

## ARCHITECTURE OF PALACE KUYI HAULI

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### Abstract

In addition to the above, the formation of the architecture of the palaces reflected the most important, stagnation of architectural traditions, local natural and climatic conditions, religious, social and moral values, and customs. The architecture of Bukhara palaces reflected the heavenly courtyards characteristic of the architecture of the countries of the Islamic East with a hot and dry climate, the phenomenon of internal and external courtyards, as well as the forms of porches, awnings, awnings, pools, fountains, gardens, garden-palaces, walking areas, flower beds.

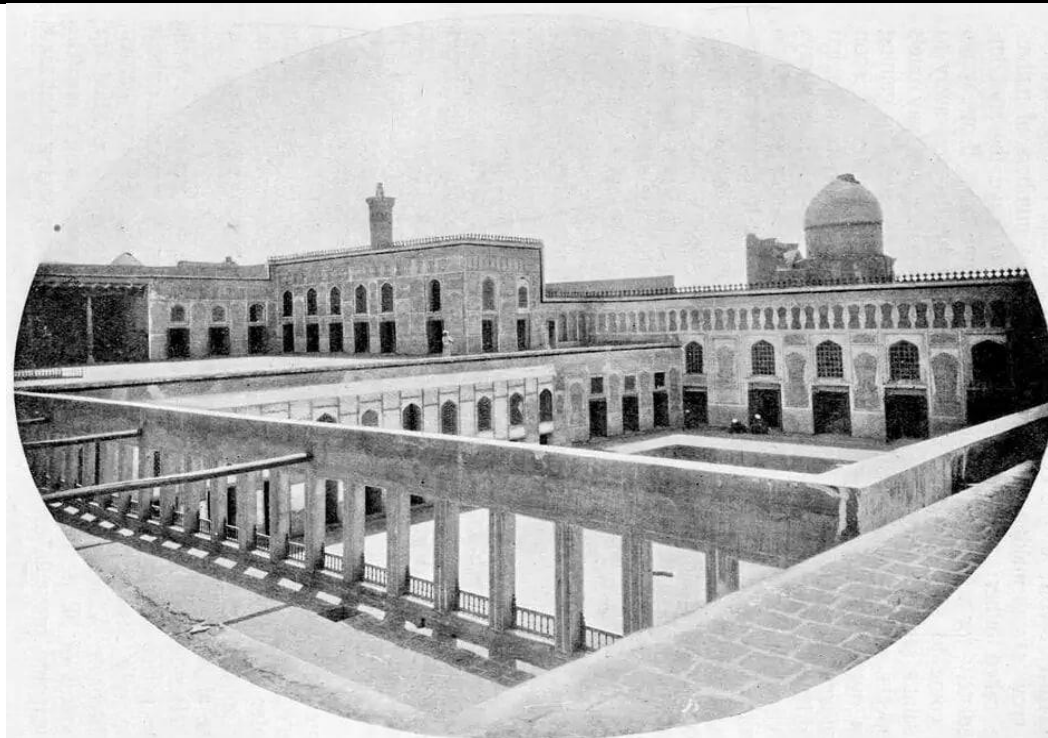
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### Introduction

A cornerstone was laid in ancient times in Bukhara, a holy city located on the Great Silk Road. Ancient and immortal Bukhara has never lost its beauty and luxury. All of them are reflected in the sights of the city. Bukhara had a large number of historical sites, various palaces of the Emir until September 2, 1920, including Shirbuddin Palace, the Palace of the Tiger. The palace of Qori, the palace of the lower court, has not been preserved to this day. I think everyone knows about the Palace of Sitorai Moxi Xhosa, which survived until our time, and unfortunately, two palaces, namely the “lower courtyard” and the “Tiger”, were located inside the city. The rest on this list. the two out-of-town palaces of Qori Chorbog and Shirbuddin were also not preserved to us (as the Bukharians say: “Obi loy kardan”).

