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STATE OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN BUKHARA AND PROBLEMS OF THEIR PRESERVATION

Abstract. This article provides information on the condition of historical monuments in Bukhara, one of the ancient cities of Uzbekistan, and the problems of their preservation. Architectural structures in Bukhara are mainly related to Islamic culture and represented by residential houses. The preserved historical heritage of the city was built in different periods and includes a rare complex of structures that show the development of architecture during twenty-five centuries. Many historical monuments in the area have been decommissioned and started their second life, while the rest are at the stage of study and are being renovated according to the plan. Preservation and repair of historical monuments in Bukhara is carried out by the Department for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Objects of Bukhara Region. It is increased. But we can also observe that the lack of restoration specialists sometimes harms the historical value of the monument in the process of repairing historical monuments.

Keywords: architectural monuments, soil erosion, restoration, conservation, regional inspection, constructor

СОСТОЯНИЕ ИСТОРИЧЕСКИХ ПАМЯТНИКОВ В БУХАРЕ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИХ СОХРАНЕНИЯ

Аннотация: В данной статье представлена информация о состоянии исторических памятников в Бухаре, одном из древних городов Узбекистана, и проблемах их сохранения. Архитектурные сооружения Бухары в основном связаны с исламской культурой и представлены жилыми домами. Сохранившееся историческое наследие города было построено в разные периоды и включает в себя редкий комплекс сооружений, отражающих развитие архитектуры на протяжении двадцати пяти веков. Многие исторические памятники в районе выведены из эксплуатации и начали свою вторую жизнь, остальные находятся на стадии изучения и реставрируются согласно плану. Сохранение и ремонт исторических памятников в Бухаре осуществляет Управление по охране объектов культурного наследия Бухарской области. Но мы также можем наблюдать, что отсутствие специалистов-реставраторов иногда вредит исторической ценности памятника в процессе ремонта исторических памятников.

Ключевые слова: памятники архитектуры, эрозия почв, реставрация, консервация, региональная инспекция, застройщик.

BUXORODA TARIXIY YODGORLIKLARINING HOLATI VA ULARNI SAQLASH MUAMMOLARI

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonning qadimiy shaharlaridan bo'lmish Buxorodagi tarixiy yodgorliklarning holati va bugungi kunga kelib, ularni saqlash muammolari haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Buxorodagi me'moriy inshootlar asosan islom madaniyatiga oid hamda aholi uy-joylari bilan ifodalangan. Shahardagi saqlanib qolgan tarixiy meros turli davrlarda bunyod etilgan bo'lib, yigirma besh asr mobaynida me'morchilik rivojini namoyon etadigan inshootlarning nodir majmuasini o'zida jamlagan. Hududdagi ko'plab tarixiy yodgorliklar ta'mirdan chiqarilgan hamda o'zining ikkinchi hayotini boshlagan, qolgan qismi reja asosida o'rganilish bosqichida bo'lib, ta'mirlanmoqda. Buxoroda tarixiy yodgorliklarni saqlab qolish va ta'mirlash Buxoro viloyati madaniy meros ob'ektlarini muhofaza qilish boshqarmasi tomonidan amalga oshiriladi. Lekin restavrator mutaxassislarining yetishmasligi ba'zida tarixiy obidalarni ta'mirlash jarayonida yodgorlikning tarixiy qiymatiga ziyon yetkazilayotgani ham kuzatishimiz mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: arxitektura yodgorliklari, tuproq eroziyasi, restavratsiya, konservatsiya, viloyat inspeksiya, konstruktor.

Introduction. Bukhara is one of the ancient cities that has preserved its historical appearance. After all, various historical processes that took place in the region influenced the preservation of architectural monuments built over the centuries. The rich pre-Islamic architectural heritage and many architectural structures built in the Middle Ages have lost their significance to this day. Architectural structures in Bukhara, like preserved architectural monuments in Uzbekistan, are mainly related to Islamic culture and represented by residential houses.

Literature review. A number of studies were conducted in the field of architecture to study the city of Bukhara. Research on the state of architectural monuments in Uzbekistan in the 20th century by R. Abriyev, I. Nazarov and Sh. Hayitov conducted research on the impact of ecology on the historical monuments of Bukhara. In her research, architect N.N. Fayzullayeva analyzed the processes of preservation and restoration of historical houses in the old part of Bukhara.

Research Methodology. According to the current archival sources of the Department of Protection of Cultural Heritage Objects of Bukhara Region, most of the ancient architectural monuments in the Bukhara region are under state protection [1]. There are more than 800 memorial monuments in the Bukhara oasis, and 347 ancient memorial monuments have been preserved in the city [2]. This preserved historical heritage was built in different periods and contains a rare complex of structures that show the development of architecture over twenty-five centuries. Many historical monuments in the area have been decommissioned and started their second life, while the rest are at the stage of study and are being renovated according to the plan.

We know that all architectural monuments that have survived to this day were built on the basis of architectural achievements and advanced technologies of their time. However, over time, the

architectural monuments were damaged as a result of various historical processes, natural climatic conditions and human activities. Under the influence of these factors, the decay process of the monuments has been constantly increasing, and the task of preserving them, regular control of their technical condition, and scientifically based repairs require specialists.

