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Repair Works Carried Out In The Architectural Monuments Of The City Of Nurota

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Abstract: Local building materials and climatic conditions had a great influence on the formation of Nurota's architectural monuments and their architecture. In particular, the architectural monuments of the Nurata oasis are distinguished by their typology and structure, and the uniqueness of their architecture.

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Introduction. Before thinking about the restoration of the architectural monuments of the ancient city of Nurota, we will dwell on the state of preservation of the monuments.

1. The approximately 500-meter-long "Shakhriston" wall, which surrounded the fortress and fountain in the ancient defense system of Nurota, disappeared in the 20th century. But its foundations were preserved in the lower part of some courtyards. At the beginning of 2018, due to the relocation of many yards, the ground leveled and the remains of the famous wall disappeared from our view.

2. The remnants of the famous 21-km-long Pirosta wall and 2-3 ancient khumdons around this wall, which produced baked bricks, disappeared in the plots or farm lands that were allotted to people. This corresponds to the years 1995-2005. China is defending its famous Great Wall. However, we

managed to completely destroy the ancient monuments of Shakhristan and Pirosta, witnesses of our history.

3. In the next 6-7 years, due to the flattening of the Chashma area, the 40,000-year-old cultural layer under this place was not explored. In the 60s and 70s of the last century, academician Ya. Gulomov talked about this layer. In 2011-2013, due to the leveling of the courtyard of the fountain and its surroundings, the caves were opened by a bulldozer, human-sized hummocks in its corridors with ashes placed in them), large animal bones, marble covered ditches, the diameter of which is 2.5 -The top of the 3-meter dungeon-like well and hum was covered with a bulldozer and buried. Of course, this is nothing more than unwillingness to study our thousand-year history. It is true that our nation has been shaken by this incident [4-99].

4. The huge Noor Castle was built with soil, clay, and bricks brought from below. This soil is from the basins on both sides of the spring: "Talneri" and "Obi chappa", as well as from the well-known "Lake" pit, which is a huge mass 180-200 meters long, 140-150 meters wide, and 4-5 meters deep. Unfortunately, during the years 2012-2018, the pits that enter these historical monuments were buried and leveled. The basin, which existed for more than 20 centuries, was lost in an instant without thinking. [4-100]

5. The fortress of Nur, which is considered the basis of the defense system of Nur, has been destroyed due to the lack of attention, and some parts have become one with the ground. And the next 25-30 years seemed to disappear very quickly under mass travel and pilgrimage. The walls have dropped to 2-3 meters, some places to 4-5 meters. The stairs built 30-40 years ago to the main building "Ark" are no longer needed. Its south has been eroded, and it has become easy for people to come and go. Due to the lack of control, hundreds of thousands of pilgrims who climb and fall on the roofs and walls of the fortress every year are crushed under the feet of these incomparably valuable ancient monuments. And the wind blows away this crushed mass. On top of that, people say "Tabarruk" and carry earth and stones in handkerchiefs and bags over the roofs. If the work continues in this way, it is not out of the question that "Nur Qala" will turn into a slum in the next 15-20 years! Tomorrow our generations will condemn what we are doing.

It should be noted that the city of Nurota, with its divine spring and its center, is gaining attention among the people day by day. The line of pilgrims is endless. This, in turn, prompts the Nurota architectural complex to start repairs. That is why the repair works have started. Our state and sponsors allocated the following amount of funds for the repair of material cultural objects in the territory of Navoi region: 2.2 billion soums were allocated from the free balance of the local budget for the restoration of the "Chashma" complex in Nurota district. [4,100 ,]

2.4 billion soums at the expense of republican budget funds, 1.2 billion soums at the expense of sponsorship funds, "Mirsaid Bahrom" mausoleum were allocated to the "Qasim Sheikh" complex, which are objects of material cultural heritage in Karmana district. 0.5 billion from the republican budget funds. 0.8 billion soums from sponsorship funds, 1.1 billion soums from sponsorship funds to "Raboti Malik" caravanserai. soums, 0.7 billion soums were allocated to the mausoleum of "Sheikh Khoja Khysrav" from sponsorship funds, and repair and improvement works were carried out in the objects.

