

Urban Planning of the Medieval Jonbos Fortress

Yesbergenov Begzod Yerjanovich

Assistant at the Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute Jizzakh, Uzbekistan

Abstract: In this article you will get acquainted with the living conditions of our ancestors in the Middle Ages, that is, in ancient Jonboskala, their addresses, the architectural style of buildings and structures that we speak in our modern language. The information we provide is extensive, but if you don't have a lot, you will feel like you are in the heart of the ancient fortress, fortress, fortress of Jonboskala.

Key words: Fortress, wall, defense, city, fortress, tower, settlement, archeology, monument, lake, farm.

The fortifications, built in ancient and medieval times, are called "fortresses". Fortress means a fortress, fortress, fortress and city. The forts are circular, rectangular, square or oval in shape, surrounded by 9-10 meters high and 3-4 meters thick defensive walls. The outside of the wall is dug deep (2-3 meters) and 10-15 meters wide. The walls of the castle are made of cotton and large raw bricks. Along the walls, especially in the corners, were circular or rectangular towers with one or two rows of niches. The castles have one or two gates, which are strategically built in a very strong (double-tower maze). Inside the castle were dwellings, a stable for horses and cattle, a barn, and barns. During the siege, food, fodder, weapons, bows and stones were stored.

On the basis of the fortress, cities were formed and its area was expanded. Sometimes the forts were turned into the residence of the ruler of the city or province, and a tower was erected, and in this part of the fortress a high dargah was formed, which was called hisor, kohnaduz or ark. The Greeks called it the Acropolis and the Romans the Capitol. Therefore, a fortress is a city or a strong fortress in Khorezm. For example: Ayozqala, Jonbosqala, Bozorqala, Tuproqqala, Qoyqirilganqala and others. In the valleys of Bukhara and Kashkadarya, fortresses were usually called Kurgan. For example: Romitan Fortress, Earth Fortress and others. The fortifications are also surrounded by a strong wall and are considered to be the fortifications of the city with several gates¹.

Fortresses are undoubtedly a unique architectural monument of antiquity and the Middle Ages. tagan. The construction of fortresses in Uzbekistan is one of the values with a long history, its own traditions and meaningful terms².

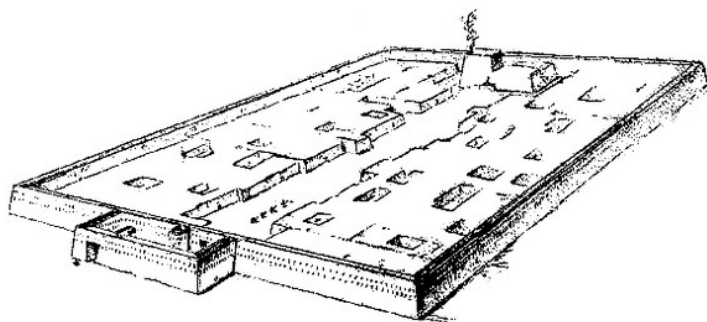


¹ Qudratovich, B. B. (2021). Personnel Issues in the Application of Nanotechnology in Construction and Architecture. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 248-250.

Jonboskala is one of the ancient fortresses and is also known by another great name, Yanboshkala. The castle dates back to the IV-II centuries BC. Jonboskala is located at the confluence of the ancient irrigated lands of ancient Khorezm and the nomadic desert³. Today, the fortress is located southeast of Mount Sultan Uvays in the Turtkul district of Karakalpakstan. Jonboskala is rectangular in shape and covers an area of 200x170 meters. It is surrounded by thick and double walls made of raw brick and cotton, one of the most popular building materials of the time. The walls are 10-11 m high, 1-13 m thick, with a 2.8 m wide corridor between them, and the outer wall has two rows of sloping ridges in the form of a chessboard. The road, which started at the gate, divided the castle into two equal parts, and at the end of the road there was a temple of firefighters, the ruins of the fire, more than 300 open houses and small courtyards. The unique, colorful, eye-catching necklaces that adorn the castle come from Syria, Egypt, and the North Black Sea cities. Inside the castle, high-quality ceramics (large and small jugs, jugs, cups, bowls, pots, etc.) are made using wheels. The shapes of lions and other creatures biting the edge of the vessel at the top of some jars prove how great potters the castle peoples were⁴.