Preservation and repair of historical monuments in Bukhara is carried out by the Department for the Protection of Cultural Heritage Objects of Bukhara Region. The Department was established in 1994 as "Bukhara Regional Inspectorate for the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects" based on the Order No. was registered with the State on February 20[3]. The department supervises the architectural monuments and supervises the restoration works of historical monuments based on the plan.

According to experts, architectural monuments can be divided into three groups according to the general reasons that lead to destruction.

1. Over time, natural-climatic effects include the aging of the monument, that is, monuments slowly losing their original architectural appearance.
2. As a result of compaction of the soil, the foundation of the monument includes the appearance of defects, that is, the monuments losing their ability to hold.
3. As a result of the rise of underground water, the base of the monument is submerged, and as a result of the moisture of the walls, the bricks crumble. As the humidity increases, the strength of the bricks decreases (up to 30%), the strength of the wall weakens as a result of the mixing and crushing. As a result, the mixing of the mixture increases, as the humidity increases, it deepens again[4].

Research shows that most of the historical monuments in the Bukhara region were built on the second type of soil. The soil composition consists of construction waste and organic matter, and under the foundation of the building, artificial foundations are built, the base course platform or other engineering work is carried out. It can be said that during the Soviet period, factors such as the development of new lands and the increase in irrigation works, the construction of canals and reservoirs, the construction of new buildings, led to the rise of the groundwater level, the increase in soil moisture and the salt pressure of the lower part of the monument. brought At the same time, during the Soviet period, the inspection of the condition of historical monuments, the failure to carry out restoration work at the right time, and the lack of specialist personnel had a negative impact on the preservation of monuments.

According to information, by the end of the Soviet era, many historical monuments in Bukhara were in unsatisfactory condition. But even after we gained independence, the economic problems of the first years, the adverse effects of the climate made the restoration and conservation of monuments difficult. According to experts, more than three hundred historical monuments in the city of Bukhara, characterized by unfavorable climatic conditions, are rapidly decaying compared to the historical monuments of the cities of Kokan and Samarkand. In addition, hot weather in summer and heavy precipitation in winter had a negative impact on the monuments. As a result, many historical monuments in Bukhara, including Nodirdevonbegi madrasa, Abdullazikhan madrasa, Bolohovuz mosque, and Ulugbek madrasas were damaged by soil erosion. As a result of uneven subsidence of

the soil under the Ulugbek madrasa, the front part of the building and the porches in the yard were cracked and deformed. This situation was clearly demonstrated in the Kashmadrasa, which includes the Modari Khan and Abdullah Khan madrasas.[5].Also, the erosion of the upper part of the historical monuments due to precipitation and the damage of the bricks under the walls due to atmospheric precipitation and the rise of underground seepage water have increased.



Madrasah of Abdulaziz Khan (1651-1652 years). 2023 year

In addition, in Bukhara, which is located in the desert zone, the dusty dry air has a bad effect on historical monuments, although there is little atmospheric precipitation throughout the year, but the chemical composition is deteriorating year by year, which accelerates the decay of monuments.[6].In addition, the earthquake of 1976 damaged the strength of the monuments. For example, after the strong earthquake that took place on April 8 and May 17, 1976, the domes of Mir Arab madrasa, the roof, and the roof in the courtyard were damaged. Later, renovation work began in the madrasa, and for two years, the large domes and the porches of the inner courtyard were repaired. Reinforced concrete structure with internal and external ribs of the dome is firmly connected[6].



Ulugbek Madrasah (1417). 2023 year.

The general condition of some madrasas in the city is also related to soil erosion, including the external and internal foundations of the Ulugbek madrasa. Today, restoration works are being carried out in this historical monument. As a result of the uneven settlement of the building's soil, the front part of the madrasa and the porch walls in the courtyard were deformed. This situation can also be seen in Rashid Madrasah. Atmospheric rains and the rise of underground seepage caused the destruction of the bricks under the building and the monument fell into an abandoned state.

The above-mentioned examples show that historical monuments are damaged for various objective reasons, and restoration of their original appearance requires a special approach by restoration experts, relying on scientific knowledge and experience.

It should be said that during the years of independence, preservation and restoration of historical monuments were carried out, but the lack of constructors and restoration specialists, sometimes wrongly executed works, damaged the historical monuments. It is known that experts have different opinions about the restoration of historical monuments in Bukhara. The first one is to preserve the historical monument in the condition it arrived in, and the second one is to repair the part of the monument that needs repair. when choosing, it is necessary to carry out repair work without damaging the special constructive and artistic features of the historical monument. Sometimes they emphasize the need to preserve the historical monument as it is¹.

¹Interview with master restorer Bobomurodov Bakhtiyor Ochilovich.



