

Urban Analysis of Architectural Monuments of Bukhara City

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the peculiarities of the architectural architecture of Bukhara, the layout of many mosques and madrasahs, the architectural solution of shopping domes, aspects, architectural methods and features that have not lost their appearance, analysis explained based on.

Keywords:

cultural heritage, conservation, restoration, mausoleum, mosque, madrasa, house, plaster, monument, fragment, ganchkor, architect, monument, composition, ensemble, citadel, dome, roof, urban planning, master plan, landscaping, transport, engineering and communication

The uniqueness of the historical complexes and monuments of the city of Bukhara is not only the cultural heritage of our country, but the property of the entire world development. In Uzbekistan, majestic monuments are carefully protected and repaired, and their original appearance is restored. With the decision of independence, special attention has been paid to this issue, which is the state policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The idea of preservation of monuments is strengthened in the State Constitution and their importance in the development of science, culture, and public education is defined. The areas of the historical city center of Bukhara are the memory of the city, and the overall architectural composition they form reflects the typical landscape of the city in a certain historical period.

The relevance of this article is that there are a lot of historical places in the territory of

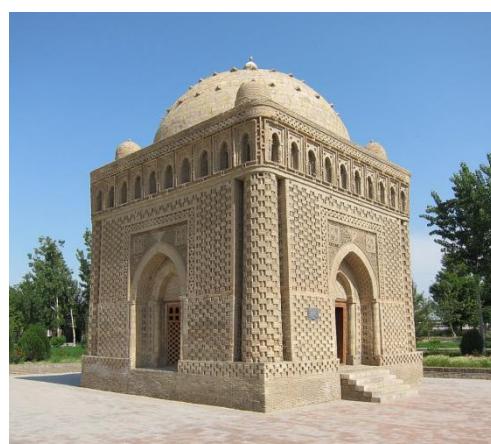
Uzbekistan, one of them is the historical monuments of the city of Bukhara. Many monuments were built in this city from the 10th century to the 18th century. Among them are mausoleums, madrasahs, mosques, mountains, etc. The uniqueness of the architecture of Bukhara is that its citadels, which were not preserved in Samarkand, Tashkent, Khorezm and other cities, are well preserved. The city of Bukhara cannot be imagined without the Bukhara Arch, Chor Bakr, ensembles, mosques, madrasas, and mosques. One of the peculiarities of the ensembles of Ark, Chor Bakr, is that the monument was built on the ensemble principle. Therefore, we can see that these citadels have not lost their appearance from the peculiarities of the city of Bukhara.

Considering the spatial structure of historical cities, the urban planners of the past understood the importance of its vertical composition and used all means to make it rich

and unique. The skyline of the ancient city, as usual, was rich in tall buildings. In some cities, the transformation of old parts of the city has led to the complete disappearance of historical blocks.

In the article, on the basis of methods such as historicity, objectivity, impartiality, systematicity, comparability, logic, the specific characteristics of the architectural monuments of the city of Bukhara were studied and analyzed on the basis of sources.

The initial development of architecture and city construction after the Arab conquest is associated with the name of Ismail Somani (847-906). The city of Bukhara was the capital in the 10th century during the Samanid era. According to historians, during this period, the number of madrasas in Bukhara was more than the total number of madrasas in all Eastern countries. Among the buildings that have come down to us, the Mausoleum of the Somonites in Bukhara has been



preserved among the first buildings made of baked bricks. In terms of composition, the tomb of the Somanites is known from the architecture of ancient Iran and Middle Asia "chortok;" forms a type of composition and reminds of the temple of fire worshipers - the firehouse, which was widespread in the 5th-8th centuries.

The Mausoleum of the Somonites was built during the Somonites period and has been well preserved to this day. Although the city of Bukhara has changed its

territory several times, the location of its arch has not changed for many years. Even in the 16th century, this structure was considered the main element of the city, and the direction of the central streets was determined according to its location. There is also an opinion that Ark was

founded by Siovush. Apparently, it was built several times and every time it was destroyed.



