



## HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN AND WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENTRANCE DOOR (ARK) TO THE STATE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF BUHARI ARK)

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<b>Received:</b> April 1 <sup>st</sup> 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> April 17 <sup>th</sup> 2021 <b>Published:</b> May 9 <sup>th</sup> 2021	This article provides information on the history and development of the origin of the states entrance door (ark) (Buxoro arki case study).
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### ARK

An ancient citadel in Bukhara in modern Uzbekistan; a monumental fortress that rises almost 20 meters above the level of the surrounding area and covers an area of about 4 hectares. The fortress is the oldest architectural and archaeological monument of Bukhara. It is considered the most ancient part of the city with centuries-old layers of destroyed structures that formed a hill.

At one time, the Arch, towering over the Registan Square, was a symbol of greatness, power and inaccessibility. On one of the walls of the Arch once hung a large leather whip (kamcha) - a symbol of power in the Emirate of Bukhara.

Archaeologists have proved that Bukhara originated south of the lower course of the Zeravshan River, which splits here into several channels, on a low swampy plain, above which the massive artificial hill of the city citadel - Ark still rises. As scientists believed, this citadel was an overgrown, repeatedly rebuilt and completed fortified manor. In the V-VI centuries, it had already expanded so much that it became a strong fortress with two gates (in the west and in the east), raised high above the plain. Legends attribute Bukhara to a deep antiquity and connect its foundation with the mythical hero Siyavush, whose grave was supposed to be at the eastern gate of the Arch. In the Kushan period, a small village appeared at a short distance from the arch and to the southeast of it, eventually transformed into a regularly organized shahristan.<sup>1</sup>

In the VII century, the citadel's fortifications were reconstructed and a new palace of Bukharkhudats was built in it, the plan of which, as Narshahi says, for magical purposes repeated the shape of the constellation Ursa Major. Near the palace were built office buildings, treasury, prison and temple. Beyond the western gate of the Arch were cultivated lands and gardens, above which rose more than two thousand fortified castles and hundreds of country estates, also fortified and not unlike castles. The gate opened onto a square called Registan - "Sandy". The eastern gate, which was later destroyed, faced the nearby Shahristan.

In the eighth century, when the Arabs arrived, there was the palace of Bukharkhudats, the sacred grave of the legendary hero Siyavush, and the temple that Qutayba ibn Muslim turned into a mosque. The first mosque of Bukhara was built by the Arabs in 713 in the Arch (kuhendiz) on the site of a "pagan" temple. This mosque was moved from the citadel down to the area between Ark and Shahristan at the end of the 8th century.

Under the Samanids, Registan Square appeared between the western high facade of the Arch and the Rabad wall - a palace with a portal was built here, which al-Istahri recognized as the most majestic in the countries of Islam. The portal faced the entrance to the Arch.

Data on the history of the fortress are contained in excerpts from the book of Abul Hassan Nishapuri "Hazoin al-uloom", which have come down to us due to the fact that Abu Nasr Kubawi included them as additions to the text of the work of the X century Narshahi, translated from Arabic into Persian, abridged and revised by him in the XII century. It also tells about the destruction of the Arch in the ancient era and its restoration under Bukharhudat Bidun (673), about the construction of buildings in the Arch by Karakhanid Arslan Khan (1102-1130) after the second

<sup>1</sup> Tangirov I. X. et al. GRAPHIC AND METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING A CIRCUIT //Science and Education. – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 2. – C. 94-98.

destruction, about the third destruction by Khorezmshah Ala ad-Din Atsyz (1128-1156) in 1140 and the restoration by Karakhanid Ali-tegin in 1141-1142, about the fourth destruction by Oghuz and the construction of a new Khwarezmshah Ala ad-Din Muhammad II (1200-1220) in 1207, about the fifth destruction by the Mongols in 1220 during the siege and the destruction of the inhabitants of the city.

In the Arch, the largest repairs were made in 1164-1165.

In the Middle Ages, Rudaki, Avicenna, and later Omar Khayam worked in the Arch. It also housed a unique library, about which Avicenna wrote: "I found books in this library that I didn't know about and that I never saw again in my life. I read them, and it became clear to me the place of each scientist in his own science. Before me, the gates opened to such depths of knowledge, which I did not even know about." Most likely, the library was looted during one of the wars.

