

Creative Historical System and Modern Project of the “Qirq Qiz” Fortress

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Anatation: Preservation of our unique historical monuments, such as the architectural monument of the “Qirqqiz” Fortress is a sacred duty of every citizen living in the territory of Uzbekistan. After all, without historical and modern spirituality, without the development of enlightenment, it is impossible to build a state governed by the rule of law and civil society in our country. The article describes this.

Keywords: Kyrgyz, castle, architectural heritage, history, art, culture, science, palace, khanaqah, caravanserai

The independence of our country has created the conditions for the restoration and restoration of the spiritual heritage of our ancestors, historical monuments, the transformation of sacred monuments into luxury. The legal basis for the study and preservation of our historical, cultural and spiritual heritage has been created for future generations. Study of historical cities, thousands of architectural and historical monuments, including more than two thousand architectural monuments, more than three thousand archeological monuments, about a thousand monumental art monuments, which have played an important role in world civilization in our country for centuries. , measures have been taken to take them into account, to take care of them, to treat them with care, to pass them on to future generations, and much more effective work has been done in this area. Representatives of our people, who have left an indelible mark in the field of culture, enlightenment and science in our country, as well as the 2750th anniversary of Samarkand, the 2700th anniversary of Karshi, the 25th anniversary of Khiva, Bukhara and Termez, the 2200th anniversary of Tashkent, the 2200th anniversary of the city of Tashkent. The 2000th anniversary of Margilan City was widely celebrated. Today, there are thousands of historical monuments in Uzbekistan, and hundreds of thousands of tourists visit them every year.



Termez district. (Qirqqiz Fortress)

No matter where you go in the sunny, sunny country, you will witness the great creative and beautification, spiritual and enlightenment work. These days, our country has become a major construction and beautification area. And the restoration of our cultural heritage adds to the beauty and splendor of our cities and villages. Seeing such a rapid development, the words of our great ancestor Amir Temur, "If you want to know our strength, look at the buildings we have built", come to mind once again.

Respect for our great ancestors, attention to our historical cities, among the many architectural monuments of the Republic, which have become half-ruined, including the architectural monument in Termez district of Surkhandarya region (preserved in ruins), the "Qirqqiz" fortress that, this monument dates back to the IX-XI centuries and is located in the territory of the present Termez district. It is the sacred duty of every citizen of Uzbekistan to preserve our unique historical monuments, such as the architectural monument of the "Qirqqiz" Fortress. After all, without historical and modern spirituality, without the development of enlightenment, it is impossible to build a state governed by the rule of law and civil society in our country. It takes years of research and hard work to change one's spiritual world, system of ideas, and psyche. It is our supreme duty to restore the architectural heritage of the past, to make the lives of the citizens of our independent land prosperous, in part, the responsibility of the architects, and to lay a solid foundation for a prosperous future. In order to preserve and pass on to future generations as much as possible our cultural, educational and historical monuments that attract the world community interested in the past of human history,

The project proposal was developed in order to restore, protect from the effects of the atmosphere, to regulate the flow of tourists. There is no information about the purpose of its construction (castle, palace, khanaqah, caravanserai). Its location outside the city of Termez in the Middle Ages indicates that the fortress served as a fortress outside the city.



Termez district. (Qirqqiz Fortress)

The uniqueness of the castle is that it is built in strict proportion to the sides of the world. The castle is rectangular (53.3x54.8), only 2 floors in total height, built of raw bricks (30x30x5 - 5.5 cm), and the bricks of the same size were used in the arches and arches; surrounded by a thick wall (outer wall thickness 2-2.5), the corners of which are reinforced with voluminous constellations; Between the towers there are terraces covered with mountains, in the style of which are designed repeating holes.

All the rooms of the castle and the stage in the center (11.5-11.5) are interconnected by corridors; the central stage is believed to have been a hobby or domed hall. The porch and corridors are divided into 4 parts:

2 identical structures (5 rooms and 3 side corridors, width 2.1 meters) north-west and north-east and 2 south-west arbiy (2 rooms connected by 2 corridors and a hotel with 3 columns).

