

Fortress Walls and Gates of Bukhara

Usmonov Erkin Toyirovich, Xudayqulov Mehridin Mardanovich
Assistant, Bukhara engineering-technological institute (Uzbekistan)

Abstract: The fragment of the ancient fortress wall of the city of Bukhara that has survived to this day is a unique monument of the cultural architecture of Bukhara. The walls and gates of the Bukhara Fortress are one of the historical sites demonstrating the tourism potential of Uzbekistan. They also serve for events, elections and other opportunities for tourists. A visit to the Bukhara Fortress provides an opportunity to get acquainted with experienced guides, historical exhibitions and cultural heritage. This article presents scientific approaches and proposals to the spatial planning solution of fortress walls and gates and their role in urban planning.

Keywords: fortress, gates, reconstruction, restoration, conservation, renovation, operation, architectural monuments, cultural heritage, tourism.

Legal regulatory documents on the preservation of historical monuments are adopted in Uzbekistan, systematic work is planned and carried out. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, relevant laws and legislative acts are an important program in this regard. The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the protection and use of objects of cultural heritage" and "On the protection and use of objects of archaeological heritage" clearly define the legal mechanisms for organizing work on this subject. We know that the Land of Bukhara is the land of ancient and Noble Saints. How many poets and scribes, Saints, philosophers and scholars lived in this land. Bukhara Oasis is considered one of the sharif cities in the Islamic world. The lexical meaning of Bukhara means "the place where the Lord came from." More than 7,000 Saints have lived in the Bukhara region to date [1].

The fortress was a 6th-7th-century fortress of the city of Bukhara, located within two walls or fortress walls, as opposed to the fortresses of Khiva and Samarkand. The gates of the Bukhara fortress were built with the aim of providing access and exit to the fortress. They are located along the main lines located in the fortress, which has 11 gates. The gates are on average 14 meters high, 7 meters wide and 2.5 meters thick, and are constructed of wheels, brick and cover materials. The walls of the Bukhara fortress were built in order to determine the border of Bukhara city and form a system of government as the main center. Its main wall is 20 metres high, 10 metres wide and 2.2 kilometres long, and contains a large number of watersheds, building and Castle conservation supports. The walls are built of high quality wheel and brick. Their capacity and construction are provided by Transparent, brick, caps and stones formed from substances used in historical times. In Bukhara, various cultures, architectural and historical works have interacted. The city of Bukhara is considered one of the sacred works of Uzbekistan, which is represented by its ancient fortress walls. These walls show the importance of Bukhara history, culture and connection with its architecture. Their edges, design and architecture make it possible for tourists to get acquainted with historical heritage and culture.



Figure 1. The ancient fortress walls of Bukhara are a view of the current state

Bukhara fortress walls, the sacred part of the collection of historical artifacts occupy a significant place in the tourism sector of Uzbekistan. Their protection and provision of teachings lead to their inclusion in the tourist and local population. Through the fortress, walls and Gates of Bukhara, we will find an opportunity to preserve and support historical artifacts. The walls of the Bukhara fortress are considered one of the important historical objects in the tourism sector of Uzbekistan. Visiting them will give tourists the opportunity to see the historical atmosphere, cultural heritage and unique design of the city of Bukhara. Tourists can see connections with historical exhibits, brick products, and local arts. Uzbekistan has a significant place in the conservation of historical artifacts and the development of tourism potential. Their protection and access to teachings further increase their impact on tourists and their own local population. The walls of the Bukhara fortress are important in preserving the city's sense of antiquity and historicism [2].

There are 11 gates located on the Bukhara fortress wall, which are as follows:

The number of surviving Gates is 2.

1. Karakol gate
2. Talipoch gate

The number of restored Gates is 4.

3. Sallahkhana gate
4. Samarkand gate
5. Hazrati - Imam gate
6. Sheikh Jalal gate

The number of gates that have now disappeared is 5.