According to the chronicles of the Timurid era, in the spring of 1405, after the death of Amir Temur, on the eve of an internecine struggle for the throne, Mirzo Ulugbek and Ibrahim Sultan with their treasury and guardians went to Bukhara and stayed in the Ark fortress. Here they spent a month strengthening the walls and gates of the city. Chronicles mention the existence at that time, as before, of two gates of the Arch - the eastern and western.<sup>2</sup>

New buildings in the Arch of the XVII-XIX centuries are listed in the special work "Takhkikat-i ark-i Bukhara" ("Studies on the Bukhara Arch») Said Nasir, son of Emir Muzaffar in 1921. The author of this small compilation lived for a long time in the Arch and had at his disposal his own estate and library, where he had the opportunity to engage in scientific research; he knew the location and purpose of many buildings that now do not exist and reports on the time of their construction. Said Nasir reports on the Bukhara rulers from the Ashtarkhanid and Mangyt dynasties, during which the buildings in the Arch and the surrounding area were built. For example, the three-storey structure over the Arch - Nakkorahan gate was built, according to him, under Abdulaziz Khan (1645-1681). Kurinishkhana (reception hall), Friday mosque, mehmonkhana (living room) - under Subhankuli Khan (1681-1702).

By the time of the reign of Muhammad Rahim (1756-1758), the source refers to the construction of the Childukhtaran mosque in the north-eastern corner of the Arch next to the mausoleum of Sayyid Abdalgazi (Battalgazi), from the descendants of Caliph Ali. Not far from them was a large mass grave, in which the seven sons of Abulfayz Khan (1711-1747) were buried. The remaining surviving buildings were made in the XIX century. As noted by scientists, mostly Said Nasir gives the correct dating of the preserved buildings, premises on the citadel of the Ark, with the exception of some inaccuracies that were later clarified by architects during the restoration of the buildings. The author of the History of Rahim Khan, Muhammad Wafa-i Kerminegi, mentions a "new high building" built in the Arch by order of Muhammad Rahim. The throne was moved to this room due to the cold weather in December 1756.



Arch Gate in 1902

Said Nasir in his work did not name any buildings of the last third of the XVIII century. Emir Shahmurad (1785-1800), according to him, destroyed many old buildings of secular purpose, and used the building material for the construction and repair of mosques outside the Arch. New buildings in the Arch, according to this author, were started by Emir Haidar (1800-1826), who built a reception hall next to the house of Muhammad Rahim, open to the west, and in another place-a large khanaka, near which there was a well - choh, from which water was obtained for watering the flower garden there. A channel from the Lisak house led to the well, which opened as needed. It is reported that in the Arch there was a garden-bogcha, called Chakhor Chaman, the water for which was raised from the house, located near the wall of the Arch, with the help of a water - lifting structure-charkhi falak. Under Emir Nasrullah (1827-1860), another reception hall with a basement was built opposite the house of Muhammad Rahim - taghona. Under Emir Muzaffar (1860-1885), a house for Russian ambassadors was built in the Arch; under Emir Abdulahad Khan (1885-1910), a stone building of the arsenal and a powder magazine of kurkhon.

### DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURE

Ark is a large earthen fortification with a rather flat elevation and steeply sloping slopes, in the north-western part of modern Bukhara. In plan, it resembles an irregular rectangle, slightly elongated from west to east. The length

<sup>2</sup> Akbar M. Y. Y. M., Turayev X. A. DESIGN OF A COMMERCIAL BUILDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AREA I WANT (OLD FORTRESS IN TERMEZ CITY) //Science and Education. – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 2.

of the walls of the Arch is 789.60 meters, the internal surface area is 3.96 hectares, the height from the level of the Registan Square ranges from 16 to 20 meters.

All the preserved buildings belong to the periods of the rule of the Uzbek Ashtarkhanid dynasties (XVII c.) and Mangyt (XVIII—XX c.). Most of the buildings in the Arch were built from the usual Central Asian wooden frame, filled with raw bricks and covered with plaster. The simpler houses were made of a uniform frame, the richer ones were made of a two - row frame. There were few buildings made of burnt bricks in the Arch: a takhtapul or ramp at the entrance, a nagorahona-a structure above the entrance gate, a dolon-a covered passage (leading from the bottom up from the gate to the surface of the Arch), the Jami and Honako mosques, the treasury cellars, the walls of the throne room, the mazar Sayyid Battolgozi and a small madrasa located in the north-eastern corner of the Arch.

According to Bychkovsky, who served in one of the Soviet institutions located in the Arch in 1925-1927, in the north-eastern part of the Arch at that time there was a solid mass of buildings where you could move from one room to another. These were labyrinthine enfilades and "each room had a special finish. I was struck by the abundance of handwritten books scattered in these rooms in very beautiful embossed bindings." In one of the rooms, apparently in the harem of Kushbegi, "on a clean courtyard there was even a small pond, about 2x2 meters in size, where women allegedly bathed. A large tree grew nearby."<sup>3</sup>

During the period of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic, several buildings remained near the western wall of the Arch, but all of them did not occupy even a tenth of the area of the Arch - Registan.

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<sup>3</sup> Abdiraxmonov S. N., Turayev X. A. THE ROLE OF GEOMETRICAL CONSTRUCTION ELEMENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS CREATIVE ABILITIES //Science and Education. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 1.