The hallways and rooms are illuminated through holes in the walls. At the top of the Qirqqiz fortress, balhi and intersecting domed mountains, other types of domes, vines and arches were used. According to oral tradition, the heroine Guloyim, who was able to repel the attack of the enemies mentioned in folk epics, and 40 of her friends lived here.

Until the 21st century, the address of the Qirqqiz fortress was also called “Shahri Somon”. Ahmad Usturlabi al-Termizi’s book *Ilm un-nujum* gives the following opinion about the Qirqqiz fortress: “There are four gates on the four sides of the fortress. There are four stairs, four dungeons, and four wells. There are forty rooms, forty instruments usturlob (there are instruments that observe the sky).



Termez district. (Qirqqiz Fortress)

There are forty rooms at the exit from the first staircase, forty rooms and forty rooms on the second floor, followed by the meroji, and forty stairs and four rooms on the third. Going up the stairs to the dome, you can see the four sides, then the dome, which is not red or yellow, but the color of the sky.

The Qirqqiz fortress is also built of brick. In the middle of the base of the Qirqqiz chorsu (54x54 meters) there is a medieval mansion with a ribbed shape in Termez, an open interior stage (11.5x11.5 meters) is formed at the intersection. In the middle of it, the building is divided into four equal parts by deep domed porches and corridors, where the rooms are located on two floors.

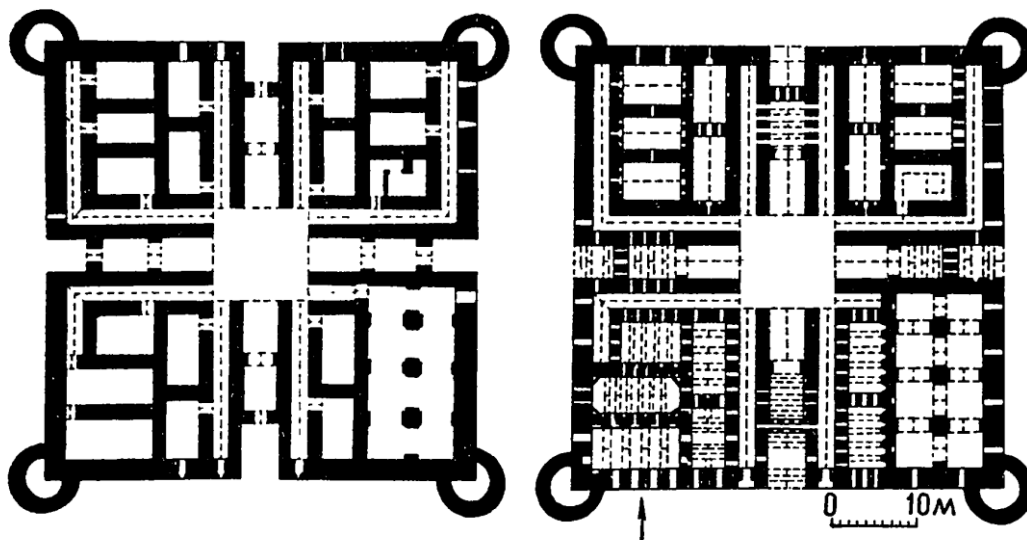
There are boxed, hooded and balkhi domes, the arches are triangular, gray, arched, the legs have a circular course, the domes are located on the “transplant” and the circular circle in the process. Half-octagonal half-domes have been preserved in the chimneys of one of the tanobies. In appearance, the Qirqqiz are very similar to the early medieval castles. But it is also a tradition. After all, wide arched corridors run along the four walls of the buildings, which seem inaccessible from a far. The outer walls block the window from the light, and the corners that protect the sides are three-quarter. The pointed cylindrical towers are decorated.