The ruins of the fireplace near the castle wall are of interest. For more than a thousand years, the people of Jonboskala practiced Zoroastrianism, the oldest world religion, which ruled over a vast area from Khorezm to India and from Xinjiang to the Middle East.

On August 15, 1939, A.Ya. Abramovich, a student of Moscow State University, and NN Vakturskaya, members of the Khorezm expedition excavating in Jonboskala, encountered a pile of ornamental pottery fragments among the sands 1.5 km south-west of Jonboskala. Among them were jewelry made of lightning artifacts shells (shells) and the remains of fish bones with animals. The area occupied by these findings was approximately 50 x 50 m. Thus, the discovery of the first Neolithic settlement in Khorezm, albeit accidentally, happened to the students of MSU. This settlement was called Jonbos IV. Archaeological excavations at the settlement began in 1940 by SP Tolstov. However, when the 150 m² area of the residence was opened, the work was in full swing.



The abundance of settlements such as Jonbos and the repetition of their resemblance to each other gave rise to these tribes as the founders of the Kaltaminor culture. It is called Kaltaminor because the first monument to this culture, Jonbos IV, was found near the village of Kaltaminor⁵.

One of the greatest ancient monuments in Central Asia, the monuments created by the peoples of the Jonboskala culture are historically called Kaltaminor. The origin of the word Kaltaminor dates back to the second half of the 19th century. In 1855, by order of the Khan, a minaret was built near the Muhammad Aminkhan Madrasa, which should have been unique in Central Asia in terms of its height and beauty, but due to the untimely death of the Khan, the tower was not completed⁶. That is why the tower has gone down in history under its short name.

²² Xurramovich, K. A. (2021). The problem of protection and use of architectural reserves of historical cities of Uzbekistan. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(4), 1220-1223.

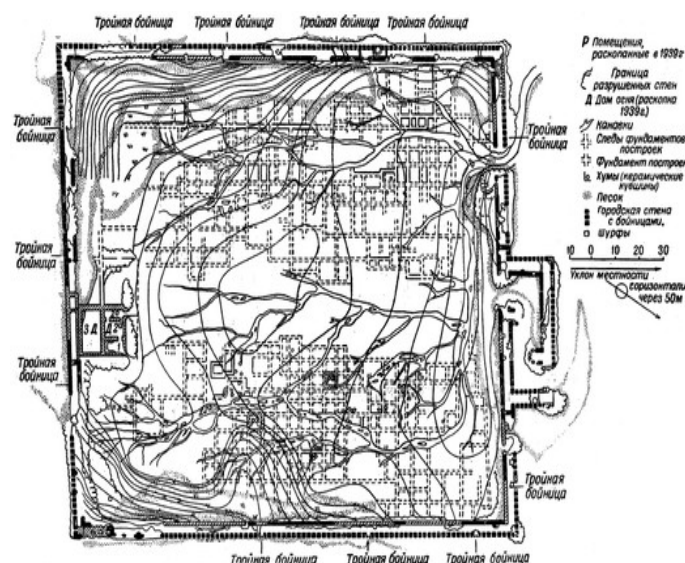
³ Жонузаков, А. Э., & Холиков, С. Р. (2020). Архитектурный комплекс Хазрати Имам (Хастимом)-пример сохранения и использования культурного наследия в Узбекистане. *Academy*, 11 (62)).

⁴ Sultanova, D. (2012). Artistic Means of Agitation and Propaganda in Urban and Architectural Space of Modern Uzbekistan. *Young Scientist USA*, Vol. 5, 88

⁵ Inomovich, A. N. (2021). CHARACTERISTICS OF HISTORICAL SAMARKAND CITY CENTERS. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 155-158.

⁶ Ravshanovich, K. S., Xurramovich, K. A., & Inomovich, A. N. (2021). THE PROBLEM OF PROTECTION AND USE OF ARCHITECTURAL RESERVES OF HISTORICAL CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 152-154.

