

**ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORY OF 12 GATES OF BUKHARA** **АРХИТЕКТУРА И  
ИСТОРИЯ**

**12 ВОРОТ БУХАРЫ**  
**ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORY OF 12 GATES OF BUKHARA**

**Imamov Sukhrob Solekhovich**

*Construction teacher of "Construction of buildings and structures" department of  
Bukhara Engineering-Technological Institute, Uzbekistan, Bukhara*

**Bobomurotov Hamza Halimovich**

*Construction teacher of "Architecture" department of Bukhara Engineering-  
Technological Institute, Uzbekistan, Bukhara.*

**УЖЕНИЙ» БУХАРСКОГО ИНЖЕНЕРНО-ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ИНСТИТУТА,  
УЗБЕКИСТАН, Г. БУХАРА**

**Бобомуротов Хамза Халимович**

*Преподаватель кафедры «Архитектура» Бухарского инженерно-  
технологического института, Узбекистан, г. Бухара.*

**Имамов Сухроб Солехович**

*преподаватель кафедры «Строительство зданий и соор*

**Annotation:** *Sallakhana, Qavola Mahmud, Karshi, Bahavuddin, Faizabad, Samarkand, Imam, Oglan, Talipoch, Shergiron, It is called Karakol. of the city of Bukhara at the beginning of the 20th century the gates are named as follows: Imam and Samarkand in the north of the city, in the south, Sheikh Jalal, Namazgah and Sallakhana; Mazar and Karshi in the east; in the west Oglan, Talipoch, Shirgiron and Karakol. During the invasion of Bukhara by the Shura rulers in the fall of 1920, dozens along with the monuments, the gates of Bukhara were badly damaged, many of them were broken thrown away, burned and lost. Nowadays, the gates of Karakol and Talipoch has been somewhat preserved as a relic of the past. The majestic gates of Bukhara are a unique architectural feature of the noble city is among the monuments. According to the editors, VIII-XVII centuries there were seven gates in Bukhara. Centuries later, the number of inhabitants due to the increase and the expansion of the city territory, their number initially increased to eleven enough.*

**Key words:** *wall, castle, rabot, city, gate, old woman wall, defensive walls, city, tower, arch, Alafurushan Gate, Imam gate, Samarkand gate, Sheikh Jalal gate, Namazgoh gate, Sallakhana Gate, Mazar-Sharif Gate, Karshi Gate The first seven gates of Bukhara door, cover. In ancient times, the surroundings of the cities of Central Asia were defensive fortresses It was surrounded by walls and had several gates. For example.*

**Bukhara used to have 7 gates.** The gates are usually made of spruce and larch wood it is covered with an iron frame, and its various zulfins are decorated with artistic patterns. The upper part of the gates was often fenced. Bukhara was built based on the traditions of medieval city construction. It consisted of 3 parts: Ark, Shahriston and Rabad. Bukhara Arch There were 2 gates. Western gate-Registan, Alafurushan or Somonfurushon, It was called the Eastern Gate-Goriyan. There are 7 gates in Shahristan located on 4 sides of the city. In the north of Shahristan is Haq (RohKhufra), in the south Attoron (Bab ul Madina) and Ohaniyan (Blacksmiths), Nav (Nur) in the east, Kohandiz, Muhra in the west (Bani Asad) and Bani Sa'd gates. From Atgoron to Khurason, Haq Roads from Roh to Samarkand, and through Nur (Nav) to Nasaf (Karshi). gone Through the remaining 4 gates went to Ark, the king's residence. Initially, the inner wall was built around Rabad, and the outer wall was built in 849-850 it had 11 gates. North of the gates of the inner wall is Babylon Hadid, Samarkand and Mugan, in the south Puli Suvayk, Abduhoshim Kananiy, Ruhba, Moh, Darvozacha, Forjak in the west, Puli Abdulhasan and Moh in the east gates are located. After the completion of the outer wall of Rabad, it is in the north of it Navbahor, Samarkand and Riv, in the east Mardikushan, Kalabad and in the west There were gates named Romitan, Forjak, Koshanj. The ancient city of Bukhara was surrounded by high walls during the 8th-16th centuries that it was in the form of a fortress surrounded by and entered the fortress through seven gates known from history. These gates are:

1. Temir gate.
2. Kohandiz gate.
3. Binni Asad gate.
4. Binni Sad Gate.
5. Gate of Attars.
6. Gate of Noor (Nav).
7. Hakroh Gate

The construction and naming of ancient gates also has its own history. First of all, in order for these structures to pass the test of centuries safely special attention is paid to construction materials and technology. For example, coal powder, reed ash, to prepare the only clay used in construction, a mixture of lime, sand and water was boiled for twelve hours. Ready the mixture is self-wet, while ensuring the strength of the gate wall did not pass and thereby prevented decay. Also the basis (foundation) covered with a mat or reed, and two rows of 25x25 cm above it. Size the bricks were picked. Then two bouquets are made, arch, tympanum, kitoba, dandonas made equal to the height of the castle wall. But every gate is outside appearance, architectural solutions were different from each other.

#### **Architecture and history of 12 gates of Bukhara:**

Bukhara's 7 mentioned gates Genghis Khan's invasion (XIII century beginning) was much destroyed during the period. A few centuries later One of the Shayban rulers, Abzulaziz Khan, helped restore the Bukhara fortress hits In 1557-1560, he expanded the territory of the Bukhara fortress and defended it begins to rebuild its walls. As a result, it is

much more than before entering the expanded city through eleven rather than seven gates will be a bride. These are the following gates:

- 1) Karshi (Qavola) gate
- 2) Mazori Sharif gate
- 3) Samarkand gate
- 4) Gate of Hazrat Imam
- 5) Boy's gate
- 6) Talipoch gate
- 7) Shergiron gate
- 8) Karakol gate
- 9) Sheikh Jalal Gate
- 10) Namazgoh gate
- 11) Sallokhan Gate
- 12) Gate of Khoja Ismat (Khojayan).

During its long history, Bukhara was destroyed several times as a result of wars done Especially during the struggle between the Karakhanids and the Somonites, As a result of Genghis Khan's attack, the city walls and gates were demolished.

In the 16th century, during the reign of Abdullah Khan II of the Shaybans, Bukhara was surrounded by a new wall fenced and gates were built. Over the course of history, the names of the gates of Bukhara have also changed went By the middle of the 19th century, the gates of Bukhara: Sallakhana, Qavola Mahmud, Karshi, Bahavuddin, Faizabad, Samarkand, Imam, Oglan, Talipoch, Shergiron, It is called Karakol. of the city of Bukhara at the beginning of the 20th century the gates are named as follows: Imam and Samarkand in the north of the city, in the south, Sheikh Jalal, Namazgah and Sallakhana; Mazar and Karshi in the east; in the west Oglan, Talipoch, Shirgiron and Karakol. During the invasion of Bukhara by the Shura rulers in the fall of 1920, dozens along with the monuments, the gates of Bukhara were badly damaged, many of them were broken thrown away, burned and lost. Nowadays, the gates of Karakol and Talipoch has been somewhat preserved as a relic of the past. The majestic gates of Bukhara are a unique architectural feature of the noble city is among the monuments. According to the editors, VIII-XVII centuries there were seven gates in Bukhara. Centuries later, the number of inhabitants due to the increase and the expansion of the city territory, their number initially increased to eleven enough.

#### **Location map of 12 gates in Bukhara**

**Below we will provide brief information about the twelve gates of Bukhara.1. Oghlan Gate.** This majestic gate of Bukhara Sharif Near Chorbakoli, on the side of the main road to the ancient Romitan fortress is located. On the north side is Olan Ato neighborhood, on the south side is Nogorachilar neighborhood. The gate and the adjacent

Oghlan Ato madrasah and mosque were demolished in 1948-1950. Currently, there is a farmer's market in this place corrected.

## OGLAN GATE

**2. Hazrat Imam Gate.** Darwazai Naws (New Gate) until the 8th century held as Then the famous Bukhara scholar Abu Hafis Kabir Imam Bukhari (767-832 years) in honor of Haqrah gate began to be called Imam. The height of the gate was 11.6 meters, the width was 13 meters, and the base was 1.5 meters. The top of the gate consists of 31 arches. The flower beds of the gate were three-story, and there was a room where the guards stayed. According to Narshahi, this is also the grave of Abu Hafis Kabir located on the hill next to the gate. It was renovated by Abdullah Khan. Gijduvan, Tashkent, Kokan and others, which come via the Samarand road guests and merchants from cities and far abroad pass through this gate entered the city. Near the gate, cart-making, wood materials, door, there was a window market. Later, during the reign of Amir Abdulahad and Amir Olim Khan, it was summer. This is because the road leading to the palace-Sitorai Mokhi Khosa passes through this gate the place was considered very important for merchants. Of the last century In the 1960s, in the pretext of the city's expansion, the building was demolished, now there is a gate.

