

**SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF KHAN CHARAMS IN ARCHITECTURE**

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This article covers the palaces and harems of the Khans, the meaning of the word harem and the opinion of tourists, the Taskhovli architectural monument, the complex and harem of Sitorai Mohi Khosa. About Abdullah Khan's Haramsaroy, which was originally formed by Abdullah Khan in the Chor Bakr complex, but which has disappeared today, opinions are given on the characteristics of the khan's harems.

**Keywords:** Haram, Taskhovli palace, Sitorai Mohi Khosa complex, Chor Bakr complex, Haramsaray, style, garden-palace, complex.

In world culture, our historical cities are distinguished by their unique appearance, objects of cultural heritage and architectural monuments. At the same time, attention is paid to our architectural monuments, which attract thousands of tourists today.

In the architecture of Central Asia, each era and each khan has its place and importance, and their influence on architecture was great. Samarkand, Bukhara, Khorezm, Kokan and similar cities, which are historical cities, were ruled by the Khans and had a great influence on architecture. The architecture of Bukhara, like other cities, was influenced by periods and khanates.

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Haram (Arabic - forbidden area, stage, boundary) - the first meaning is the place considered holy by Muslims, where bloodshed and carrying weapons are prohibited, the area around the Kaaba is understood; the second meaning is the inner part of the house of rulers, officials and rich people in Muslim countries where women live; figuratively, the area where the wife and maids of the owner of this house live. The entrance of the harem was forbidden to men other than the owner of the house and his sons, it was guarded by "harem masters" (bonded slaves). The third meaning is the part where wives and concubines live in the palaces of rulers in Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Arab countries and Central Asia. As a result of the prohibition of

polygamy in most Muslim countries since the 20s of the 20th century, it is said that Harams have almost disappeared.

Tourists were also very interested and expressed their opinions about the harem and the women living in the harem, the attitude towards them, the life of the harem. For example, according to the Hungarian tourist and researcher A. Vamberi, who was in the khanate in 1863, any woman in the Khiva khanate was sentenced to severe punishment, i.e. death, only when she committed adultery. This is called "rajm" in Islam. But due to the fact that it is very difficult to prove adultery, "rajm" punishment was used in rare cases. So, in the Khiva Khanate, the Islamic moral laws were strictly followed in the matter of the treatment of women and their role in society. Even the women of Khiva Khan's palace and harem were treated in this way. According to Vamberi, the khan was the absolute ruler not only of all the inhabitants of the khanate, but also of his wives and concubines, but he treated them extremely politely. Describing the life of the harem, the tourist highly appreciates the fact that the Khans of Khiva, unlike the lives of other rulers of the East, adhere to strict Islamic rules of conduct and strive for moral purity.

Another interesting, fair fact is put forward by A. Vamberi - the table and expenses of the Khan of Khiva did not differ much from the table and expenses of ordinary citizens. We can see this from the structure and decoration of the buildings that served as the khan's harem. The construction, structure and decoration of the harems of the Khans of Khiva in the inner city and the harems in the palace gardens outside the city are not conspicuous. In particular, the khan's family lived in the harem in Old Ark. Its distinctive feature is the presence of a maternity ward. Harams in gardens and palaces where khans outside the city rested were also the same. According to the article of Qudrat Masharipov, associate professor of Urganch State University, the conclusion is that the khanate, as an Islamic state, kept the position of women high in society. The population, even the khan, unlike the rulers of other Islamic countries, strictly followed Islamic rules in marriage or family relations. This criterion did not allow excessive luxury, pomp and extravagance.

As one of the khan's harems that have survived to this day, we can take as an example Taskhovli in Khiva.

