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METHODS ARCHITECTURE OF THE ERA OF ABDULLAHAN IN BUKHARA

Abstract: This article highlights the architectural style of Bukhara of the 16th century, three periods of construction, architectural styles of the Abdullahan II era, the rise of architecture and an increased emphasis on the design of roofs of buildings. The story of Kasim Sheikh, built by Abdullahan in the complexes of Karmana and Chor Bakr in the village of Bukhara Sumitan, and their method and condition.

Key words: Bukhara, Era of Abdullahan, Qasim Sheikh, Chor Bakr, Hanaka, Mosque, Style, Deck, Dome, Mountain, Ganch, Porch, Complex.

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Introduction

Ancient Bukhara, which today attracts thousands of tourists, is well known in the East. Located on the Silk Road, this ancient city is unique in its world culture, cultural heritage and architectural monuments. Throughout its long history, Bukhara has gone through several stages of active construction and reconstruction. Buildings of old times are flooded with centuries-old layers of culture, with the destruction and destruction of new buildings.

Medieval Bukhara is a wonderful masterpiece of architecture. In the early 16th century, the capital from time to time moved from Samarkand to Bukhara. But even during this period, original constructions were built, indicating that the creative spirit of the builders did not fade [5,28-p].

The Bukhara sheybanids and then the Ashtarkhanids became the capital of the Uzbek state and flourished in the first half of the XVI-XVII centuries. Here Ubaidullahan Shaibani, his son Abdulazizkhan and especially Abdullahan II carried out huge construction work. During this period, the architecture of Bukhara developed rapidly: projects were improved, buildings were designed and completed, and rationalization of construction was observed [6,98-p].

In 1533, the capital was moved from Samarkand to Bukhara, especially during the period of Abdullahan (1557-1598), Bukhara was transformed into the capital, and many construction works were carried out. Academician V.V. Bartold calls Abdullahan the greatest builder after Arslan Khan and Amir Temur [8,61-p].

Materials And Methods

In the architecture of Bukhara of the sixteenth century, three periods of construction can be distinguished in the main areas of development, each of which is about three decades. The first period: 1500-1530, the second period: 1530-1560, the third period: 1560-1590 [6, 98-p].

The first period - the period of development of Bukhara after the Temurids - is mainly associated with the construction activities of Ubaidullahan. This is the period when the Bukhara architectural school developed its local features, and its buildings are still adorned with rich and luxurious decorative ceramic tiles [mosaic] [6, 98-p].

The second period is partially the reign of Ubaidullahan, but is mainly associated with his son Abdulaziz Khan. During this period, roof design and composite building techniques improved. Two

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ensembles and various civilian structures were created. The traditional architectural school in Bukhara continued its formation. [Page 6,98]. In fact, the ensembles were formed by the “double” method, that is, facing the axis in front of each other [p. 6, 99-p].

The third period coincides with the peak of development and architecture in the sixteenth century due to the strong policy of Abdullahan II. The Bukhara architectural school has become more active, with the improvement of religious buildings - mosques, madrassas, dwellings, as well as civil buildings: wood, grapes, caravanserai, baths, pools, cisterns, bridges, etc. [6, 99-p].

The board of Abdullahan II regarding a successful and visionary construction policy has led to a turning point in the construction industry in Bukhara [7, 12-p].

Extensive construction in difficult economic conditions led architects to seek the most economical, targeted and efficient methods. Therefore, the walls of the building are three-story: the external floors are filled with bricks, and the middle with bricks. It is noteworthy that such a wall of economical walls is placed under the cane so that it does not get wet, and these objects are still well preserved [6, 99-p].

The beam structure was quickly developed in a cross-sectional system using various systems. Not only parallel, but also diagonal wall (Kukeldosh madrassa) wall mounts, an increased number of intersections or shields, and geometric structures were created. During this period, mainly one-story domes were used, based on four intersecting rings and shields. Sometimes a small dome with a large dome is attached above the intersection. This method was used in suburban apartments designed to be seen from all sides and emphasize the high function of this building in the architectural complex. These are the buildings of Chor Bakr in the vicinity of the city, the Hazrat Imam in Bukhara, Kashim Sheikh in Karman and the mosque [6, 99-p].

