

MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE OF SITORAI MOHI-HOSSA

¹Sayfiyev Kholmurod Bakhshulloyevich, ²Toshev Jurabek Toyirovich, ³Imamov Suhkrob Solekhovich
Senior Lecturer Bukhara engineering-technological institute Uzbekistan¹, Assistant Bukhara engineering-
technological institute Uzbekistan², A student of Bukhara engineering-technological institute Uzbekistan³

ABSTRACT

History and scientific analysis of the architecture of Sitorai Moksi-Khossa, one of the medieval palaces of Bukhara, Republic of Uzbekistan. A scientific analysis of the strength of the palace structure, its beauty and convenient location of the object was carried out.

Key words: *emirate, harem, pavilion, mosque, film channel, Safai's room, dormitory, driveway tiles, Mauritania.*

The summer palace of the Bukhara emir Sitorai Mokhi-Khossa is one of the unique monuments of history and architecture of oriental fine arts of the 19th-20th centuries.

The first buildings of the palace were built during the reign of Amir Nasrullah (1826-1860). During the reign of the next Emir Muzaffar Khan at the end of the 19th century (1860–1885), the famous palace architect Ostonkul Khafizov created a new design of the palace (Fig. 1). The construction of the palace and a beautiful garden in 1885-1910 was carried out during the reign of the next emir Abdullah Bahodirkhan, and the palace architect Haji Hafiz supervised the construction of the palace. The main buildings of the summer palace were built during the reign of the last emir of Bukhara, Mir Sayyid Alimkhan (1911-1920), and the total area of the palace is 6.7 hectares. It had a lobby, hotel, hostel, harem, pavilion, mosque and mud.

The last emir of Bukhara, Mir Sayyid Alimkhan, used the services of Russian architects and engineers Sakovich and Margulis when designing buildings, so most of the buildings had a European exterior and national interior.



Figure 1 The first buildings of the Sitorai Mohi-Hossa Palace were built during the reign of Amir Nasrullah (1826-1860)¹.

¹ H.R.Ro‘ziyev, J.T.Toshev “Buxoro me’orchiligida arxitekturaviy bionika”. Monografiya. Buxoro-2021 “DURDONA” nashriyoti



Figure 2. Gate of Sitorai Moxie-Hossa

The carved gate to the north of the palace is the official entrance, and the palace is entered through the magnificent mausoleum. The gate is adorned with a magnificent ridge decorated with tiles and stained glass, and a roof with tiled bouquets at two corners. The image of jugs on the roof of the gate is the administrative symbol of the palace. The crescent-shaped ornaments are a symbol that equates the beauty of the palace with the moon (Fig. 2).

The natural analogue of the gate structure is the Bukhara emir, whose peacocks are covered with patina and have a variety of colors.

Entering the palace through the gate, the first thing a visitor steps into is the courtyard, on three sides of which there are light wooden quadrangular columns decorated with plaster patterns - workshops of masters, which are presented to guests in various forms of production. gift items.

At the entrance to the gate, there is a building with a small courtyard on the right, called the treasury, which contains the clothes, bedding and treasures of the emir's family members.

To the south of the courtyard is the lobby of the new palace, built in 1912-1914.

Its gate is made of Gujum wood, which is relatively simple in decoration. The top of the valley is covered with thick beams made of Samarkand leather and willow vassals.

The lobby is U-shaped with a north-facing veranda. The porch is 30 m long, 5 m wide, 8 m high, with four arches, ten wooden columns, the bottom is blue-turquoise, the top is decorated with handmade patterns, and the bottom is decorated with patterns of willows. The porch is called "Salomxona". Every morning, when the emir left his bedroom, he was greeted by the courtiers and clergy gathered on the porch. On the west side of the reception building there are the "White House" (Fig. 3), "Corridor", "Bedroom", the painted "Reception", and on the south side - the glass veranda "Chaikhana", "Banquet Hall". There is Mirzakhona and the Chess Hall. As a result, the courtyard is surrounded by buildings on three sides. In the center of the courtyard there is a small round fountain, which was powered by a 5 kV electric generator powered by kerosene brought to the palace from Germany. There is a semi-domed porch on the front door of the reception house, and on both sides of the

door there are two statues of lions, made in 1913 by the master of Nurata marble Abdurakhim Turdiev. It is a symbol of strength, power and justice

(Fig. 4)



Figure 3. Sitorai Moxie-Hossa "White House" (White House)



Figure 4. A semi-domed porch above the entrance to the Sitorai Moxie-Hossa lobby.