Among the monuments of the Kaltaminor culture is the Burley 3 monument, which was found to be the raw material base for the tribes of the Kaltaminor culture to make tools. S. P. Tolstov studied the archeological finds of the monuments of Jonbos IV and its environs and identified the main features of their farms and the social system of the Kaltaminors.⁷ According to our archaeologists, S. P. Tolstoy's conclusions about the Kaltaminor culture, especially about their early stages, have not lost their relevance to this day⁸. As early as 1940, according to the size of



the settlement of Jonbos 4, analyzing the internal layout, as well as the study of material resources, S.P. Tolstov said that there was a tribal community, dislokation, that is, a couple of unstable families. Remains of a 24 x 17 m dwelling were found in the Jonbos 4 settlement, which looked like a tent-shaped space. The tent is built of poles and solid wood and covered with reeds⁹. The location of the pillars and pillars is preserved in the form of large and small pits above the tent floor. In the middle of the tent was found the remains of a large central hearth, and around it were found the remains of ash, burnt wood and reeds¹⁰.

A variety of tools were also found: scrapers, plates, bows, nuclei and other stone tools¹¹. Also found in the cultural strata: shells of wild boar, duck and goose eggs, bones of fish and various birds¹². More than 200 fragments of pottery were found, all of which were made by the tape method¹³. It is found in the vicinity of Jonbos 4 and on the shores of lakes and rivers such as Khorezm, Karakalpakstan, Ustyurt, ancient Mohonkul, Big and Small Tuzkan, Dark Lion, Daryasay. It was found out that the farms of the owners of the culture were based on fishing, hunting and gathering, that is, they were engaged in subsistence farming¹⁴. It should be noted that several hundred monuments of the "Kaltaminor culture" were found in the above-mentioned areas, of which only the cultural layer was preserved in Jonbos 4, Darvozaqir 1 and II. The rest were displaced by the forces of nature¹⁵. However, as a result of a comprehensive study by our archaeologists of the monuments of Jonbos 4 and Darvozaqir II, which have the above cultural strata, it was possible to make a comparative study of the tools of labor of other monuments that did not form cultural strata. Most importantly, these monuments contain the remains of our

⁷ Yerjanovich, Y. B., & Mamadiyorglu, A. A. (2021). ABOUT THE URBAN PLANNING PRACTICE OF THE URDA FORTRESS OF ANCIENT JIZZAK. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 148-151.

⁸ Жонузаков, Абдувахоб Эсиргапович, and Гулбахор Уктамова Миразимова. "Городские парки и некоторые вопросы ландшафтно-экологического аспекта." *Academy* 11 (62) (2020).

⁹ Yerjanovich, Y. B. (2021). Development and Planned Construction of Housing Buildings in Djizzak. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 109-112.

¹⁰ Холиков, С. Р. (2021). Марказий Осиё архитектура ёдгорликлари гумбазларининг турлари. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(2), 40-43.

¹¹ Esirgopovich, J. A. (2021). CITY PARKS AND SOME ISSUES OF LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 145-147

¹² Нарзиев, А. К. У. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА УЗБЕКИСТАНА. *Academy*, (11 (62)).

¹³ Ravshanovich, X. S. (2021). Types of domes of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 1, 5-8.

¹⁴ Alisherbek, N. (2021). About Jizzakh Cultural Heritage Sites. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 90-91

¹⁵ Есбергенов, Б. Е. (2021). Памятник Калиятепы В Городе Джизакоб Изучении Методов Архитектурного Строительства. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY*, 2(9), 69-72

ancestors, which give us a complete picture of the settlements of our ancestors, belonging to the "Kaltaminor culture".

Darvozaqir 1 is located in the town of Karakul, Bukhara region, 40-45 km northwest of 600-700 m from the Great Tuzkan Lake. The settlement preserves three cultural strata and the remains of the Jonbos 4 type of settlement¹⁶. The reason for the preservation of these cultural strata and their finds is that the monument is located on the shores of Lake Great Tuzkon and has a natural hill that protects it from winds from the south and west¹⁷. Despite the fact that the upper part of the cultural strata in this settlement was damaged, the archeological artifacts are very well preserved. Stone axes, scrapers, sickles, chisels and drills were found in these layers¹⁸. In particular, a large number of tools and pottery, as well as the remains of animal bones were found in the lower layer. The size of the accommodation found at Darvozaqir 1 is much larger than Jonbos 4, which is 7x1.81 microns¹⁹. The residence was also rebuilt using wooden columns and siding, such as Jonbos 4. The top is covered with reeds. Traces of poles and fine wood are preserved in the form of pits.

