

# Architecture of Palace-Gardens of Bukhara Emirate Charmgarchorbogh Palace

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## Abstract

In the article, the formation of the geographical location of Charmgarcharbog palace-garden, which was built in the Karmana district of the Navoi region of the Bukhara emirate, and which has now disappeared, the design solution, the creative work of the masters who participated in the construction of the spatial possibilities of the palace and the area around the palace, from the project to its completion, were discussed.

**Keywords:** Emirate of Bukhara, Karmana, second capital, palace, garden, palace-garden, tannery, tanners' neighborhood, architect, ganchkor, college, plants.

## Introduction

Amir Abdulahad Khan was one of the last representatives of the Mangits, the last dynasty of the Bukhara Emirate. Moving away from the traditions of his ancestors, he decided to manage the emirate not from Bukhara, but from Karmana. By 1894, the Emirate completely moved the capital from Bukhara to the "second capital" Karmana, and ruled the kingdom from there until the end of his life. [1, p. 128]. Karmana was territorial, geographically convenient and not yet fully developed. Amir has done a lot to develop this land. Palaces and gardens are among them. Elderly people say that they remember that Karmana had many gardens associated with the name of the emir.

## Materials and Methods

Gardens to be built are named according to their characteristics and functionality. One such palace-garden is called Charmgarchorbog. When entering Karmana from Navoi, at the back of the bus station, on the west side of the Karmana Agricultural College, there is Charmgarchorbog, where the college stadium, dormitories and workshops are located. [2, page 16].



Figure 1. Navoi. The territory of Charmgarchorbog in Karmana (author's geolocation from GOOGLE MAPS)

Historical sources show that Charmgarchorbog is one of the oldest reservoirs in Karmana region. He belongs to the dynasty of all Bukhara emirs of Charbagh, whose closest relatives were Abdul Akhadkhan and Said Olimkhans. [2, page 18]

## Discussion

A. Khotamov and Sh. Khalilov in their pamphlet "Yillar Sadosi" gave information about the existence of Abdullahon's house and mosque in Charmgar Charbog area. [3, 26-27-p] This is a large, polygonal, magnificent, two-story building built in the second half of the 16th century. The architectural solution of Abdulla Khan's house was a model for the palaces in Mirzachorbog, Charmgarchorbog, and Gulchorbog. [4, p. 26-27]

The interior of Charmgarchorbog was beautifully decorated. There was also a rock pool in the courtyard. Due to the lack of information, the number of khans in the palace, their function, the identity of the craftsmen who participated in the construction we can only give approximate opinions about it. According to the above-mentioned authors, in 1902-1905, this emir's residence was renovated by Usta Shirin Murodov, it consisted of 5-6 rooms, surrounded by peshavians. [3, page 28] As in other palaces, the main room is considered a hall-hotel. It is entered through a 4-pillared porch at the entrance. Porch pillars and wall decorations are made with rare patterns, carvings and carvings of Bukhara schools. The interior of the hotel also embodies all the skills of the masters. That is why the emirs saw this palace very carefully. [8, p. 85-86]