A sample dating back to the early 16 th century was less used during the second and third construction. At the same time, decorative coatings are now made in the form of expensive entrances, mainly on the facades of buildings, in the courtyard, on the decorative shelves of the arch. The interior of the buildings was simplified: instead of glazed

ceramic patterns, two colorful ganch engravings were replaced - “shift” and “cross”. When the inside of the building was well lit through the windows on the holding dome or in the form of a domed hole in the top of the building, the inside of the building was achieved by creating a shadow of volumetric intersections - intersections and shields [6, 100-p].

Architects abandoned white tiles and other cosmetics, creating “white interiors” in large rooms, whose charm was to illuminate the room through a dome-shaped light hole [7,12-p]. Classrooms and a mosque in the madrasah of Abdullahan and Kukeldash in Bukhara, the Chor Bakr complex in Sumitan and the interior of the Kozim Sheikh Khanate in Karman are designed in this way. The interior of the building is not covered with ornaments, and the work of visible structures is strange, therefore, these structures do not require “sunset” or glazed decoration [6, 100-p].

Discussion

During the study period, the Bukhara architectural school was strengthened, the ceiling trims were rounded and made in the form of semi-upper domes. First built in Bukhara in Central Asia, the facade of the building opens onto the front porch. Then, for the first time in Bukhara, it will be built with a front porch. This method was first applied in Bakhovuddin (1545) and Chor-Bakr (1560), and then in city madrassas [6, 100-p].

The grave of Chor Bakr, erected in the village of Sumitan, Bukhara region, was formed around the grave of Abu Bakr Sad, the “descendant of the prophets” and the ancestor of Dzhubar sheikhs. Sumitan Village has become a refuge for the Dervish massif Khojagon, which is the basis of the government of the Khanate [5, 30-p].

The Chor Bakr complex is associated with four famous sheikhs who lived here: Abu Bakr Sad (end of the 9th century, 971), Abu Bakr Fazl (2nd half of the 9th century) and Abu Bakr Muhammad (2nd half of 9-century). 937), Abu Bakr Tahron (2nd half of the 9th century - 945) [1, 644-p].

Near the cemetery of sheikhs Abdullahan II built an architectural complex consisting of a hall, a mosque, a madrasah and a large garden, and in subsequent centuries additional buildings were erected, and the surroundings turned into a park [1, 643-p].

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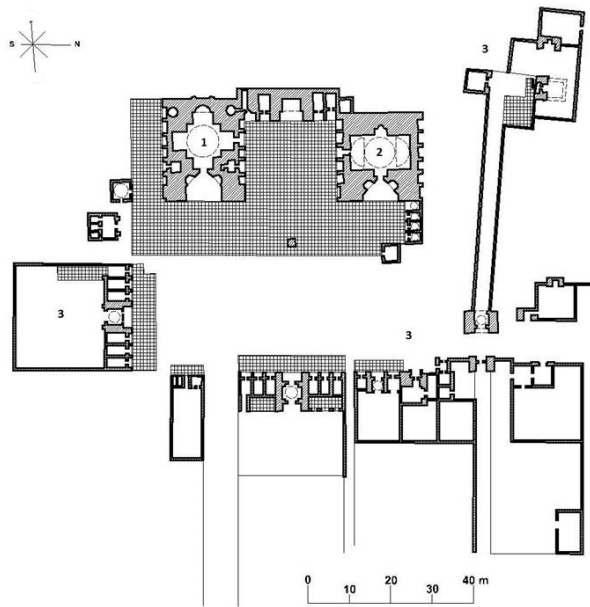


Fig.1. Bukhara. Chor-Bakr, in the 16-th century.

