

PALACE ARCHITECTURE IN MEDIEVAL BUKHARIAN ARCHITECTURE

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ДВОРЦОВАЯ АРХИТЕКТУРА В СРЕДНЕВЕКОВОЙ БУХАРСКОЙ АРХИТЕКТУРЕ

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Annotation: *A large part of the architectural structure was built during the time of Amir Abdulahad. The construction of the Sitorai Mohi Khossa Palace dates back to the new historical period, the period of the protectorate of the Bukhara Emirate of the Russian Empire. Shirbudun palace, which was distinguished by its pricelessness. Amir Muzaffar Khan used to host public elections, weddings and various events in this palace, in addition to welcoming the ambassadors and distinguished guests.*

Key words: *palace, architectural monument, Sitorai Mokhi Hossa, Shirbudin, Kogon, foreign palace, church, master, White hall, master Shirin Murodov, pool, European style, pond.*

Аннотация: *Большая часть архитектурного сооружения была построена во времена Амира Абдулахада. Строительство дворца Ситораи Мохи Хосса относится к новому историческому периоду, периоду протектората Бухарского эмирата Российской империи. Дворец Ширбудун, который отличался своей бесценностью. Амир Музаффар-хан проводил в этом дворце публичные выборы, свадьбы и различные мероприятия, а также принимал послов и высоких гостей*

Ключевые слова: *дворец, памятник архитектуры, Ситораи Мохи Хосса, Ширбудин, Когон, иностранный дворец, церковь, мастер, Белый зал, мастер Ширин Муродов, бассейн, европейский стиль, пруд.*

Mohi Khossa Palace, the emirs of the Bukhara Emirate belonging to the Mangit dynasty Amir Nasrullah (1826-1860), Amir Muzaffar (1860-1885), Amir Abdulahad (1885-1910), built by Amir Olimkhan(1910-1920).

A large part of the architectural structure was built during the time of Amir Abdulahad. The construction of the Sitorai Mohi Khossa Palace dates back to the new historical period, the period of the protectorate of the Bukhara Emirate of the Russian Empire. A number of materials were used in the construction of the architectural structure: brick (raw and ready), plywood, wood, especially mulberry and walnut, marble, glass, tin, stone, cast iron, iron, etc. Its first buildings were built during the reign of Amir Nasrullah (1826-1860s). However, the construction of a palace and a picturesque garden here began during the reign of Amir Abdulahad Khan (1885-1910s). During the reign of Amir Olimkhan (1910-1920s), a new palace was restored, and from this period the palace complex was divided into a new and an old palace. Eskisaroy is an ensemble consisting of three courtyards and many rooms. The oldest hotel which is Amir Muzaffarkhan Hotel (1860-1885 years), is distinguished by a wide and high hall, balconies on both sides, European doors and windows.

Motifs are harmonized in the hotel's murals and colors. Abdullah Khan Hall, which is a square room divided into three parts, is designed differently. Two halls facing each other and decorated in the same way are connected by a high platform in the middle. A throne is placed on the western side of the platform. On the other side of the courtyard, next to this building, a unique White Hall of great artistic value was built in 1912-1914. This hall was beautifully decorated by Bukhara craftsmen in the national style. The White Hall was beautifully decorated by 25-30 artisans under the guidance of master Shirin Murodov on the basis of the latest achievements in the art of alabaster carving. The interior of the building has a unique architectural solution.

Photo 1: Sitorai Mohi-Hossa. Peshaiwanli summer resort of Bukhara Emirate in national and European style

In 1917-1918, a beautiful pool was built, which gained great importance in the architecture of the ensemble. Therefore, the mix of national and European methods were used in the construction of the architectural complex. At the entrance to Sitorai Mohi Khosa, there is an outer courtyard, a treasury with a small courtyard on its southwest side, and a gate to the summer resort in the opposite corner on the southeast. In the northern part of the palace, there is another structure related to the personal life of the emir. It is a two-story harem building. Its rooms and terrace face the inner courtyard. On the south side of the harem is a big house made of —sallotij| bricks. On the west and east sides, there are smaller houses built in the style of «shepherds» on the first floor, and there is a porch on the north side. The wooden part of the harem is surrounded by a narrow porch on three sides on the second floor. A circular fountain was built in the middle of the courtyard, which was connected to the courtyard of the mistress of the palace from the inside.

