

SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIONS USED IN AMIR TEMUR'S TOMB

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Annotation: This article will talk about the use of the types of Applied decorative art used in the architectural solution of the monument to the mausoleum of Amir Temur, the symbolism in the patterns of the dome, pedestal and tiles, as well as specific secrets.

Keywords: architectural monument, pedestal, tiles, decorations, girix, patterns, repair

Amir Temur's mausoleum is recognized as a unique work of Central Asian architecture. The construction of the mausoleum was started in 1404 by the great Sakhibqiran Amir Temur and completed during the reign of Mirza Ulugbek.

The mausoleum is located in the southwestern part of Samarkand, near the madrasa built by Mohammad Sultan, the grandson of Amir Temur, at the end of the 14th century.

Muhammad Sultan died of a sudden illness during a military campaign to Asia Minor in 1403.

The body of the prince was brought to Samarkand and buried in the dahma behind the porch on the south side of the ensemble. Then Amir Temur ordered to build a mausoleum in his name. After that, an octagonal building is built on the dahma.

After the death of Amir Temur, Shahrukh Mirza made Herat the capital and appointed his son Mirza Ulugbek as governor of Samarkand.

In honor of his great grandfather, Mirzo Ulugbek turns this octagonal mausoleum into a mausoleum where the descendants of the Timurids are buried. After the completion of the mausoleum, the body of Amir Temur's spiritual teacher Mirsayid Baraka will be moved to this mausoleum and buried at the head of Sahibqiran.

According to some narrations, Amir Temur bequeathed to be buried at the foot of the pyre. Mironshah Mirza, Shahrukh Mirza, Sheikh Sayyid Umar, Mirza Ulugbek and Ulugbek's two children who died in infancy - Abdullah and Abdurrahman - are also buried in the mausoleum¹.

The interior of the building was newly decorated by Ulugbek, huts were placed on the mausoleum, and an elegant marble fence was built around it. The mausoleum is entered through a multi-domed gallery built in 1424 on the east side.

The restoration of the huge buildings, which were built adjacent to the western and southern sides of the mausoleum, but were not finished, dates back to the last years of Mirzo Ulugbek's reign.

Only the facade of the Muhammad Sultan complex has been preserved. This facade is skillfully designed and stands out against the background of the tiled wall. The name of the master who built the building - Muhammad bin Mahmud Isfakhani - and the hadith saying "Religion of paradise is the language of the pure" is written between the tiles. In the decoration of the walls, the main place is occupied by an elegant composition based on geometric shapes called girix. Copper, louvre and gold were used in the dome.

¹ Бердимуродов А. Гўри Амир мақбараси. – Тошкент: Халқ мероси, 1996



During the occupation of the Russian Empire, the gates of the mausoleum were stolen. One of the gates of the master Amir Temur's mausoleum is kept in London, and another one is kept in the Hermitage. The ring belonging to the owner Amir Temur is kept in the "Metropolitan" museum (New York) in America².

Behind the wall on the east side of the courtyard are the remains of the Madrasa of Muhammad Sultan. Two-story cells were built around the courtyard of the Chorsu.

The corners of the madrasa had domed classrooms. The walls of the mausoleum are covered with rusty, air-colored and white mysterious tiles, these tiles are dialed in a geometric shape, and an Arabic letter is finished.

The circle diameter of the lower part of the dome is 15 m, the height of the circle is 12.5 m. The mausoleum is 36 meters from the tip of the dome. Due to the fact that air color is used more in the dome, this color is reflected in the curved ribs of the dome, shines in the sun, and seems to be fixed in the sky. The top of the dome is covered with mysterious tiles. In Muqarnas, the top of the dome is covered with mysterious tiles. The muqarnas also have beautiful patterns made of such tiles.

The outer dome of the mausoleum - a second dome was installed on top of it in order to ensure that the external appearance of the monument is more healthy and the interior of the mausoleum has a moderate climate.

How large the structure was can be determined by looking at the unfinished complex on its western side. One of the four lamps placed in the great hall has been preserved. A corridor passed on both sides of the 10-meter-wide porch. A two-story building with a double dome is entered from the north side of the corridor, and a gallery is entered from the south side. Amir Temur's mausoleum is entered through this gallery.

The walls surrounding the courtyard are divided into two-story decorative arches. There were four minarets in the outer corners of the courtyard. The minaret is decorated with honors. The same number of tiles are placed in each row of tiles. The seams between them become narrower as they go up and reach the top.

The sides and tops of the door built to enter the mausoleum during the reign of Mirzo Ulugbek are elegantly decorated. Previously, there was a tile plaque above the door that read: "This is the grave of Amir Temur..." This plate is now kept in the State Hermitage in St. Petersburg. The mausoleum is very elegantly decorated. At the bottom of the wall there is a sign made of blue transparent onyx stone. The seams of the onyx are decorated with blue stones.

The mausoleum is lit by a latticed window with colored glass. There are stones with inscriptions dedicated to Timurids on the pillars in the middle of the mausoleum. A dark green jade stone was placed on the grave of Amir Temur.

In 1740, when the Shah of Iran Nadirshah conquered the Khanate of Bukhara, Amir took the stone on Temur's grave to Mashhad and soon after that he brought it back to its place. There is a staircase leading down to the arch on the east side of the mausoleum. This staircase leads down to the basement of the mausoleum. The ceiling of the building on the lower floor is slanted in the form of a twelve-sided dome, and the interior decoration is very simple. In the same order as the saganas placed on the Timurids are on the upper floor, here is the same order. Each grave is covered with marble.

² Курбонова Д. Дунё музейларидаги меросимиз. Монография. "LESSON PRESS" Тошкент, 2017 й.



In 1994-1996, a large-scale repair and restoration work was carried out in the mausoleum. Today, Amir Temur's mausoleum is a permanent place of pilgrimage for our people, and at the same time, it has an interesting history for all tourists from abroad.

References.

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