, their history of architecture and construction.

Research aims and objectives

The role and place of Islam in the architectural formation of public hospitals in Central Asia is great. In the past, the establishment of such hospitals was due to the fact that the leaders of Islamic Sharia and Sufism were loyal to the rulers and encouraged them to gain the respect of the people by building such buildings. This signified the peace of the people, its tranquility and, most importantly, the strength of human values in the social life and activities of the Islamic rulers of that time. The first hospitals in Central Asia were built as separate buildings in the early 11th century. An example of this is the Samarkand hospital. There are two main types of hospitals: public hospitals and private

hospitals, palaces, arches and parks. Separate hospitals for the mentally retarded and severely disabled have been set up outside the city.

The object and subject of our research is the scientific analysis and generalization of such monuments of our heritage in our country on the basis of foreign examples and special literature, the study of the architecture of medieval hospitals to widespread popularization of medical and cultural heritage of Samarkand of XI-XII centuries and its introduction into scientific circulation.

Main part

It is known that in ancient times, the science of medicine was much better developed in the East. For this reason, medical institutions have gained great attention among the people and have been using medical facilities and hospitals since ancient times. For example, in the territory of modern Uzbekistan in the X century medical sciences developed, and in the XII century a number of large cities had their own hospitals. Historical information about the first hospital in Samarkand can be found in the foundation documents of the XI century. Governors, officials, and medics were involved in the construction of the hospitals. The great figures of the East, the great physicians Abu Bakr al-Razi and Abu Ali ibn Sina, also took the construction of public buildings seriously in their time. Ar-Razi built hospitals in Baghdad and Ibn Sina in Hamadan. Ray, Isfahan, Hamadan, Samarkand, Bukhara, Kokand and the ancient cities of Urgench in the Iranian scientific centers of Ray, Isfahan, Hamadan, and

Movarounnahr had large hospitals in the 10th and 12th centuries, where famous doctors worked. Doctors usually knew several languages. It has helped them talk to patients and teach medicine to students.

Hospitals and medical services in Islamic countries are also common in Movarounnahr and Khorasan. In the territory of the present-day Central Asian republics, the great scholars of their time - Beruni, Ibn Sino, Amir Temur, Hussein Boykaro, Alisher Navoi and a number of our ancestors - were engaged in public health and built hospitals. Their medical activity was carried out at the expense of foundations organized in exchange for various services. One of such waqfs states: *"The founder of the hospital pays attention to the rooms, provides patients with medicines, doctors, blood donors, servants, cooks, peacekeepers and others. He will also transfer to the ownership and disposal of the waqfs the property of milk and food for the sick, and all other necessities for their recovery and rest."*

According to sources, Bugrakhan Ibrahim Tamgochkhan, who ruled Samarkand during the reign of the Karakhanid state, especially in 1046-1068, opened a hospital on Rivdod Street in the middle of 1066.

As for Tamgochkhan, he was a religious man who would not punish any criminal or confiscate his property until he received the fatwas of the faqihs. He paid homage to religious scholars and strictly adhered to Islamic law. It is said that the ruler paid great attention to maintaining the peace of the people, protecting the inviolability of property, and punished the criminals mercilessly. According to researchers, at that time there were about 300 faqihs (scholars of jurisprudence who knew the rules of Shari'a), more than 150 works of fiqh (legal), 20 fatwas (collections of fatwas) were written, of which 98 percent belonged to the Hanafi school.

Historian O. Bolshakov thinks that the place where the hospital was built by the ruler was in the direction of Sozangaron Street, near the present-day Registan Square. According to him, the hospital is located in one of the suburbs of the city, with a mosque on one side and housing on the other.

According to the waqf document, the courtyard of the hospital building had four sides and one gate facing the street. This means that the structure of the hospital plan looks like a building with a closed courtyard on all four sides. The hospital also operated during the winter. This leads to the conclusion that the Samarkand hospital was close to the architectural structure of the madrasa building, which at that time was widespread not only in Central Asia, but in the whole of the Islamic East. The planned solution of the inner courtyard, which is typical for madrasahs, caravanserais, mosques, is also very suitable for hospitals. This architectural design has made it possible to place patients' wards in the inner courtyard and to organize various types of medical services. In addition, the inner courtyard has a comfortable environment for shady and relaxing during the day.