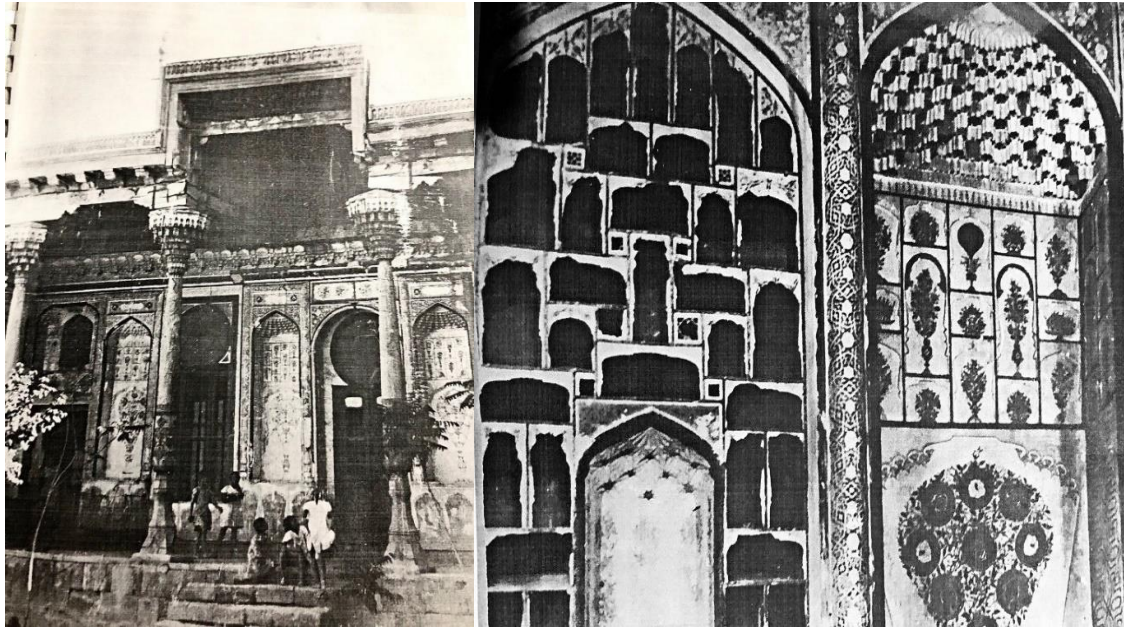


Fig. 2. Porch and interior of Charmgarchorboqh palace in Karmana  
(V. Golikov. archive photos, 1972)

On the east side of the yard, the Abdullah Khan mosque was built. A round porch with 11 pillars was placed on its front sides. The mosque is entered from the east. At the foot of the courtyard and outside, there were auxiliary rooms such as stables, stables, and rooms for servants. Charmgarchorbog was very famous. "During the time of Mangitiya emirs, Karmanada was known as Chorbogi Mirza and Chorbogi Charmgari and Chorbogi Olchin and as a resting place of capital emirs. Every year, the king came here with his servants to rest. There are also many special places in Karshi, Shahrissabz and Bukhara districts. There are various forts and manor houses elsewhere." he said. Muhammed Ali Baljuvani in his work "History of Nofei" [9, p. 36]

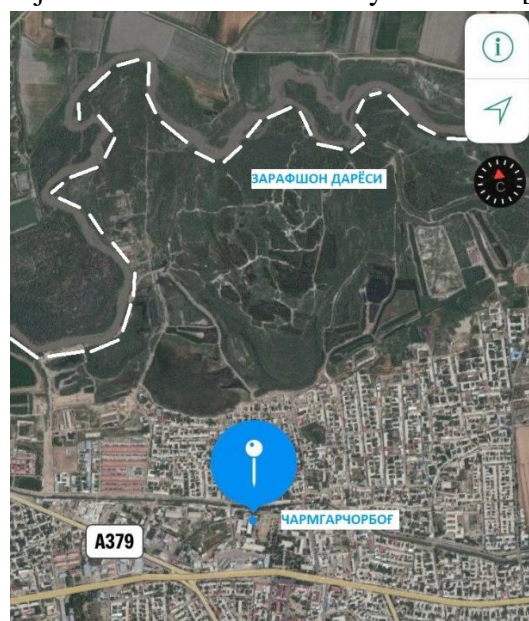


Figure 3. Navoi. "Charmgarchorboq" area in Karmana. How far the Zarafshan River is now shown (author's geolocation from GOOGLE MAPS)



Figure 4. Graphic reconstruction of Charmgarchorbog palace in Karmana.  
TAQI. student: Mukhsimboev D., supervisor: Boboyorova.Sh.

## Result

Another reason why the Amirs love this place is the variety of rare plant species brought here from many countries. Over the years, the plants have grown in size, the garden has been formed in a new way, cool weather areas have been created, and it has taken up a large area compared to the gardens made of local plants. Another aspect comes from the name. The work on leatherwork is also done here. According to the results of inquiries, the neighborhoods around Charmgarchorbog were engaged in leather-making, and the products were sent to the desired destinations from there.

## Conclusion

Currently, there are no remains of the palace. However, based on the collected data, it is possible to determine where the palace-garden is today based on the geolocation. Based on these data, the main course of the Zarafshan River is far away from the object. (Figure 3) There is considerable variation in the regional geographic environment. Although the palace-garden has almost disappeared from the excavations, this dislocation with the written sources shows that the heritage can still be preserved and encourages the researches to be filled with new information. In this regard, the graphic reconstruction of the Charmgarchorbog palace is TAQI. student: Mukhsimboev D., head Boboyorova.Sh. is a commendable step developed together with (Figure 4)

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