1.4 billion soums were spent on the "Tashmasjid and Minaret" complex in Kyziltepa district, and repair and beautification works were carried out.

A total of 108 events were organized at cultural heritage sites in the region in 2018 and more than 90 events in 2019, all of which are excursions.

2 of the cultural heritage objects have e-mail, 1 has a website, and 42 have been equipped with video surveillance devices.

Equipment of cultural heritage objects in the region with modern information and communication technologies, establishment of a Wi-Fi area, installation of mobile applications, electronic registration systems (turnstiles) are being carried out.

"Raboti Malik", "Sardoba", "Mirsaid Bahrom", "Qasim Sheikh", "Mavlano Arif Deggaroni" cultural heritage sites located on the Zarafshan-Karakum section of the Great Silk Road will be included in the list of UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Monuments. relevant experts are involved and work is being carried out.

The "Silk Road" series included the names of "Raboti Malik", "Sardoba", "Mirsaid Bahrom", "Qasim Sheikh", and cultural heritage objects in the "Zarafshan Corridor" nomination across Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan. "Mavlano Arif Deggarani" complex is being included in the list of candidates. Also, "Sarmishsay State Museum-Reserve" was established. First of all, the renovation of the "Chilustun" mosque began. Changes were made to the entrance of the mosque from the street. First, this side of the mosque went to the courtyard. That's why there was no roof on this side. Now a porch has been built on this side of the mosque. For the new porch, a template was taken from the previous porch facing the yard. It should be noted that during the construction of the architectural complex, in particular, the Jome' mosque, the attention of the architects was focused on the courtyard.

The main facade of the Panjvaqta mosque is directed to the courtyard, that is, to the fountain. Taking into account the fact that the complex was built around a fountain, local architects paid special attention to the part of all monuments facing the courtyard. That is, they tried to increase attention to the rill. In this complex, they tried to emphasize the sanctity of the rill. Its compositional structure can be compared to the Roman Coliseum, as all attention is focused on the fountain, as if on the battlefield in the middle. Or, similar to the settlements of Samarkand, Bukhara and other ancient cities, they concentrated all their energy inside the courtyard.

Now, work is being done to make the main views of the architectural monuments look outside, that is, to the street. At that time, not only color, but also simple terracotta decoration was not used in the facade units. During the repair, inscriptions are processed in the horizontal sections of the upper part of the roof. The inscriptions consist of blue majolica tiles on a white background. The tympanums of the central arch and the upper part of the arched sections on the side walls of the facade are also repaired in the same way, that is,



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upper sections are filled with verses from the Qur'an. Ravak tympana are filled with plant-like Islamic motifs. Also, the central dome of Jame Mosque and the minaret dome on the roof were covered with blue majolica tiles. [4,99,]

As a result, the appearance of Jame Mosque has changed radically, it has become very beautiful. It seemed to have a positive effect on the compositional dominance of the monument. It should be said that Jame Mosque was also dominant with its previous conical dome. The application of color to the domes and tympanum of this mosque, as well as to the long sections in the upper part of the monument, does not cause it to lose its previous state, of course, on the contrary, it fills in the parts that were not completed due to some reasons at the time, because colored tile decorations used in moderation and where it should be used. However, in the repair of an architectural monument, the use of a new color, pattern, installation of a new roof is not included in the repair. [4,100,]

During the renovation works, an entrance gate will be built a little higher than the previous entrance to the architectural complex. It is interesting that during the construction of this gate, the renovation architects prof. V.A. They took a model from Nielsen's reconstruction of the Varakhsha Palace. New gate V.A. It differs from the Varakhsha Gate restored by Nielsen Grafik in that it uses color. The antiquity of the gate attracts one's attention. Varakhsha, reconstructed by V. A. Nielsen, dates back to the early Middle Ages and was built on the basis of the tar and wall fragments discovered as a result of archaeological excavations. V.A. In Nielsen's reconstruction, the gate consists of four thick pillars. The central entrance of the gate is high and wide. They are connected to the ellipse by monand arcs. It is emphasized that the central arch resembles the architecture of Qasri Shirin and Tepi Hisar palaces of the Sasanian era. While in Iran, the Palace of Khusrav and Tepi Hisar merge with the building behind the three-arched gate, the three-arched gate in Varakhsha has a solitary composition. The Varakhsha gate is decorated with magnificent ganch decoration.