1- mosque, 2- rooms, 3-mausoleums

The room consists of a dome room (9x15.8 m) and a deck. The double-wing side doors and the front door are beautifully decorated, and the two wings of the veranda look great with bouquets [p. 211]. Large Kufi inscriptions on tiled decorations attract attention. The lower dome structure is more complex. The room was connected to two rings at the base of the dome. Madrasah are wider and have almost the same style. The landscape of the portal is divided into three entrances. The attic classroom, with a dome in the middle. Madrasah repeats a series of double decks [4,212 -p]. The fact that a large dome with two-story

terraces on the sides dominates the mosque and headquarters is not a traditional solution for such buildings. Artful inscriptions and small drawings on the plates are skillfully crafted. The exterior of the dome is gorgeous. The mosque is located at the back of the square. The main halls of the mosque and the temple are covered with drum domes. Drum windows with overlapping intersections and domed roofs [4, p. 213].

The ensemble axis is represented by a tower extending to the edge of the platform. Both buildings were built with domes [7, 14].



Fig.2. Bukhara. Complex Chor-Bakr XVI century. General view and interior

Another unique masterpiece built in Karman at that time is the Kasim Sheikh complex. Qasim Sheikh

Abdullahan, the great Islamic thinker of the 16 th century, was an elder of Islam. Abdullahan built a

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magnificent palace in Karman for his feast. It's said about Qasim Sheikh Abdullanom: "His Majesty's great chemistry was to unite the entire regional society, live well with different people, protect the country and property, show kindness and kindness to goodness" [3, 248 -p]. Qasim Sheikh Azizon was his spiritual mentor and elder [10, 238-p].

The layout of the building is cross-shaped, has a central symmetrical compositional solution and is square. The total size of the building is 28x28 meters. To increase seismic resistance, four corners with an inclined dome are provided. The building consists of square bricks, with drums standing on the gate in the center and a dome on it. The surrounding corners are symmetrically located, framed and enclosed in domes and rely directly on the corners. The dome of the building is visible from the side of the building, its facade is covered with blue tiles. On the surface of the

drum under the dome, inscriptions drawn by a lily are enriched with samples of the Holy Quran. The dome was raised about 9 meters above the roof, leaving a gap between the dome, which means that the dome is two-chamber (indoor and outdoor), maintaining the temperature in hot and cold weather.

The living room has 7 rooms, with a large hall in the middle and an altar for sunset. The interior of the building is covered with plaster and lightweight [9, 21-p].

Constructive architectural solutions of the building were skillfully developed by architects of that time and managed to be built at a high quality level. In the corners of the inner loops, luminous star sailboats (sails) are designed to enrich the interior. The use of laced lights at the top of the inner dome also makes the interior of the building more accessible.



Fig.3. Pockets. Kashim Sheikh House 16 th century General view and history

Results

Many scientists have studied the architectural monuments of Bukhara. In the years 1940-1965 I.E. Pletnev formed a group and conducted archaeological and archaeological measurements. In 1974-1975 A. Tkachenko completed the reconstruction of the complex. Since 1975, the Association for the Protection of Cultural and Architectural Monuments of Uzbekistan has been funded and renovated. In 1986, archaeologist E. G. Nekrasov conducted research work at the Kasim-Sheikh and Ahadkhon sites at the Institute for the Restoration of UzNIPI.

The Chor Bakr complex also features a mysterious appearance with its unique architecture. It

can be seen that the tower complex in the complex contains all the buildings. In both buildings, the central dome consists of two strands, which means that the building will look more luxurious and luxurious, and the inner dome is designed in such a way as to maintain external rainfall and maintain a microclimate. The construction of a two-story building was also a requirement of the time. In the rectangular shape of the cross-shaped rectangular rooms, the brick walls are covered with small domes. The internal walls of the building are decorated with corner elements and alleys with narrow arched railings that give the room a cozy atmosphere.