About The Historical System Of The Qirg Qiz

The Qirgiz Fortress was built in a solid structure, with its sides in line with other memorials of its time. The castle is rectangular (53.3×54.8 m), 1-storey, only the corridors are 2-storey in total height, made of raw brick ($30 \times 30 \times 5 - 5.5$ cm), single and baked bricks of the same size were also used in the arches; surrounded by a thick wall (outer wall thickness 2-2.5 m), the corners of which are reinforced with voluminous constellations; Between the towers there are awnings covered with streams, and in the style of which are repeated holes.

All the rooms of the castle and the central stage (11.5×11.5 m) are connected by corridors; the central stage is believed to have been a courtyard or a domed hall.



The porch and hallway were divided into 4 parts. These are: 2 identical structures (5 rooms and 3 side corridors, width 2.1 m) north-west and north-east and 2 south-west (5 rooms connected by 2 corridors) and south-east (2 rooms connected by a corridor and a large hotel with 3 columns)) parts.

It is the sacred duty of every citizen of Uzbekistan to preserve our unique historical monuments, such as the architectural monument of the Kyrgyz Fortress. After all, without historical and modern spirituality, without the development of enlightenment, it is impossible to build a state governed by the rule of law and civil society in our country. It takes years of research and hard work to change one's spiritual world, system of ideas, and psyche.

It is our supreme duty to restore the architectural heritage of the past, to make the lives of the citizens of our independent land prosperous, in part, the responsibility of the architects, and to lay a solid foundation for a prosperous future. If we pay attention to all the historical and architectural monuments of our region, if we protect each of our architectural monuments from the factors that harm our natural climate and other historical architecture, Surkhandarya region will become more beautiful and financially prosperous in the near future, if we create conditions for tourists (For example, depending on our historical monuments, jobs will be created for their beautification. At the same time, if our entrepreneurs build accommodation and hotels for tourists, they will also create jobs for them.

By attracting more tourists, we can restore and beautify our historical and architectural monuments, the income of which is invested.

In order to preserve, repair, restore and protect our cultural, educational, historical and architectural monuments, which attract the attention of the world community interested in the history of mankind, to future generations, tourists This project proposal was developed in order to regulate the flow.