The stone architectural monument was built in 1830-1838 according to the order of Olloqulikhan (1794-1842). First, a harem, then a hotel and lodgings were built. Toshovli was built using local building materials (marble, baked brick, wood). The palace consists of 3 sections - arzhovli, pleasure yard and harem. The walls and porches are glazed ceramic, and the ceilings are decorated with patterns. The walls are decorated with tiles, ganch, wood, stone carvings and paintings. 163 rooms in the palace were used for various purposes [2, page 64]. Toshovli is a monumental structure of Central Asia rich and diverse in conspicuous decorations. In palace architecture, monumental forms and decorations create a light and spatial environment. The building is made of two floors of brick, and the plan is divided into

two parts: the living area - a rectangular harem courtyard, the reception hall - Arzhovli for official receptions and Ishratkhana for private receptions. Each courtyard has its own service rooms, and the entrance to the courtyard is the Arzhovli gate in the west, Ishrathovli in the south, and the small gate of the harem in the east. The palace has two types of porches built opposite each other. On the south side of the courtyard, single-column high porches are two stories high, always shaded and facing north. A low porch on the second floor gives access to all three sides of the courtyard through galleries. The tall columns of the elevated porch with marble bases and the short columns of the second floor are covered with carvings. The most magnificent rooms of the palace are adjacent to the high verandas, in the reception hall - the throne room of the khan, in the harem - the rooms belonging to the wives of the four khans and the khan himself [3, page 338].

The large courtyard of the harem is entered from the peshaiwan. The courtyard is rectangular in shape and seems to extend slightly in the west-east direction. In the southern part of Holi, one peshaiwan was built for each of the four wives of the khan. The magnificent fifth peshaiwan on the east side was the residence of the khan. From the porch there is a door to the house and the boiler. Khan's relatives lived in two-story houses [page 4, 4].

1 common corridor is built for each two porches. There is a separate corridor from the guest house to the living room and bedroom. The houses of the harem are richly decorated, and it can be said that the achievements of folk masters in the field of pattern making are fully expressed in these rooms. The wood-carving is very exquisite [page 4, 4]. The columns are decorated with exquisitely carved flowers, the ceiling is painted in reddish-brown color, and there is an embossed gyri and a basin. The most perfect art of folk architects is expressed in silent carvings on marble chairs and iron bars.

The harem was built in imitation of the structure inside the courtyard of Ichan in the ancient Khorezm fortress. As can be seen from the plan, the road to the hotel was easy from the harem. There were rooms and porches around the courtyard of this square courtyard [pages 4, 5].

At the western gate of Ichankala, along the city wall, there is the Old Ark complex, the residence of the second khan. The palace was designed for official functions - an office, an arsenal, a mint and a palace mosque were collected. The name "Kokhna" - "old", its buildings were built on the place of buildings of the 17th century, destroyed during the troubles of the 18th century. Its restoration began in 1804-1806, but the main buildings were completed during Olloquli Khan, and the harem until the 20th century.

The territory of the Old Arch, surrounded by a stone wall, is divided into 4 courtyards. First residential buildings and additional buildings; below it is a small brick-covered courtyard, where is the reception hall of the Lookout; on the right side of the gate, the summer porch of the mosque is fenced with the mint; in the north is the harem. The buildings of Kokhna Ark are far inferior to Taskhovli in terms of design and implementation. Only the buildings of the Viewpoint, the mosque and the mint were built of baked brick [3, p. 338].

If we consider the palaces that arose in the Bukhara Emirate. Let's turn our attention to the Sitorai Mohi Khosa architectural complex from the khan's palace, which has been preserved to this day. European building culture is reflected in the architecture of Bukhara's garden-palaces of the last hundred years. In the architecture of the garden-palaces of Sitorai Mohi Khosa, the garden-parking culture of different periods and countries have been combined and is considered an architectural complex in the style of the Central Asian courtyard [5, p. 27].

The summer residence of the Emirate, the palace, was built on the northern side of Bukhara city. The palace is a palace of the Mangit dynasty and was originally built during the reign of Emir Nasrullah (1826-1860). However, the construction of a palace and a private garden here began during the reign of Amir Abdulahad Khan (1885-1910y). During the reign of Amir Olimkhan (1910-1920y), a new palace was restored, and from that period the palace complex was divided into old and new palaces [2, page 60].

The old palace has three courtyards and many rooms. The oldest room here, the Muzaffar Khan Hotel (1860-1885y), is distinguished by a wide and high hall, balconies with balconies on both sides, European doors and windows [2, p. 61].