3- Picture. Dostum Chuhraogosi Mosque (1585-1585). 2023 year

2020 Until now, the use of cement mixture in the restoration works, cement mixture and hydrosol in the repair of the upper part of the buildings has caused "mushroom" cracks to appear due to the weighting of the top part of the historical monuments and the concrete mixture attracting moisture during rainfall. and when there was a subsequent settlement, rainwater entering the monument through these cracks caused great damage to the historical monument. In addition, we see that today, in the process of repairing historical monuments, a road or a square is combined with a historical monument. We can see this situation in many monuments, starting with Kalon Minara. We can see that this has a negative effect on the wall of the historical monument and that the bricks are getting wet after the rainfall. Since ancient times, the historical site has been surrounded by 1.5-meter-high embankments, which means that the falling rain is intended to fall on the embankment and be drawn to the ground. Some components of the structure are gradually falling into disrepair due to irregular repair work. 28 billion damage was caused to the historicity and artistry of the historical monument due to mistakes made by the master restorer during the renovation of the Moxi Khosa Palace, which was renovated in 2019-2020. Along with this, during the repair works of the Havzi Qazi Kalon mosque, the old porch was destroyed by the craftsmen and a new porch was built, causing 9 billion damage to the historical monument. As a result, a criminal case was opened and those responsible were held responsible for damaging the historicity of the monument. Therefore, the number of historical monuments in our ancient city, which has a history of two and a half thousand years, compared to other regions, increases the responsibility of specialists even more. The lack of constructor-restorer specialists in our country requires more in-depth attention in this matter.

It should be said that a number of our historical monuments were given a second life as a result of renovation by master restorer specialists. In particular, the Bolo Pool complex is an important historical monument preserved to this day. Bolo Hovuz is an architectural monument built in 1712 during the Ashtarkhanid dynasty. The mosque is symmetrical in shape and the edges are perpendicular, and the east side of the mosque is completely surrounded by a porch. Later, by the 19th century, rooms were built on the sides of the mosque and used as a madrasah. The courtyard and rooms were built in the 19th century, and the porch was built in 1915-1917. The separate minaret next to the mosque was also built in these years by Usta Shirin Murodov and Usta Hafizov. There is a pond 20 meters away from the mosque, the pond is built in the shape of 8 corners, the depth is 4.75 m.[8]. Since the Bolohovuz mosque is covered with a metal roof, due to the complete rusting of some of its parts, as a result of atmospheric precipitation, the upper part of the roof gets wet, then freezes, and the brick wall cracks, as well as the wooden beams placed between the bricks in the porch. caused rotting and separation of the porch from the building. Today, restoration work has been carried out in the mosque and the upper part of the building has been repaired. The minaret next to the mosque was also built in the first quarter of the 20th century, and the violation of hydrogeological conditions caused the minaret to lean to one side. After studying the construction history of this monument, a solution will be found regarding the proper repair of the minaret. The master restaurateur Bakhtiyor Bobomurodov came on the recommendation after it was determined that the tower was built from broken bricks and therefore the tower was leaning to one side, the foundation part was repaired and the leaning tower was restored based on a right angle.

Analysis and Results. It can be noted that in the years of independence, in order to prevent the complete destruction of architectural monuments, regular control of the technical condition of constructions and preventive restoration and conservation works were established. Today, the use of cement or hydrosol raw materials in the repair of historical buildings is abandoned. It is known that the delicate aspect of restoration is the choice of construction material and technology. In the process of restoration, only gravel, sand and ash suitable for the construction source of the structure are used. Several methods are used in modern architectural repair. Conservation, i.e. keeping the monument as it is, is used. Restoration is a partial restoration of the artistic parts of the monument. Sometimes there is an attempt to completely restore the historical monument and bring it to its original appearance, that is, an attempt is made to restore the monument using natural raw materials. It should be said that each historical monument needs to be approached in its own way. Because each monument was built in a different era and during the reign of a certain dynasty.

It is known that since the middle of the 20th century in Uzbekistan, the issue of training special repair restorers for the restoration of historical monuments became urgent, and then an enterprise carrying out repair work was established under the state control. In it, apprentices learned repair work under the supervision of master restorers. In the early years of independence, these enterprises, like many state-owned enterprises, were closed down. As a result, the restoration of historical monuments will be delayed for several more years due to economic insufficiency. Today, the General Directorate for the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects and its Bukhara and Navoi Interregional Inspection carry out the restoration of historical monuments in Bukhara.

Conclusion. Despite the fact that the Samarkand and Tashkent state architecture and construction institutes are operating in Uzbekistan, the lack of restoration specialists for the repair of historical monuments remains a problem. In 2018, Samarkand State University of Architecture and Construction opened an educational field called Reconstruction and Restoration of Architectural Monuments. In 2023, the establishment of the new Faculty of Cultural Heritage at the Samarkand State University of Architecture and Construction shows that practical work has been started in the field of education to develop this field. It can be said that further development of the use of technologies known since ancient times in the process of restoration, repair and conservation is the demand of the times. At the same time, it is important to find a solution to the problem of personnel training. In order to further increase the potential of personnel studying in the direction of reconstruction and restoration of architectural monuments, increasing the hours of practice studying historical monuments serves to increase their experience and skills.

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