The proposed project



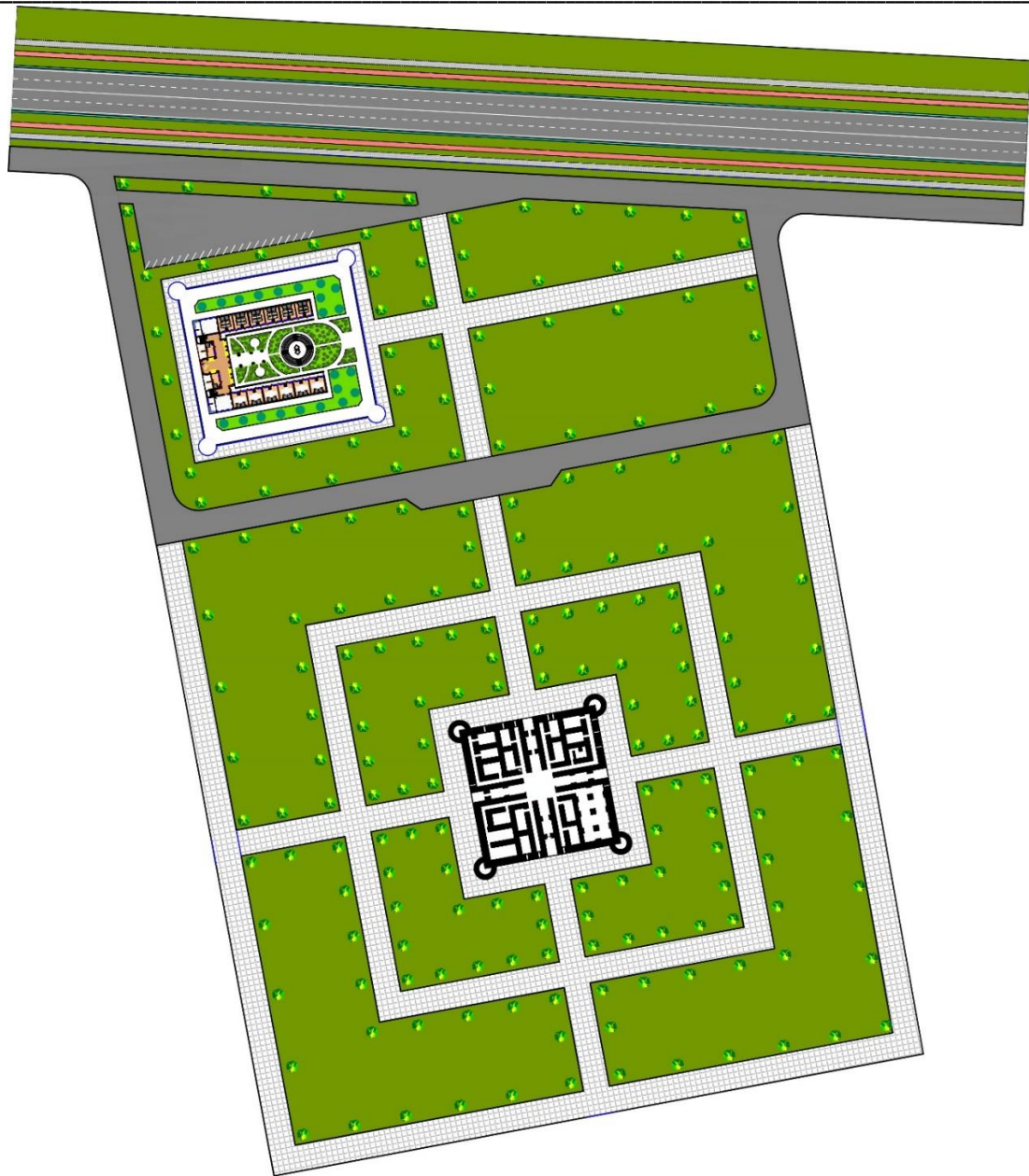


Termez district. (Qirgiz Fortress)



We have created a protection zone 100 meters from 3 sides of our architectural monument. We have designed green areas around our monument. Our landscape design is in harmony with our architectural monument, with low-growing trees, decorative spruces and flowers planted in green spaces. Because it shouldn't stop us from seeing our architectural monument.

There are 4-6 meter corridors in our landscape and the corridor lights and seats are designed. The corridors are paved with 40*40 cm bricks and are in harmony with our architectural monument. Our main project highway is designed on the basis of 62.5 avarits. There are fitness lanes and bike lanes in our hallways.



Project master plan

In addition, we have designed a center for tourists near our architectural monument. One of the reasons for this is that Forty Maiden's Castle is located near the highway and there is an airport near that area, creating conditions for our guests and tourists visiting the oasis and increasing the flow of tourists. We have several historical and architectural monuments in the vicinity of the Forty Maidens.



The proposed project for the Qirqqiz Fortress

Of the 359 historical monuments in the region, 294 are archeological, 26 are architectural and 39 are monumental. In connection with the 2500th anniversary of the city of Termez, in 2001-2002, a number of historical monuments and archeological monuments in the region were repaired. The monuments of Surkhandarya region are famous for their antiquity. The famous Dzharkurgan Tower (1108-1109), the Sultan Saodat complex (10th century, 15th -17th centuries), the ruins of the Chaghaniyon state fortress in Denau (15th century), the Hakim at-Termizi complex (11th-15th centuries), the Zurma in Old Termez, built in the Khorasan architectural tradition and tower ruins (II century), Kokildor khanaqah around Termez (XVI century) and others.

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