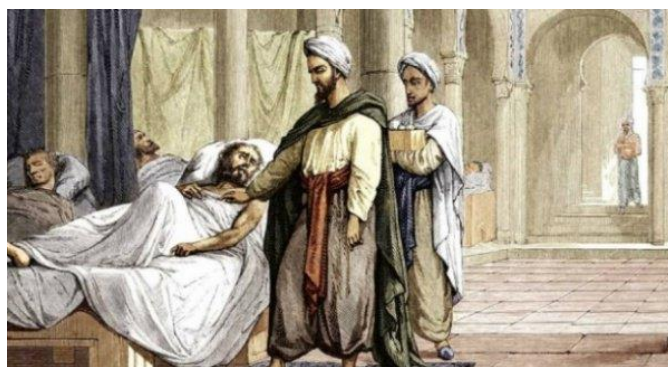
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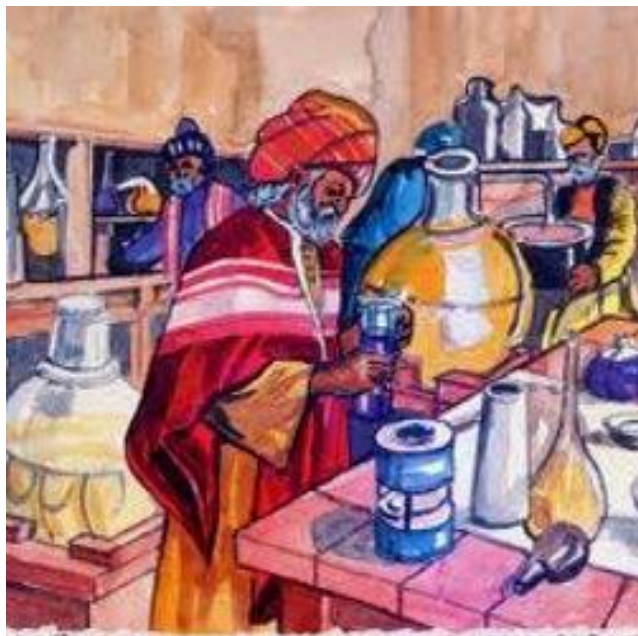


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What is "Nimak Bemoristan"?

In addition to qualified doctors, the Samarkand hospital was staffed by junior medical staff, blood donors, cooks, imams, yard guards, and janitors. This meant that in addition to the rooms for the patients, there were kitchens, a mosque, a pharmacy, a doctor's office, and other ancillary rooms. According to the waqf of the Samarkand Hospital, a small hospital (**"nimak Bemoristan"**), clearly a pharmacy or a polyclinic in the modern language, has been established for patients. The hospital's charter states that not only the sick, but also the disabled, the disabled, and the homeless elderly are housed here. Most importantly, treatment in a hospital with the necessary staff and staff is free, that is, the care of patients and the work of doctors is carried out at the expense of state foundations.





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It is unknown how long the Samarkand hospital was in operation, but it is said to have been destroyed in the 13th century during Genghis Khan's invasion. At the present time, from this building, unfortunately, no sign remains. By the beginning of the twentieth century, azamikhanism began to replace the previously widespread medicine in Central Asian cities. At that time, there was only one hospital in Bukhara and Khiva. The Bukhara hospital was staffed mainly by Kashgar paramedics and Russian doctors. The hospital building is located in the dirtiest part of the city, near the Sheikh Jalal Gate. The hospital also has an outpatient clinic, maternity ward and pharmacy, staffed mainly by women.

Conclusion

Historical information about the first hospital in Samarkand can be found in the foundation documents of the XI century.

This foundation is a document about the establishment, allocation and construction of a hospital by the then ruler of Samarkand Timogochakhon Ibrahim Karakhani. This document was taken from Samarkand to England by British businessmen and is still preserved. It says the hospital, which is a "hospital", is designed primarily for the oppressed, the general public and the disabled. Next to it was a "*nimak Bemoristan*", which means a clinic (in modern parlance, a polyclinic). The history of the hospital was rectangular, with an inner courtyard, a spatially closed composition, an architectural environment detached from the environment, a single gate and a window. It had all the staff it needed. Treatment in the hospital is free, ie the care of patients and doctors is provided by the state foundations. It is ignorant not to know our heritage, which has such an ancient and rich history. That is why it would be useful to include such a heritage in every history and literature book we read.

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