Figure-1. Mausoleum of Somonites.

Architecture: The 4 sides of the mausoleum are in the form of a single arched roof, the quiet brick decoration reminds of a fence with spikes or reeds, burra texture. The thickness of the

wall is 1.8m, the outside is 10.80x10.70, the inside is 7.20x7.20. It is covered with a dome. 4 corners are made in the form of columns, 4 domes are placed around the dome. At the top of the wall is a yellow window (40).



Figure-2. Chashmai Ayyub Mausoleum —

The mausoleum is located in the north-western part of the city of Bukhara. It was built at the beginning of the 12th century during the Karakhanid period. During the reign of Amir Temur, it was renovated in the 14th century and brought to its present form. Currently, it is included in the national list of real estate objects of material and cultural heritage of Uzbekistan. Chashmai Ayyub is sometimes referred to as a mausoleum. In fact, this monument is the stepping stone of Prophet Ayyub. This site was built for several centuries.

Architecture: The holy shrine building is rectangular (19x26m) and consists of 4 rooms

stretching from west to east, each room is covered with unique domes. First, the oldest room - a murabba-shaped well (4.5 x 4.5 m) was built. Traditions have been

preserved that this room was built by Arslon Khan at the same time as the Tower of Minaret and the Namazgoh Mosque. It had 2 doors for pilgrims on both sides; a loft room (4.5x4.5 m) was built on the front side, it served as a gable to the building, with a double dome and a gable in front. It is written on the wall of the shrine that in 1379, according to the order of Amir Temur, a large room with a dome and a dahdiz with minarets in the corners were built. The old part of the building remains inside.

Figure-3. Sayfiddin Boharzi mausoleumi —

Architectural monument in Bukhara (XIII-XIV centuries). In the eastern part of Bukhara (old Fathabad district), 2 mausoleums were built - Bayonkulikhon mausoleum and Saifiddin Boharzi mausoleum. The small cave house (second half of the 13th century) and the shrine (the second half of the 14th century) of the Sayfiddin Boharzi mausoleum have a round

dome. The pedestak in the style of a head is deeply arched, 2 sides are decorated with bouquets. Holes are made on the flat mihrab shelves between the peshtok and the bouquet. There are arched windows above the peshtok. The vaults inside the shrine and the tomb are filled with 8- and 16-sided muqarnas ornaments. Sheikh Saifuddin Boharzi, his 2 sons Jamaluddin Mohammad and Mazhariddin

Mutahhar, as well as his grandson Abu Mufakhir Yahya, great-grandsons Khavand Burkhaniddin, Ruhiddin Sheikh Dawood are buried in the mausoleum. When Amir Temur visited Bukhara, he certainly visited the Sheikh's grave. By his decree, the mausoleum was improved, a shrine and an eastern porch were built.

In recent years, there have been successful cases of historical urban area protection, which have the following general aspects. First, the traditional landscape as well as functions and

culture are well preserved. Second, gradual and gentle steps will prevent potential conflicts in the society, facilitate the succession of culture, meet the real needs of local people, and lighten the government's burden. In order to reliably assess the compositional-artistic merits of architectural complexes and develop reasonable recommendations for their restoration, it is necessary to consider and reveal these compositional relationships in a historical plan.

Figure-4. Toki-Zargaron - It is located at the intersection of the ancient shahristan called Zargaron, and it is known that this place was called Chorsu at the beginning of the 15th century. The very name of Toqi Zargaron indicates that it is a goldsmith's dome. The roof of this building is square. Along the axes of its central composition, four pediments are directed to four streets. The central part of the building consists of a huge dome placed on the tip of a polygonal top by means of eight intersecting ridges. The top of the dome has sixteen bars. On the inside, a gajjak (shitovodniy parus) formed by the intersection of hills connects the polygon with walls. The building inside the central dome has four corners, and the part of the corridor covered with small domes around it is made of eight arches. 16 more arches were

made on the inside of the outer wall of the corridor. On both sides (on the front side) of each gable, 2 more arches were made, and they are designed to accommodate a total of 36 shops and workshops. There was a caravanserai called Khind caravanserai, which was demolished in our century, next to the pediment to the south of Toki Zargaron.