The gate of Nurota is also three-arched, and it is made up of columns with a wide diameter. Colored tiles are used on the surface of the gate leading to the Nurota architectural complex. Was there such a gate in Nurota? It is difficult to know him nowadays. But it suited the existing landscape. It also served as the main building leading to the architectural complex and delighted people with its solemnity. Also, if we do not take into account the color pattern of the Gate, it would match the ancient walls preserved on the mountain top above the Nurota spring. The main one was similar to the composition of the fortress of the IV-III centuries BC, preserved on the mountain in the upper part of the spring. But unfortunately, this old gate was demolished based on a new repair project. Also, during the repair, the surroundings of the fountain and its slopes on the mountain side were put in order. They are divided into stair-shaped platforms of different heights. This event matched the composition of the architectural monuments built on the slopes of the mountain. [4,100,]

In 2017, renovation works will be started in the Nurota central complex based on a new project carried out by the specialists of the LITI Institute of Urban Development. Based on this project, first of all, the gate leading to the Nurota complex, built according to the previous repair project, was demolished. Wooden sheds of various structures were built on the high ground in front of the complex. These sheds are designed for guests who come for pilgrimage and tourist trips. The security of the gate at the entrance of the Nurota complex was damaged by this event. The monumentality of the square is lost.

"Chilustun" and "Panjvaqta" mosques were reconstructed. At the entrance of the Chilustun mosque, a porch was built, and a magnificent library and a conference hall were built on both sides of it. The saddest thing is that instead of the fortress "Nur" in the upper part of the complex, an observation area with a national view has been placed.

The saddest thing is that a three-story hotel building has been built on the western side of the complex. As a result, the former architectural complex of Nurota has completely lost its original beauty due to its location on a slope. As a result, the sheds on the high ground have come to the fore. The original artistic influence of the Nurota architectural complex has noticeably weakened.

At the beginning of the 9th century, as before, mainly raw brick and straw were used, but later, baked brick became the main material for the construction of administrative and community buildings. In the construction of residential buildings, precision construction is widespread. Different types of ganch were used in make-up works, along with straw clay. Later, unglazed tiles and ceramic tiles were discovered, and by the 12th century, partially glazed tiles and pieces of clay baked in glazed single carvings - rivets (majolica) - were discovered. [1-34.]

The construction of Uzbek houses is very simple, mainly local building materials are used. Houses were built using the main local raw materials, straw, raw brick, guvala and sinch devices. Baked bricks were baked in local handmade kilns and were mainly used in the construction of large, monumental buildings (madrasas, mosques, baths). Wood was used in the construction of the buildings, and they were used for the walls and roof covering parts, while the wall finishing was mainly used with the addition of soil - clay straw. In order to improve the architectural appearance of the buildings, the walls, shelves, shelves were provided, plaster and plaster products were used to finish them and give them architectural decorations.

A wooden beam was placed on the roof of the residential areas, and wooden pieces, i.e. vassas, were cut on top of it, which created the appearance of an open ribbed ceiling. After laying reeds and bordon on the vassa (toki), soil was thrown on it and straw plaster was made on it.[2,-19,] Wooden or earthen gutters were used to drain snow and rainwater. The thatch on the roof was renewed every year, which, firstly, required additional labor and cost, and secondly, it is worth noting that in rural areas, these works are carried out by means of khashar, i.e. neighbors, relatives and relatives gathered together, which showed the high level of affection and solidarity of the local population and encouraged the continuation of these methods.

In conclusion, it can be said that the event chosen by the people of Nurota was thought out, the main goal is to increase the solemnity of the fountain. In fact, if there was no rill, such a complex could be built in a different way in another place.

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