REFERENCE

1. Kabirov A. Sa`dullaev S. «O`rta Osiyo Arxeologiya». T. 1990.
2. Z.Xoliqov ,Arxeologiya majmua Termiz-2007 62-63betlar
3. "Live Journal" jurnalining 2012-yil 31-may kuni chiqqan "Поездка в Джанбас-калу" maqolasi.
4. Есбергенов, Б. Е. (2021). Памятник Калиятёпы В Городе Джизакоб Изучении Методов Архитектурного Строительства.*CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY*,2(9), 69-72
5. Yerjanovich, Y. B., & Mamadiyoroglu, A. A. (2021). ABOUT THE URBAN PLANNING PRACTICE OF THE URDA FORTRESS OF ANCIENT JIZZAK.*International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*,1(5), 148-151.
6. Yerjanovich, Y. B., & Mamadiyoroglu, A. A. (2021). Principles of Using Ornamental Plants in the Interior.*EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 79-81.
7. Yerjanovich, Y. B. (2021). Development and Planned Construction of Housing Buildings in Djizzak. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 109-112.
8. Inomovich, A. N. (2021). CHARACTERISTICS OF HISTORICAL SAMARKAND CITY CENTERS.*International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*,1(5), 155-158.
9. Inomovich, A. N. (2021). Principles of Reconstruction and Formation of Residential Buildings Typical of Historical City Centers. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 29-40.

¹⁶ Inomovich, A. N. (2021). Principles of Reconstruction and Formation of Residential Buildings Typical of Historical City Centers. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 29-40.

¹⁷ Alisherbek, N. (2021). Development of Urban Development in the Territory of Uzbekistan.*CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCES*,2(10), 24-26

¹⁸ Холиков, С. Р. (2021). Историческое развитие архитектурного комплекса ХазратИ Имам (ХАСТИМОМ). *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(1), 104-107.

¹⁹ Yerjanovich, Y. B., & Mamadiyoroglu, A. A. (2021). Principles of Using Ornamental Plants in the Interior. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 79-81.

10. Alisherbek, N. (2021). Development of Urban Development in the Territory of Uzbekistan. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCES*, 2(10), 24-26
11. Нарзиев, А. К. У. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА УЗБЕКИСТАНА. *Academy*, (11 (62)).
12. Alisherbek, N. (2021). About Jizzakh Cultural Heritage Sites. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 90-91
13. Холиқов, С. Р. (2021). Марказий Осиё архитектура ёдгорликлари гумбазларининг турлари. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(2), 40-43.
14. Ravshanovich, X. S. (2021). Types of domes of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 1, 5-8.
15. Холиқов, С. Р. (2021). Историческое развитие архитектурного комплекса Хазрати Имам (ХАСТИМОМ). *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(1), 104-107.
16. Ravshanovich, X. S. (2021). Types of domes of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 1, 5-8.
17. Ravshanovich, K. S., Xurramovich, K. A., & Inomovich, A. N. (2021). THE PROBLEM OF PROTECTION AND USE OF ARCHITECTURAL RESERVES OF HISTORICAL CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 152-154.
18. Esirgapovich, J. A. (2021). CITY PARKS AND SOME ISSUES OF LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 145-147.
19. Жонузаков, Абдувахоб Эсиргапович, and Гулбахор Уктамовна Миразимова. "Городские парки и некоторые вопросы ландшафтно-экологического аспекта." *Academy* 11 (62) (2020).
20. Жонузаков, А. Э., & Холиқов, С. Р. (2020). Архитектурный комплекс Хазрати Имам (Хастимом)-пример сохранения и использования культурного наследия в Узбекистане. *Academy*, (11 (62)).
21. Xurramovich, K. A. (2021). The problem of protection and use of architectural reserves of historical cities of Uzbekistan. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(4), 1220-1223.
22. Sultanova, D. (2012). Artistic Means of Agitation and Propaganda in Urban and Architectural Space of Modern Uzbekistan. *Young Scientist USA*, Vol. 5, 88.
23. Qudratovich, B. B. (2021). Personnel Issues in the Application of Nanotechnology in Construction and Architecture. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 248-250.