It was recreated based on the original image. The gate began to be restored in September 2009. The ancient methods of masters of the past were used to strengthen the foundation of the gate's two 8.5-meter-diameter pillars. For example, the masters began to pick bricks based on the project only after laying dry reeds, then limestone and reed layers on top of the stones. It is 10 meters high, the walls are 1.56 meters thick, it consists of 23 columns, 365 thousand pieces of ordinary salloti and 52 thousand pieces of obi bricks, 65 thousand cubic meters of concrete. Construction works were carried out by master architects Muzaffar Mirzayev, Ma'mur Mirzayev and Ma'ruf Mirzayev.

### Hazarati

### Imam

### Gate

**3. Mazari Sharif Gate.** During the expansion of Abdullah Khan Bukhara Bahauddin built this gate on the way to the shrine of Naqshband. Shahrud stream passed by the gate. Every Tuesday-Wednesday of the week days, especially during the Eid holidays, the gates of different Central Asia it is crowded due to the visit of pilgrims from the cities. The gate of Mazari Sharif is solid and wide, consists of 18 arches, and is built in the form of a vaulted tympanum (archway) kiteba, that is, without an arch. The gate consists of 3 chimneys (holes) and the top is shaded with flat bricks. The height of the gate is 11 meters and it is equal to the fortress wall of the city. There were special rooms for gatekeepers and a separate place for guards near the gate of Mazari Sharif. The gate is strong and thick made of solid wood. To further increase the strength of the gate, wooden materials were dipped in heated oil. The gate is made in one layer with thick beams and iron nails. The rings and zulfins for the gate are made of copper iron in the haftjush method. The upper beams of

the gate are made of mulberry and the threshold is made of mulberry. Despite the passage of time, these gates have served for centuries without losing their quality.

#### GATE OF MAZARI SHARIF

**4. Qavola (Karshi) gate.** is also called Rangrez gate in some sources conducted. Shaykh Rangrez is a master at embroidering flowers on fabrics. Karomatgoy was also a saint. Sheikhul Alam saw his blessings Sayfiddin Boharziy (XIII century) considered his student to have reached the truth and gave him his own donated one of his villages. Later, Abdullah Khan expanded the city during this period, this village was also inside the fortress wall. And the gate built in it It started to be said, "Come on." But the gate mainly belongs to the residents of Karshi, Kesh since it is considered the main entrance, the locals call it the opposite gate started.

#### QAVOLA (KARSHI) GATE

**5. Sallokhana gate.** Sallokhana or the outer gate of Mir-Masud on the side, the soldiers of the emir are located, and the military was here until the 1920s the exercise was conducted. During the time of the former Shura, there were many parades and conferences were held on the field. Sallokhana Gate by Abdulaziz Khan It was built together with the ancient wall in 1540-1549. Pilgrims at that time mausoleum, mosque, pool, well and cells were built for it. Unfortunately, they are did not reach our time. Information about Sallokhana gate found in foundation documents (1683-1684). The height of the gate is 11 meters 10 cm, width is 21 meters, base is one and a half meters. Out of 21 gultozh built, the "bouquets" were two-story, and had a room for guards. At the entrance to the city, on the right side of the road, there is a two-story Abdullabek yard was The Arabon mosque was built next to it, and the neighborhood is in this mosque people prayed.

#### Sallokhana

#### gate

**6. Namazgoh gate.** The year of construction of the Namazgoh gate is not known. It was renovated by Abdulaziz Khan in 1540-1550. She is very beautiful majolica and tiles, terracottas are used, archa svodtimpan is written, The top of the "bouquets" is decorated with six flowers. The upper part is 12 It consists of a gultaj and was built on the same level as the old castle. People are the city Namazgoh from Ibrahim Gate for those who cannot fit inside the mosques gathered in the mosque. The Namazgoh hall was crowded. Arslan Khan, the Turkish Khan by decree, the surroundings of the Namazgoh were completely arranged. Gardens are established and ripe brick walls with towers were built. The gate is 11 meters high and 6 cm wide It is made equal to 13.8 meters.