Architecture: Toqi Zargaron is made of brick, wood, stone and ganch. The huge dome is placed on 8 towers. Size 45.4x43.5 meters, ball. It is 16.7 meters, the base circumference of the dome is 14 meters, the base is multi-faceted, and light enters the building through 16 windows. The dome of shops surrounding it is 5-7 meters high.

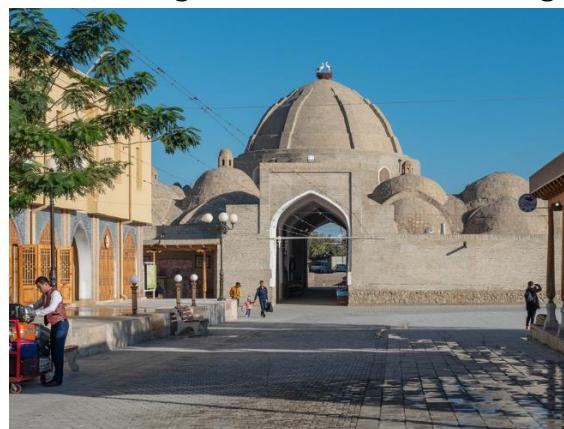
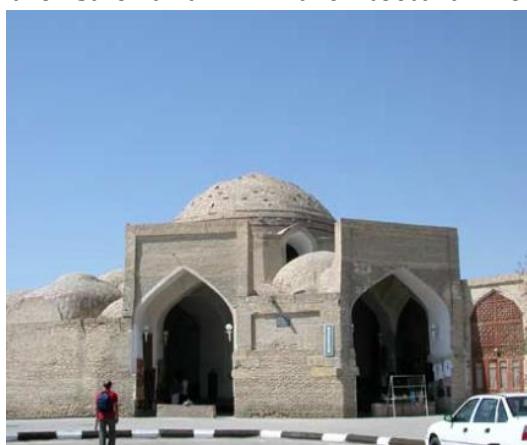


Figure-5. Toki Telpakfurushon - It was one of the trading centers built for the sale and manufacture of architectural monuments and headgear in Bukhara. This architectural monument was built in 1571 during the reign of Shaibani ruler Abdullah Khan II[1]. Currently, it is included in the national list of real estate objects of material and cultural heritage of Uzbekistan.

Architecture:

Toki Telpakfurushon is made of brick, wood, stone and concrete. The architect combined five fan-shaped streets into a regular hexagon-shaped room, making wonderful turns. The roof of the room on this hill is covered with a huge dome. Until Tepakfurushon dome has windows. It has an odd hexagonal shape, with windows and doors in the central dome. Toqi Telpakfurushon still decorates the store windows of iraqi, zardoppi, and other various hats. According to the foundation documents, it was built at the intersection of 5 streets coming from different sides (1570-1571). The main dome is placed on a 6-sided wall, surrounded by a street, and the entrances from the streets are covered with small domes. The diameter of the dome is 38 meters, the ceiling of the hall is 10 meters, the preserved area of the shopping street is 28 meters, the width of the street is 14 meters. In the past, under the dome were the shops of bookbinders selling hats and books.

In short, these inimitable architectural works, which are witnesses of the antiquity of Bukhara and add beauty to its beauty, fascinate



people with their uniqueness. The uniqueness of Bukhara architecture, the construction of architectural ensembles, the architectural composition structure of mosques and madrasas in a double and double method, which is different from other architectural monuments, is unique to Bukhara. Majestic architectural works were created by the blessed hands of our fathers and grandfathers, and the fact that they built their architectural monuments in such a mature, thorough, durable and perfect way amazes the modern architects and builders. Therefore, it is the duty of each of us to carefully pass on the open-air museum to the next generation with these inimitable architectural works that show the culture, art, and history of Uzbekistan, which is famous all over the world.

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