The most important in the formation of the architecture of palaces, the stagnation of architectural traditions, local natural climatic conditions, religious, social and moral values, customs are also reflected. For example, the architecture of Bukhara palaces includes a paradise courtyard typical of the architecture of the countries of the Islamic East with a hot and dry climate, a phenomenon of inner and outer courtyards, and balconies, sheds, pond forms, ponds, fountains, gardens, garden-palaces, walks, flower beds, chamans.





*Figure 1.-lower court Palace photographed by Ole Olufsen*

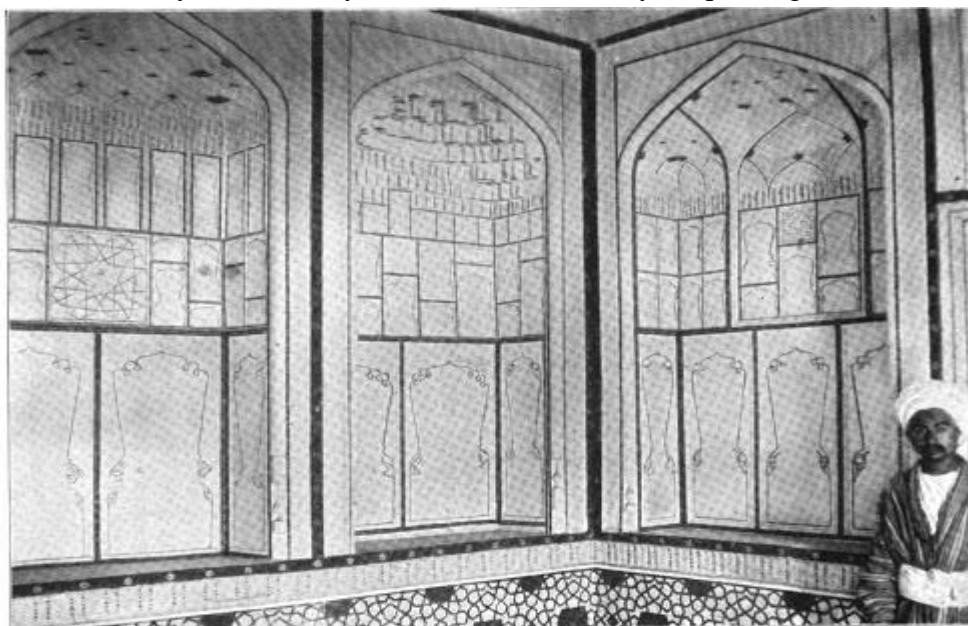
I read a sentence “History Havlii poyoni Amironi Bukhara. Havlii poyon domoni Ark bud”, i.e., at the foot of the Bukhara Arch, there was a lower courtyard Palace. The palace of the lower court is located in the western part of Registan. The palace is very large, consisting of two floors and surrounded by a large courtyard. The courtyard leads along the end to windowless, multi-leaf embossed doors. The front of the palace is decorated with various leafy patterns and is covered with lattice windows made of hook. The upper part of the rooms inside is flat, many of the room paints on the walls are simple, but beautifully decorated.

Geography in the kingdom of Denmark was painted by the society's secretary Ole Olufsen (1865-1929). He was in the emirate of Bukhara from 1896 to 1897, where he made a number of notable expeditions. Ole Olufsen, in his book “the Emir of Bokhara and his Treaty”, photographed the Palace of the lower court, now lost without a trace, located in the Old City part of Bukhara. (Figure 1). Surat is a view of the “lower courtyard” in the Old City part of Bukhara. The figure is a Danish military officer and explorer, as well as Ole Olufsen, who in his work describes the palace of the lower court: in Bukhara, there is the Palace of the Leopard, the lower court (the lower Palace) and Moxi Khosa, and records how he saw them arranged.