#### Namazgoh Gate

**7. Samarkand Gate.** The Samarkand Gate is located on the northeastern side of the city of Bukhara, and one went to Samarkand through this gate. The gate was built by Shaybani ruler Abdulaziz Khan and was renovated by Abdullah Khan II in 1557-1560.

Through the Samarkand road, merchants and visitors from Gijduvan, Kokan, Tashkent and other cities, from far abroad, entered the city through this gate. Near the gate there was a market for cart making, wood materials, windows and doors. Later, during the reign of Amir Abdulahad Khan (1885-1910) and Amir Olim Khan (1910-1920), the summer palace was restored, since the road leading to Sitorai Mohi-Hossa passed through this gate, this place was considered very important for merchants. In 1920, as a result of the attack of the Red Army on Bukhara, the gate was blown up. As a result of this attack, the gates of Bukhara were reduced to two. The height of the gate is 11.4 meters, equal to the height of the ancient wall. The "bouquets" and the upper part are decorated with a beautiful edged gultozh and are integrated into the ancient wall. According to the researches of Dilrabo Murodova, the gate existed even in January 1959. In the 60s of the last century, the structure was demolished under the pretext of expanding the city. Due to the independence of Uzbekistan, the restoration of the ancient Samarkand gate of Bukhara began. Based on the photos found in the archive, the construction project of the gate was restored. Its height is 11 meters, width is 13 meters. It was determined that 200,000 "obi bricks" will be used in the construction to preserve the unique national style of the craftsmen working on the construction of the gate. Since January 2009, it has been restored to its original appearance based on the project of engineer-architect Mahmud Akhmedov.

### Samarkand Gate

**8. Sheikh Jalal gate.** Another one of the oldest gates of Bukhara Sheikh Jalal Gate is located in the south of the city. Rulership in the 16th century In honor of Abdulaziz Khan Piri Sheikh Jalaluddin, formerly Bobi Morkushan (Ilan the order to name the gate known as the gate of the killers as Sheikh Jalal will give. Sheikh Jalal gate and the same name in the documents of 1549-1550 There is information about the neighborhood called Very large near the gate there were gardens, including gardens and mausoleums of Khoja Ismatullai Bukhari. With the honor of independence and the initiative of the governor of the region, these gardens, Ismat Bukhari tombs were restored. At the moment, these good works are being continued, and Sheikh Jalal Gate, like the Samarkand Gate, is back in its original place. created. The height of the gate is 11-12 meters, the width is 14x20, it has pediments on the outside and inside. Abdulaziz Khan ordered to decorate the upper part of the gate with gultaj and build blue domes over the hall. In 1898, this dome was poured without paying attention, so its tiles fell off. Darvozai Sheikh Jalal was rebuilt by master architects Muzaffar Mirzayev and Sharif Rahimov based on the project prepared in 2008-2009. The ancient fortress wall was also restored.

### Sheikh Jalal gate

**9. Karakol (Hajj) gate** - the main one in the trade network of the Great Silk Road was one of the gates. Coming from Iran, Khorasan, Turkey merchants entered the city through



this gate. On the inside of the gate was a big market. At the moment, he is alone, isolated from the walls of the castle he is tall. The gate is mainly made of two large vaults, arches and "bouquet". The Karakol gate is made of 25x25 cm square bricks, and the upper part is decorated with a kungura gultozh, and it is built flush with the walls of the fortress. The Karakol Gate was renovated in 1975 under the leadership of master Ahror Asrorov. Merchants and tourists from Turkey, Iran, Khorasan entered the city through this gate. Nowadays, the Karakol gate stands apart from the fortress walls and attracts the attention of tourists. In 2008, efforts to restore and repair the city's fortress wall and ancient gates began in Bukhara. The Karakol gate is one of the gates that has been preserved in its original form.