The total area of the palace built during the reign of Amir Olim Khan was 6.7 hectares, and it had a hotel, reception hall, dormitory, harem, pavilion, mosque and elephant houses. The palace was surrounded by a 3 m wide and 6 m high castle wall, and the official entrance from the north was a carved gate and from the south was a gate for entering and exiting the palace. The interior of the palace is luxuriously built, and the courtyard is divided into external and internal parts.

The rooms of the palace are built and decorated in a unique way according to their function. In the north-eastern part of the palace, another structure related to the private life of the emir is a two-story harem building, in the west of which there is a small courtyard for the harem servants. The area is 22.9 m by 27.7 m, it is built in a semi-circular shape with two floors facing the inner courtyard. The Haram building is an integral part of the complex and was built by combining the best aspects of European and Isfahan and Bukhara construction architecture. Inside the harem building there is a smaller courtyard which is not very big. There is a 12-cornered pool with a diameter of 5.3 m in the middle of the yard. In the southern part of the courtyard there is a sofa with a height of 1.20 m, which is accessed by 2 stairs. Three sides of the harem building: east, north, and west sides are made of brick with a two-story roof, and the south side building is one-story and equal in height to the buildings on three sides [6, page 51].

In general, each khan clearly demonstrated his influence in this palace. Special attention was paid to the place of the harem in the palace.

We are thinking about the big garden and Haramsarai built by Abdullah Khan II next to one of the other palaces, Chor Bakr complex in Bukhara.

The Chor Bakr complex was built by Abdulla Khan in the 16th century, together with a mosque, a hall, and a madrasah, which was the khan's Haramsarai. It is one of the palaces that have disappeared today, and the palace is located about 150 m east of the complex, in front of the palace. Abdullakhan Sumitan was a beautiful place, so he planted various fruit and decorative trees and created a pleasant and beautiful garden with healing springs.

"Haramsarai" means a special resting place, a private place. Only the women of the king's special people lived in the Haramsaray. The Khan declared Wednesday and Saturday as pilgrimage days for his women, and on this day it was customary to place guards on both sides of the road from the city to Sumitang. "Kavshkashan" was located near the starting wall on the eastern side of the Haramsaray. Pilgrims left their horses here, took off their shoes, and walked to the shrine [7, p. 81].

The architecture of the Haramsarai was built in a unique way. The building is located in the middle of the garden and is built in the form of a two-story attic. Flowers were blowing in the wind from all four sides of the doors. There is a pond in front of the building, apple trees are planted next to it and on the banks of the ditch. The pattern of the outer and inner sides of the palace is decorated with kundal decoration [page 9, 82].

The Haramsaray is surrounded by a 7-story sun-drenched wall and planted with trees, and various fruit trees are planted in the garden. The land around Chordara was planted in the "chahorchaman" method. There were pomegranates, quinces, peaches, and pears in the garden, and the flowers began to bloom after spring. Flowers are planted in the flowerbed, which open in succession. [7, page 82].

The reason why this garden-palace, one of the first buildings of the complex, has not reached us today is that it quickly eroded and rotted as a result of irrigation works in the garden, and the foundation of the building was not so deep, thick and wide.

In short, each khan who ruled in Central Asia had his influence on architecture with the styles typical of his time. Special attention was paid to the construction of khan palaces and garden palaces. Depending on the function of the palaces, some similarities can be observed in some palaces in terms of the location of the rooms and the types of rooms they are made of. As an example, if we pay attention to the palaces that we have considered, the location of the khan's harem in Taskhovli or Old Ark is almost the same. This is one of the unique features. In terms of climatic conditions, Khorezm oasis differs from other regions. Perhaps, from this point of view, the orientation of the veranda-type buildings, depending on the direction of the wind, made such a situation clear. However, in the garden-palace of Sitorai Mohi Khosa in Bukhara, it can be seen that the harem of the palace is located in exactly this position, i.e. in the north-eastern part. At the same time, we paid attention to the fact that the Abdullah Khan Haramsarai, which we are studying, was formed as a garden-palace in the north-eastern part of the Chor Bakr complex.

It can be said that the location of the rooms in the palaces is divided into several courtyards, based on the Uzbek nationality, and the division into inner and outer courtyards is considered one of the unique features. For this reason, the studied Abdullah Khan Haramsaroyi may be divided into inner and outer courtyards. Today, this palace has not survived to us.

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