Figure 2: The gatehouse of the Sitorai Mohi-Hossa architectural complex
The political residence of Bukhara emirs is Shirbudun Palace. First, let's talk about the term Shirbudun. Shirbudun - Shirbadan, pronounced like Sherbudin, these words are different

from each other. For example, the word Shirbadan means Shir - milk, body, in the Persian language, while the word Shirbudun means shirkhalqi, elati. One of the ancient Turkic peoples was named after Shir, Sir, Chir. Sir budun - «people of secret», «people of secret» is found in Kultegin yodgor (year 732). Shirbudun Palace is located outside the city, 4 km away from the Bukhara region. 1910). Buildings such as a palace, a mosque, and an auditorium were built in Shirbudun with the help of master Rahim Hayatov, woodworker (carpenter) Abdurasul, and others. The exterior of the palace shows signs of European and Iranian architecture.

Figure 3: The view of the Sherbudin Palace in 1911

The palace was mainly used to welcome ambassadors, hold various fairs and events, and in the summer season was a place of rest for the emirs. Furniture and chandeliers typical of European design were installed in Shirbudun palace, which was distinguished by its priceless. Amir Muzaffar Khan used to host public elections, weddings and various events in this palace, in addition to welcoming the ambassadors and distinguished guests. Over the years, he raised 500 tents in Shirbudun Palace. This event was a unique fair in the city of Bukhara. In the «Tarjimon» newspaper, April 22, 1897, 16th issue, on March 9-15, 1897, the Bukhara emir's «Shiri Badin (Shirbudun) Palace held an annual holiday, the palace gardens were open to everyone, it is recorded that they held various shows, folk games such as wrestling, cock and ram fighting.

Figure 4: Exterior view of Sherbudin Palace in 1910

The palace was also built during the reign of Amir Muzaffa Khan's son Amir Abdulahad Khan.

In particular, Amir Abdulahad Khan built a luxurious hall and many palace rooms in the structure. There is information about the palace in the books of local historians Mirza Abdulazim Sami, MirzaSalimbek, Muhammad Ali Baljuvani and Sadriddin Aini, and brief information about the building is given. For example, MirzaSalimbek, who was active in high positions in the palace of the Bukhara Emirate, writes that every six months when he went from Tashkent to Bukhara, he met with Amir Muzaffar Khan at ShirbudinCharbog.

Picture 5: The palace of the emir of Bukhara in Kogon

Another luxurious palace built in 1894-1903 by the Emir of Bukhara, Abdulahad Khan, combining European and Eastern styles (since 1947, the Palace of Culture of the City Rail waymen) has been preserved. The construction of the new palace began in New Bukhara on August 14, 1895 by the order of Emir Syed Abdulahad Khan, and was completed in 1898. The designer of the palace was Alexey Leontevich Benois, the engineer Dubrovin was in charge of the construction, Bukhara and Russian craftsmen built and finished the building. The palace is eclectic with many towers, domes and columns, built in a Neo-Moorish style that combines Baroque and Empire.

In addition to the typical European style, Arabic motifs are also used in the design. There are different versions of the purpose of building the palace. According to one of them, the emir ordered to build a palace for himself, but after seeing the building, he considered it magnificent and luxurious enough. After the death of Syed Abdullah Khan, his successor, Amir Syed Olim Khan, began to use the palace near the railway station as a residence for high-ranking officials who came to Bukhara. Today, this building, which houses the railwaymen's palace of culture, has the status of an architectural monument.

From the outside, the palace is an organic mixture of European and Eastern architecture, which is strikingly different from the architecture of Bukhara.

Majority of people recall the palace the European island in Uzbekistan. Kogon was originally created as a small village of New Bukhara, where it was planned to house railway workers. The city was founded in the summer of 1888 near the city of Bukhara, and its main purpose was to serve the railways of the Caspian Sea section. Over time, the Kogon became a kind of embassy.

Photo 6: The palace of the Bukhara emir in Kogon, 1903

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