

HISTORICAL FORMATION STYLES OF TRADITIONAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE CITY OF KHOREZM

(On the example of Khorezm, Khiva,
Urgench, earthen fortress)

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Abstract

this article collects information about the construction, styles and climate-friendly houses of Khiva, Urgench, and earthen fortress settlements in Khorezm, considered one of the most famous ancient cities in Central Asia.

Key words: residential areas, nigirik(sinchli) wall, tarh, sahn, ayvan, ulli, Khiva Stone, straw clay plaster, shifti toqi (vassa, patik), semi-Gypsy, dalon, earthen fortress, tribe, Ayritom, Niso townships.

INTRODUCTION

We know that every city, region, district will have its own tradition and traditional houses typical of this area. At this point, let us give a definition of the word residential: residential living space, shelter, housing buildings, home where the family lives, the environment in which the family's household life passes residential architecture is the most common type of structure, the variety in terms of external and internal forms, types and appearance has developed and complicated, depending on climate, natural geographical conditions, economic material traditions.

Each territory of our country has its own architectural solutions of residential houses. We will dwell on the architecture of residential structures in different parts of the Khorezm region in this article.



(Figure1). View of the traditional residential porch located in Ichan-Kal'a of Khiva

Khiva is one of the ancient cities of Khorezm and is an unparalleled jewel of medieval Oriental architecture. It was located on a plain 25 km south of the present City of Urganch. The distinctive structure of the Khiva houses is noteworthy, the structural basis of the building is a one-story rubble wall, and Clay is struck between the sinches with raw brick. The location of summer and winter rooms here is completely different from the housing of Bukhara, Samarkand and Fergana. For centuries in the architecture of Central Asia, the construction of a castle Tarh has been a necessary element. Its occurrence was heavily influenced by the climatic conditions of the region. The summers here are very hot and the winters are cold. The appearance of the Khiva housing is very spectacular: in each house a porch is built facing north, on the porch mainly in the summer "Cancer Month" people live from the heat. The facades of the courtyards are almost all very narrow due to the shortage of space in the inner fortress of Khiva. The porch almost blocks the courtyard stage from above, and the courtyard also partially serves as a porch. Those who built the porch high so that the wind could walk better in the yard. This helps to keep the wind alternating from bottom to top and illuminate the inside with harir-light.

The porch kept the room from overheating in winter. Therefore, the architects paid special attention to the fact that the room is connected with a colorful landscape in terms of maintaining proximity to the courtyard climatic conditions, harmonization. The awning was used to carry out these activities. It served as a link between the room and the external environment.



(Figure 2). Toshhovli Palace in Khiva

Khiva is designed to keep the patio and courtyard air fresh due to the peculiarity of climatic conditions, the relative heat of the air in summer. The awnings here have two different structures. The Ulli (grand) porch occupied the front of the room and rose much higher. Opposite it is an inverted smaller porch. The Ulli awning is a monand to the tower in terms of having a single central pillar. It focused on the windward side, directing the wind to the courtyard. In fact, both porches seem to cover the yard with a roof.

In addition to its function, the porch artisticized the overall composition of the building and enriched its architectural solution. For example, in the Toshhovli Palace in Khiva, the Ulli porch is deep and in the structure of the tower, and the pattern in the style of the column carving in its center-it is decorated with a gaze. It has earned artistry to the entire courtyard composition (Figure 2).

Toshhovli (Palace of Ollogulikhan) is an architectural monument in Khiva. Ollogulikhan built (1830-38). The minister was built on the project of Muhammad Ya'qub mehtar. It was built by people's Masters Nurmuhammad, master Crown and master Qalandar Khivaki. Toshhovli, formed of 111 rooms: Arz courtyard (gate to the West), ishrat courtyard (South), haram (Gate to the West). In this part, the 1987 Museum "Crafts" was founded. Khorezm was known as "Toshhovli" for its appearance in the style typical of local residential architecture, a promontory outside the city.

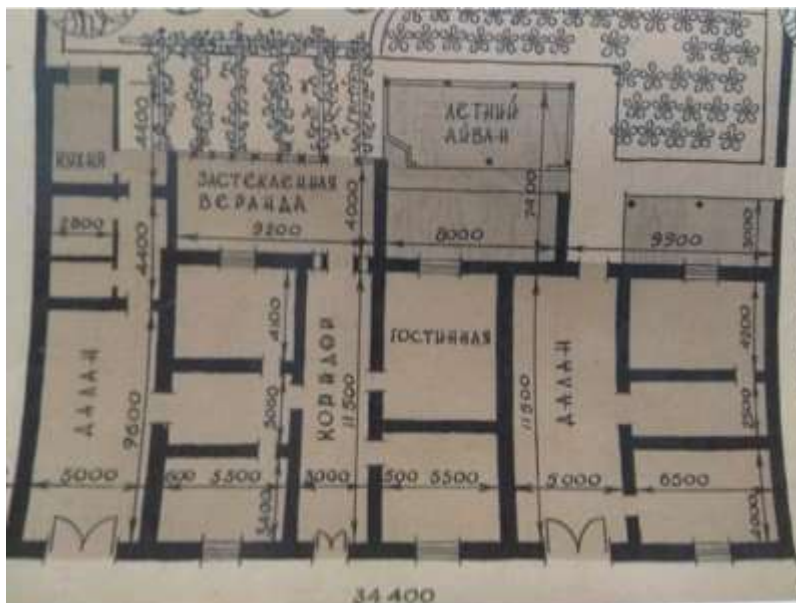


(Figure 3). Hotel in the form of a traditional turarjoy, located in the Ichan-Kal'a of Khiva.