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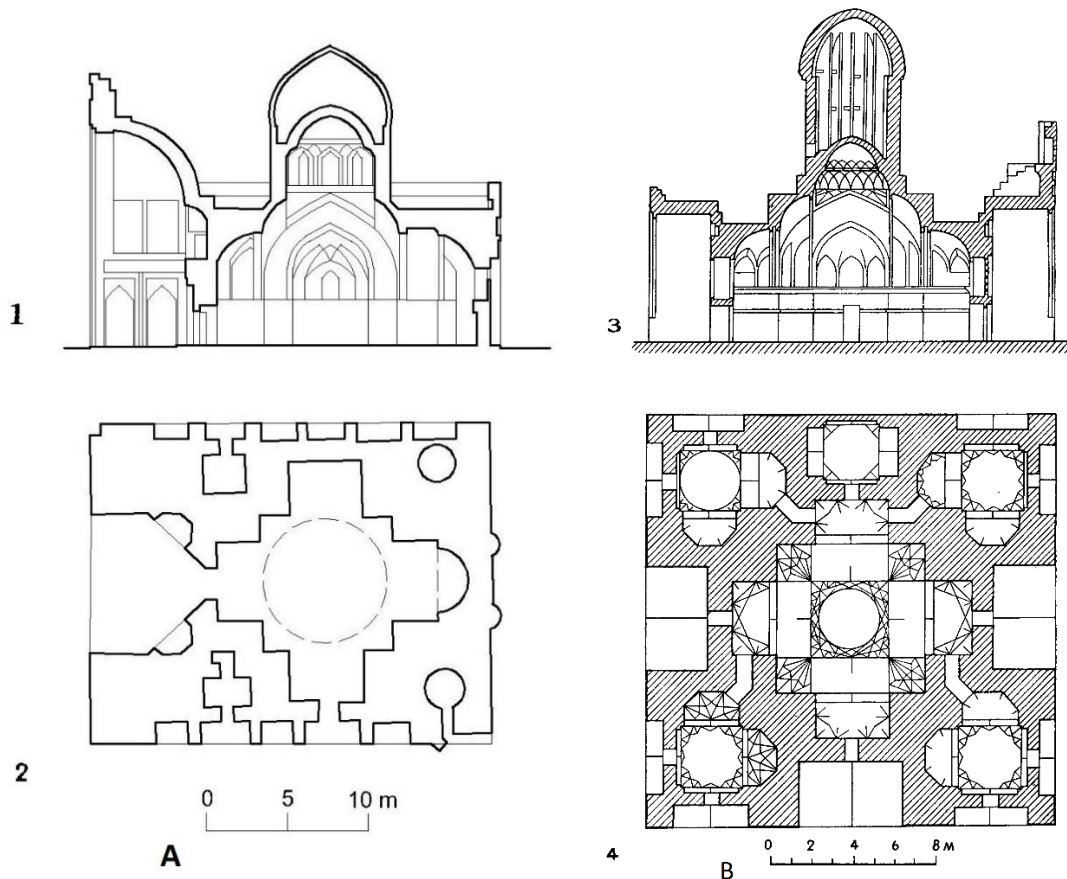


Fig.4. Bukhara. Architectural monuments of the 16 th century. A-Chor Bakr Mosque (1560); 1-half, 2-tarh, B-Qasim Sheikh Khanate (1558-1559); 1-half, 2-tarh

Currently, the condition of the room of Kosim Sheikh is in a satisfactory condition, and over the years of independence it has been updated. The reconstruction project mainly covers some of the damaged areas of the Kosim Sheikh Rooms using materials that can withstand external influences and increase life expectancy. The style of the building, the central dome and the lower part of the drum were also covered with tiles.

When examining the foundation of the building, the foundation was in the form of a strip mortar, and it was laid on bricks 27-28x29x5 cm in size using a ganchhok mortar, and wooden beams were laid on the foundation to prevent moisture from entering. Today it is important to preserve, preserve, preserve and preserve historical monuments, as well as study the monuments in general.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be seen that the architectural schools of Bukhara arose in the late Middle Ages. It is worth noting that the three periods of construction of Bukhara architecture were at the peak of the heyday of architecture and styles of the period of Abdullahan II. Most of the buildings that were built at that time were similar in style.

Paying attention to the typology of the Chor-Bakr complex and the Kasim Sheikh complexes, they testify to their specificity during the Abdullahan period. It can be concluded that the complexes were formed in front of the cemetery, the similarities in the layout of buildings, the main hall and rooms on four sides, and their design decisions were generally harmonious.

Studying the unique architectural monuments and styles of Bukhara, conducting research is relevant today.

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