7. Karshi gate (Qavola)
8. Mazari Sharif gate
9. Prayer gate
10. Schergiron gate
11. Oglon gate

1. Karakol gate – Built in the 16th century. Karakul gate is one of the two gates of Bukhara that have survived to this day. The gate is located on the southwest fortress wall of Bukhara city. The Karakol gate takes its name from the city of the same name, with which Bukhara was in constant contact, this gate was one of the most important, the main movement passed through it. Located on the Great Silk Road, the gate was built by Abdullah Khan (a ruler from the Shaybanid dynasty) in 1558-1575. In ancient times, the bukharians left this gate to pay the hajj pilgrimage

to Mecca and Medina, so another name for this gate is the Hajj gate. In the Middle Ages, merchants from Iran, Khorasan and Turkey entered the city from this gate. Previously there was a market from Karakul gate to Juybar Center, the market was occupied by mixed small trading stalls – stalls housing The Dukes of attor, Rastas, groceries, groceries, as well as firewood, hay, etc. The Karakol gate consists of two large “bouquets” – A Round Tower, a dome and an arch. They are built of square-shaped bricks measuring 25 by 25 centimeters, the upper part is surrounded by floral patterns, the height of the gate is almost equal to the height of the castle walls. The Karakol gate was overhauled in the 19th century. The South Gate tower was restored in 1936.



Figure 2. Karakol gate current status view

2. Talipoch gate - Built in the 16th century. Talipoch gate is one of the two surviving gates (like the Karakol gate), the Bukhara gate remains almost in its original form to this day. The gate was built by Abdullah Khan (a ruler from the Shaybanid dynasty) in 1557-1598, during his reign. The gate is located on the northwestern fortress wall of Bukhara city. Through the Tolipoch gate in the Middle Ages, rich trade caravans made their way towards the ancient Rometan cities, and then through the Sandhills to Khwarazm. These gates later connected the town to nearby villages such as Chorbakr, Jondor. Traffic through this gate was relatively low. There were (there are) two “bouquets” of the Talipoch gate – round towers, a belt, domed umbrellas, a tympanum and, in ancient times, the upper part of the gate was decorated with colorful patterns. The Talipoch gate was restored in 1960 by masters Aminjon Salomov and Mumin Mubinov. The next restoration was carried out in 2005 by master Soli Karimov [3].



Figure 3. Talipoch gate current status view

The number of restored Gates is 4.

1. Sallahkhana gate - The gate of the palace is located on the wall of the southeastern fortress of Bukhara. The slaughterhouse gate takes its name from the slaughterhouse behind the gate. Because "salloh “ - (Butcher)-Butcher;” sallohona" (kush - kushkhona) - slaughterhouse. His

assistance to Zoirshah Khilichev in finding the etymology of the word sallochkhana is incomparable. Previously, there were many butcher shops in Registan, near the Ark fortress—there were about two hundred of them. In the Registan market, up to 150-200 lambs were sold per day. The height of the entrance to the cellar was 11.1 meters, the width was 21 meters, and the foundation was 1.5 meters. The upper part of the gate consisted of 21 flowerbeds, which were two storeys with guard towers. In the early 20th century, the gate was renovated.



Figure 4. View of the current state of the cellar gate

2. Samarkand gate - The location of each gate and its role were determined by the roads that passed through them, connecting the city with the rest of the world: The Samarkand gate was named after the city of the same name, with which Bukhara was in constant contact; this gate was one of the most important gates of the Old City of Bukhara, through which the main traffic passed. The Samarkand gate was 11.4 meters high and had arches and tympanas, with several windows, surrounded by terracotta and opposite plates. Round columns—a "bouquet" and the top of the gate have a unique pattern, adjacent to the walls of the castle. The Samarkand gate was restored in January 2009.



Figure 5. Samarkand gate current status view

3. Hazrati - Imam gate - One of the eleven gates of Bukhara has been restored in its original location. The date of construction of the gate, which did not reach our time, dates back to the 16th century. The Hazrati Imam gate led to the Tomb of the most important Bukharan Tomb – Imam Abu Hafsi Kabir. Through the imam gate, a much more crowded connection was made with the northern part of Bukhara rural district. The height of the gate is 11.6 meters, the width is 23 meters, the base is 1.5 meters. There were 31 "gultoij" gates at the top of the gate, which were also three-story, guard cabins. The Hazrati Imam gate was restored in September 2009.