All rooms, except the main ones, are often combined with roof ceilings: columns with a diameter of 17-18 CM are placed on the walls at a distance of 35-40 CM. With reed beds, the roof section was suppressed, which prevented water from passing through the roof section of the yard. The walls and foundation of the Palace are built of ripe brick. The size of the brick is around 26 x 26 x 5 - 6 cm. The thickness of the inner wall of the courtyard is 1.2-1.5 m. And the outer wall thickness is 0.8-1.2 meters.

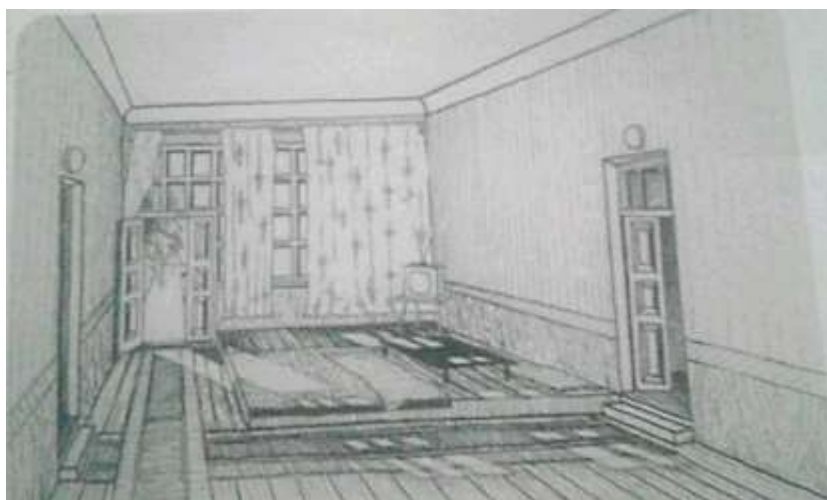
The commonality characteristic of Khiva housing is that both the structure and the decoration of the building are very simple. The walls of the room and the porch consist of unadorned straw clay plaster, the ceiling of the house is toq (vassa, patio) and semi-Gypsy fences. One decoration in the building is a carved wooden pillar of a large porch. In addition carved doors, shutters and some raised awnings also adorn the House.

The leading style in the urban settlements of Khorezm is determined by the construction of a long porch in this courtyard. This situation is also typical for rural courtyards. A hotel was sometimes built over the entrance to the courtyard, where the craftsman who owned the House received the customers. Accommodation is strictly determined taking into account the fall of light, winter living rooms are placed on the south east sides, and summer rooms are placed on the north side. Khorezm residential houses a different aspect from the residential architecture of other regions of our country is that another room from the composition of its rooms is the arrangement of the "dalon", while another aspect is the design of all rooms of this house in a holistic complex aspect.



(Figure 4). The tarhiy structure of the turarjoy house in the rural khudud of the Khorezm region of the 1930s [taken from archival pictures.Yusufov S.A., Rakhimova L.O. sample from the article]

This room can also be taken as a common room when Dolon gives a general definition. In it, the family could gather and relax together, eat, wait for the guest. In addition to these, the passage through this room to other rooms was also an opportunity to move into the inner courtyard. In some cases, the dalans were divided into two parts. The purpose of this was to have men at home sitting separately, women and children sitting separately and spending time together. This condition has often been observed in large families.



(Figure 5). In the mid-20th century, Dalon's interior was derived from [archival data.Yusufov S.A., Rakhimova L.O. sample from the article]

Even in the Khorezm region itself, the stages of development of the residential architecture of each district differ slightly from each other; for example, the tarz porch of the Houses of the city of Khiva is distinguished. The design composition of this tarz terrace is that in it two balconies are designed to be opposite each other. In this case, the height of one porch is 3-4 m, while the height of the second porch is 5-7 m. The purpose of this is to ensure wind circulation in the House. A

relatively tall porch holds the wind in itself and conveys it to a small porch, through which the wind in the courtyard rotates and gives coolness to the house.



(Figure 6). In the 1900 tour, the family is resting on ulli ayvan [retrieved from archival data.
Yusufov S.A., Rakhimova L.O. sample from the article]

A separate side of the residential area of the city of Urgench is the location in the center of the Dalon, while the volumetric formation of this room from other rooms will be built 1.5-2 m high. The goal of this is to create good climatic conditions even inside houses densely populated in the city. In some cases, the High part of the wall is completely formed by a window. This in turn ensured that the house was bright.

There are no such dwellings left now. Much later (1st-6th century AD) the Houses of the built earthen fortress town (total size 500-350m) were also built apart in the style of two tribal settlements. But each tribal room was again built by dividing it into separate seeds (or larger families). The experience of Housing Construction described above is also confirmed by the example of a number of ancient suburban ruins. Many of these buildings were decorated with murals, wooden details where patterns were worked on carving, stone-worked forms and other examples of Applied Art (e.g. the earthen Castle Ayritom, Niso townships, etc).

Conclusion. Each city, province of our country has its own traditions and corresponding traditional settlements. Traditional residential historical formation styles in the city of Khorezm are a significant part of the history and culture of the city of Khorezm. The historical patterns of formation of traditional settlements vary by incorporating features of its history and culture. On the example of this, we gave an example from the Khorezm region and its cities, villages above. Many more such examples can be continued but the conclusion does not change. Nowadays, residential buildings in our region are built with great importance not only in modern, but also in traditions.

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