### **Karakol (Hajj) gate**

**10. The gate of Shergiron** was also built during the reign of Abdullah Khan II there was once a reserve where lions were kept in the area. Lions were trained to guard treasure and use in battles. That's it that's why the gate was called "Shergiron" (lion keeper). Since the 16th century, From this gate to Mir Do'stim's house, there is a closed market conducted The shrine of Ahmad Jami graves is also located near this gate.

### **Shergiron Gate**

**11. Talipoch gate.** This building has been preserved to this day It was built in 1557-1598 during the reign of Abdullah Khan II. Through this gate They went to Amirabad, Chorbakr, Jondor, Khorezm. The gate was built in accordance with the walls of the ancient fortress, with two "bouquets", an arch, a arch, and a canopy, decorated with a kungura gultoj. Zinda fil Ahmad Jami graves shrine is also located near this gate. The gate was renovated in 1960 under the guidance of master Aminjon Salomov, and in 2005 under the guidance of architect Tuyun Boboev. Currently, the central market of Bukhara is near Talipoch Gate is located.

### **TALIPOCH GATE**

**12. Khoja Ismat (Khojayan) gate.** Abdulaziz Khan between 1540-1549 Expanding the western side of Bukhara, Oglan Ato, Chashmayi Ayub, It is cooked from the back side of Abdullah Khan Madrasah to Sheikh Jalal Gate brick wall to Khoja Ismat (Khojayan) Gate. Darvozai was also there during the construction of Khojayan Regional Hospital. This through the gate there is a main road that joins the road of prayer and goes to the south. Faizulla Khojajev's yard is located around the Khojayan gate, which is now there this yard was turned into a museum. Parfenov, painted by Fenins The location of the gate is clearly shown on the map of the walls of Bukhara. The gate is directly from the old gate of Khoja Ismat (Khojayan) regional hospital located on the way. Representatives of the population living in this area (Mahbuba Saifieva - 76 years old, Abram Yakubov - 80 years old, with Hasanjon Asadov). organized interviews helped to determine the location of the gate. In

1952-1953, the Khojayan Gate was damaged by the earthquake. gone It consisted of four "bouquets" with a dome in the middle the gate was built in accordance with the ancient fortress walls of the city of Bukhara. There are two interpretations of the twelfth gate of Bukhara Sharif. The first interpretation belongs to the historian scientist R. Almeev and is in accordance with him There were eleven gates around Bukhara. The twelfth gate is the Ark is the gate. Because Ark is a city within a city, and there it is emirs and officials live and work. As their protector It is based on the fact that it served as a luxurious circle. To the second interpretation "Khoja Ismat" as the twelfth gate of our city (Khojayan) gate" is considered.

The city gates close at eight o'clock in the evening and dawn in the morning opened after prayer. The gates control the people coming and going to the city to carry out trade activities in order to ensure the safety of the population served as a customs office. Because this gate is facing the Qibla before the 1920 revolution, Bukharas left it for the Haj pilgrimage those who went Today, nothing remains of the Tenth-Shergiron gate. Only its historical place is known. The only complete form and shape has been preserved the gate is Talipoch Gate. It is located in front of the current Dehon Bazaar.

#### ADABIYOTLAR:

1.A.M.Byelyenskiy, I.B. Byentovich, O.G. Bolshakov Sryednyevyevkoviy Sryedniy Azii” .- L.: Nauka,1973.

2.Umnyakov I.I. «K voprosu ob istorichyeskoy topografii sryednyevyevkovoy Buxari» (sbornik Turkyestanskogo Vostochnogo instituta, v chyesti prof. A. S. Shmidta, Tashkent, 1923).

3.Abu Bakr Muxammad ibn Jafar Narshaxiy „ Buxoro tarixi” fors-tojik tilidan A. Rasulov tarjimasi– Toshkyent „,Shark bayezi,, ,1993.

4.Ryempel L.I. Dalyokoye i blizkoye zapisi-Stranitsi jizni, bita, stroityelnogo dyela, ryemyesla i isskustva Staroy Buxari.-T.:Gafur Gulyam,1982.

5.Suxaryeva O.A. Kvartalnaya obshina pozdnyefyeodalnogo goroda Buxari.- Moskva.:Nauka,1976.

6.Bobojonova F. Buxoro mye'moriy obidalar tarixi O'quv qo'llanma 2022 y Ta'lim Fan nashriyoti-2022y