In the western part of Registan there is one large Palace, the lower Palace i.e. the lower courtyard. The palace is built in a high, rectangular shape, and the walls of the palace, surrounded by a clay wall without a high handle, are so high that it is impossible to see the inside from the outside and still see what is happening inside. In addition, doors from the courtyard with four wings lead to the square, to the porch, to the windows with plaster shutters. The palace is supposedly like a four-winged ship. The lower courtyard doors are wooden, and the doors are carved with geometric patterns. The ceiling of each porch and room is wooden, they are carved or gilded and decorated in turn. The palace has a meeting hall, a bathroom and



a single corridor leading through a special door to the harem nest. The walls in the best rooms are decorated with various plaster decorations. It was published in 1911 and is a rare example. Another source is L.I. Rempel's "Dalekoe I blizkoe", in "V zakotxone, Rais-hone I konselyarii Kozi-Kalona", refers to the main zakatkhana, referring to the land as the courtyard poyon (lower courtyard). According to him, the courtyard is one-story and consists of 4 courtyards. From the Great Gate passed to the courtyards. At the entrance to the gate was the stable, the next was the zakatkhana, through the third courtyard, the mirzakhana and the reception room. The reception area consisted of a large hall, where high-ranking guests and ambassadors were received by the little birdbegi. It was passed through the Qushbegi reception to the fourth courtyard. It was mainly inhabited by the woman and family of qushbegi.



*Figure 2. an embossed view of the inner ravines of the lower courtyard Palace*

We do not have the assumption that this palace, referred to as the lower courtyard in one of the sources and the courtyard in the other, is similar to the same palace described by both authors. luxurious and original Palace. The palace occupies a large area, the interior of which is clearly known in the photo.

In ancient times, courtyards were built in two parts. Hovliyu "berun" and hovliyu "durum" that is, the outer and inner courtyard. Basically, the inner courtyard was built specifically for the women of that household. The palace described by the two authors consisted of four courtyards. In the photo, the palace was built in a closed state in a porch manner, and the castle, consisting of several rooms, was raised. The rooms of these buildings were individually built in a manner that contrasted with each other to the inner side of the courtyard. The courtyard was built in a European style, with patterned figures drawn on each column of the wall. Special grilles are installed on the windows. So it is possible that some share of the Emir's Treasury was also held here. Because the sash windows depicted in the photograph were only present in the treasury of the Arch vault, the Emir's Winter Palace.



*Figure 3. The inner courtyard of the lower courtyard Palace i.e. (stand the courtyard)*

The lower court palace courtyard durun i.e. the inner court is another photo (Figure 3) is part of the courtyard of the lower Palace painted by the same Ole Olufsen, but in it this palace is called "Letnyaya residence Emir" i.e. "the summer residence of the Emir". It is in this image that the courtyard confirms the idea that it is another palace located at the back of the Ark mound. But this palace was not the palace of the Emir, but the palace of the qushbegi. It is assumed that this lower courtyard Palace is located at the rear of the Ark mound. O.A.Sukhareva's book "Kvartal'naya obtshina pozdne-feodalnogo goroda Bukhari", "Kazi horde guzarida in the Gavkushan" section: guzar was founded in 1702-1703. But it was called Arki basta. The Arch had two gates, the Boloy in front of which was blocked by a second gate, using the emir, from his door facing the pool. It is also said that the name Guzar may be derived from this". Later Kazi horde guzari was succeeded by J.Balimanov Street is named after him. This street is now considered Khoja Zayniddin Street. As a result of the research, we came to the idea that this Guzar may have housed this lower courtyard Palace.



*Figure 4. pictures of the Palace 1985-1889 yy.*



The time of the Tsarist Russia's invasion of Bukhara was marked by the destruction of the palace of the lower courtyard in 1920 following the Russian firing of the Ark fortress.