In 1927-1933, the museum "The way of life of the last rulers of Bukhara" functioned in the reception hall. In 1947 there was an exhibition of the Museum of Folk Art of Bukhara, and from 1974 to the present - an exhibition of the Museum of Folk Decorative Art (Fig. 4). The exhibition presents decorations used in the palace, various gifts, furniture, as well as Chinese and Japanese porcelain.

Among the reception rooms, the White House meeting room stands out. This is the most luxurious and beautiful hall of the palace, decorated by the master plasterer Shirin Murodov (1880-1957) in the style of "Mirror Decor",

graceful patterns on the mirrors lead to the world of real fairy tales. Numerous stars and crescents on shelves and arches, arches and crescents that define the place of the arched throne, remind of the starry sky - this is a miracle, a divine song, born of the unique art of the master Shirin Murodov.

Built in 1915-1916, the eight-room pavilion Khonay-Khasht has an authentic European look. The roof of his hotel is covered with tiny white tin, and the arched windows on the outside resemble the homes of wealthy Europeans. However, the opposite walls and the ceiling of the porch at the entrance to the pavilion are decorated with lush bouquets branching upwards, which is a real masterpiece of the oriental style.

In the center of the pavilion there is an octagonal "Room". It is beautifully decorated with painting. The walls and ceiling are adorned with kundal patterns in gold and silver. It took 4 kg 250 g of gold to decorate the pavilion.

Until 1985, the building housed a hostel and a library of the Republican Sanatorium of Renal Diseases. In 1986 he was returned to the Bukhara State Art and Architecture Museum, where it was scientifically restored, where the "Exposition of Bukhara national costumes of the XIX-XX centuries" was held.

The hostel was built in 1917-1918 under the guidance of master Shirin Murodov as a two-story brick building in the style of Mauritania. Inside the building there is a long corridor (corridor) consisting of twelve rooms. It consists of two to four summer and winter terraces, a "bedroom", bedrooms, a corridor, a large room, a kitchen, a glass garden, a bathroom, a toilet and a palace mosque.

In front of the hostel there is the largest swimming pool in Central Asia. In the clear water of the pool, the two-story dormitory building looks like a four-story one. The pool is 53 m long, 46 m wide and 3 m deep, made of gray Nurata marble. During the hot summer months, the pool provides a pleasant coolness to the rooms of the building.

From September 1920 to 1924, the dormitory building served as the ICRC residence, from 1925 to 1953 it served as a rest house, and from 1953 to 1991 it served as a sanatorium hostel.

Due to the growing interest in national values and the care of the government of the republic, Kanizakhana was renovated in 1991 and opened at the beginning of the 19th century as a museum-exhibition of Bukhara artistic embroidery. The halls display samples of suzanne from Bukhara, Shafirkan, Gijduvan, Nurata, Urgut, Shakhrisabz, Khojand, Tashkent and Jizzakh schools of embroidery.

The barn in front of the hostel, which is connected to a wooden tower on one side, also attracts attention with its unique style of construction. The top of the barn can be climbed up a spiral staircase through a hexagonal tower. The first floor of the barn is made of bricks and the second is made of light wood.

The minaret ends with "Azoncha". This is a unique building, completely alien to the oriental style.

The barn was built in eclectic style, with thin columns on the roof and at the corners, round wooden domes covered with copper plates and completed in the shape of a symbolic crescent.

On the south side of the palace garden there is a burnt-brick exit gate, and a traditional goat game is held in front of the upper gate.

On the west side of the gate there is a round elephant park and zoo. It contains elephants carrying heavy artillery during 4 military campaigns.

On the north side of the palace there is a two-storey wooden "harem" with an inner courtyard. The first floor consists of rooms, the second floor is decorated with arched roofs with terraces built on three sides. The harem was entered through the courtyard and the door in the corner of the courtyard. A large high building on the south side, overlooking the garden, is made of bricks.

Beautiful and rare birds and deer live in the "garden" of the palace among fruit and ornamental trees and flowers. Among them is the care of peacocks that have survived to this day, which makes them a symbol of the palace.

The summer camp is surrounded by a thick and high castle wall, the corners of which are guarded by towers. The wall was 6 m high and 3 m wide.

Legend has it that the Winter Palace was an underground passage that secretly connected the Ark and the Summer Palace. The last ruler of Bukhara took the bulk of his family and wealth from the Ark fortress along this road, which passed from the palace of Sitorai Mokhi Khossa through Gijduvan, through the Karshi desert to Kulyab, and at the beginning of 1921 to Afghanistan. [1].

It is worth exploring in detail the legends about the underground passage that secretly connects the Winter Palace Ark and the Summer Palace of Sitorai Mokhi-Hossa.

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