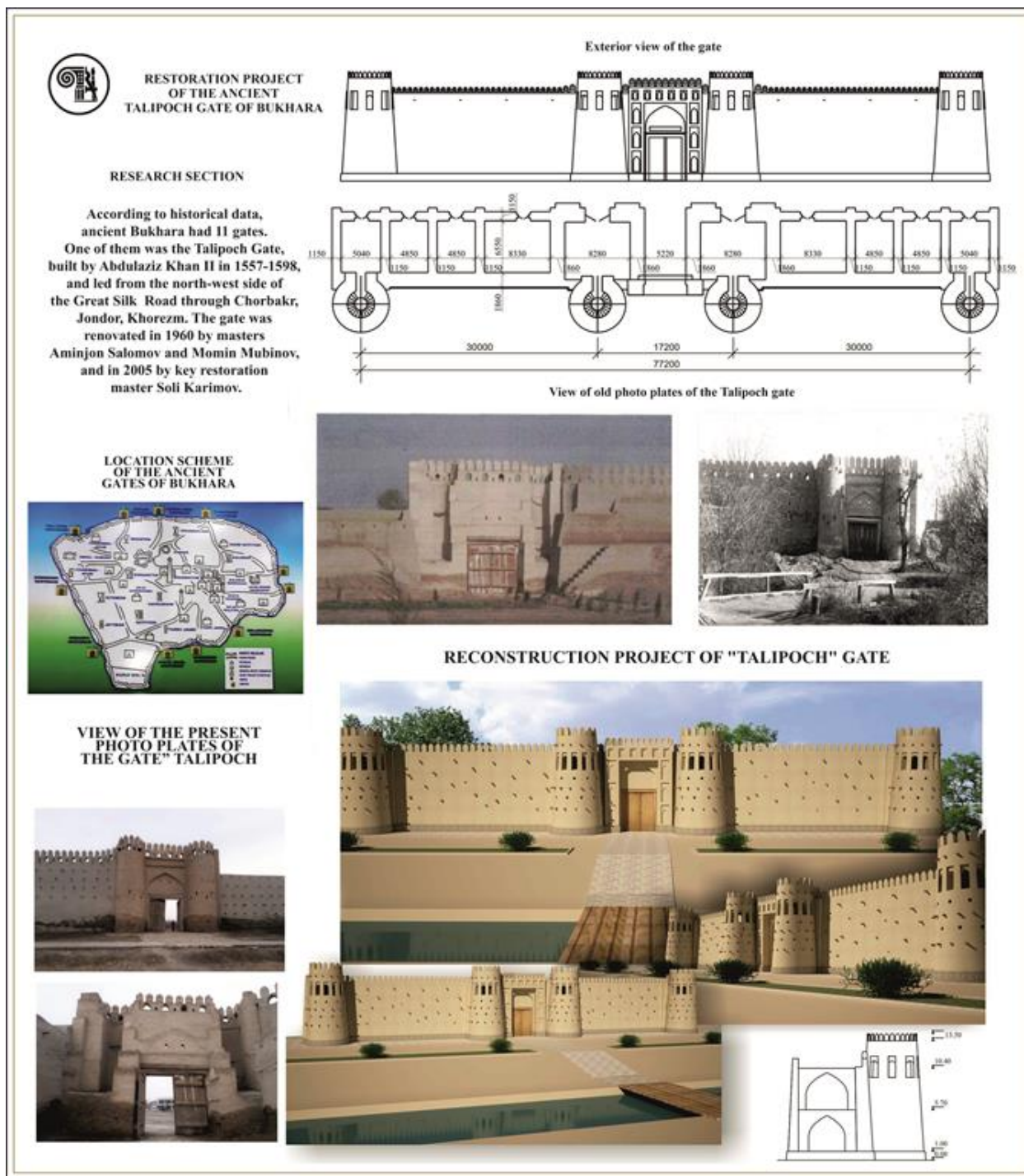
Figure 6. Hazrati-Imam gate current status view

4. Sheikh Jalal gate - The Sheikh Jalal gate is located on the southwest fortress wall of Bukhara city. The construction of these gates began in the 16th century, during the reign of the ruler Abdulaziz Khan from the Shaybanid dynasty. The Sheikh Jalal gate was considered one of the ancient gates of Bukhara, which was caused by the fact that in past times all other gates of Bukhara were renovated and reappeared several times, during which time they lost their original appearance. The Sheikh Jalal gate is the only Gate in Bukhara where the remains of the original tin sheath remain, and in which the mosaic decoration of the 16th century is preserved. The Sheikh Jalal gate was 11.1 meters high and 14.2 meters wide. The upper part of the gate consisted of a crown - “gultoj”. Sheikh Jalal gate was restored in 2008-2009 [4].



Figure 7. Sheikh Jalal gate current state view

TALIPOCH GATE RESTORATION PROPOSAL PROJECT LOCATED ON THE NORTHWEST FORTRESS WALL OF BUKHARA CITY



Currently, at a time when large-scale improvement works are rapidly growing in our society, it is advisable to use the walls and Gates of the ancient fortress in Bukhara for the right purposes, reconstruct the fallen parts of nurab with skilled restorers and create conditions that attract visitors and foreign tourists who come to watch our valuable rich history.

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