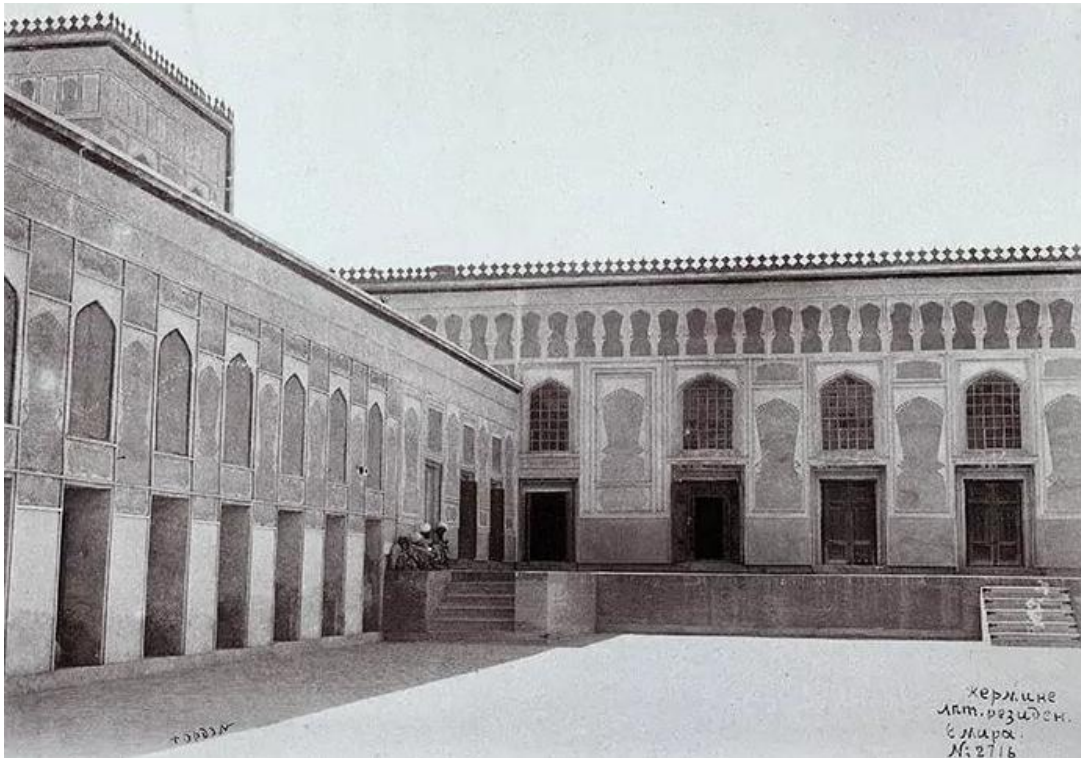


Figure 5. Pictures of the palace 1885-1889 yy.



Figure 6. Image of the lower courtyard Palace after September 2, 1920, when the state was brought into disrepair and destroyed

The lower Palace, painted by Ole Olufsen, is part of the courtyard, but in it this palace is called "Letnyaya residence Emira" i.e. "the summer residence of the Emir". It is in this image that the courtyard confirms the idea that it is another palace located at the back of the Ark mound.





*Figure 7. The lower courtyard Palace was built instead of the Bukhara City diesel power plant. Photography 1925-1928 yy.*



*Figure 8. The first diesel power plant building built on the site of the lower courtyard Palace 1924 y.*

Prior to 1924, electricity in Bukhara produced a small number of private power stations, whose capacity was insufficient for the entire city. Then in January 1924, the first urban diesel power plant was opened on the site of the lower courtyard Palace, which allowed the entire Steam to be lit by electricity.





Figure 9. The current territory of the palace, where the lower courtyard is located

What a great history of a thousand regrets, the number of such palaces has been preserved to this day. Only images of these palaces in Bukhara, where palaces such as the lower courtyard, Qori, Kaplon, Shirbudin were destroyed, have reached US. The debt of each of us preserved palaces to the future generation is also our assumption. We would like to ask for a timely restoration of historical monuments, subject to restoration, before it is zero late....

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