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Analytical Research Work on the Palaces of the Timurids in the Medieval Period of Uzbekistan

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Abstract: *The theoretical solution to the issues discussed in the article is that historical monuments are studied in detail, the results of existing experiments are analyzed. As a result of the publication of the conclusions reached as a result of the research in the press, it will be possible to create a study guide, a textbook for students of the higher school of architecture.*

Keywords: *Aksaroy, Koksaroy, ark-castle, Afrasiyob, Bostonsaroy, Chorsu, Peshtoq, Tepakurgan, Mavarounnahr, Gumbaz, devonkhana, Kufic, suls inscriptions, Conservation.*

Amir Temur began to pay special attention to landscaping from the day he ascended the throne. First of all, he was engaged in the reconstruction of the central streets of the city of Samarkand. He also started to build magnificent palaces in Samarkand and Shahrisabz. Among them is the partially preserved Aksaroy monument in Shahrisabz.

Amir Temur built several palaces during his lifetime. The most excellent of them is the Aksaroy built by Temur in Shahrisabz, and the next ones are the ark-castle built in Samarkand as a stronghold of his kingdom and the magnificent palaces: Koksaroy and Bostan palaces.

It is known that the first palaces of Timur: Kuksaray and Bustan-saray were built in the capital of the empire, Samarkand. Timur rarely stayed in them, preferring country palaces built around the city. Timur dreamed of building a much larger palace in his homeland of Kesh (Shakhrisabz). Its construction began in 1380, that is, immediately after the strengthening of the power of the autocrat in Mavarannahr.

Ark-fortress was considered a majestic inner fortress built adjacent to the western part of the outer defense wall of the city of Samarkand. The length of the outer defensive wall of the city, according to Babur's phrase, was "ten thousand six hundred paces", that is, about 10 kilometers, and had six battlements. Magnificent buildings called Koksaray and Bostonsaray in the vernacular were built inside the ark-castle, and they were located here in the northern part of the hotel, which is now called "Afrosiyab". In addition to these magnificent palaces, there is also a mosque, a library, royal residences, the treasury and throne of Amir Temur, a department for minting money, a number of armory workshops, baths and a dungeon. It is written in many literatures that it is decorated with mahobat. Bostonsaroy, with a courtyard in front of it, was located next to Koksaroy, in its northern part. The corridor of the city arch was provided by the defense walls of Hisar from the west, and from the east and north by a deep moat filled with water surrounding its 8-meter high wall.



One of the arch gates was connected by a wide bridge and street to the present-day Registan Square, which was the commercial center of the city at that time. In the territory of the current Sherdor madrasa in Registan, there is a large multi-domed Chorsu-"Timi kolakfurushon" built by Temur's wife Tuman Aka.

In general, the palaces built in ancient times were luxurious huge buildings and were considered the residences of khans, kings and emirs. The palaces were originally built as residences of the rulers, and later as their residences, consisting of a large number of rooms serving different purposes and several courtyards. At present, the facade of Aksaroy, built by Amir Temur in Shahrissabz, has been preserved. Arch of Bukhara, Old Arch of Khiva, Taskhovli, Koqon Ordasi are examples of preserved palaces of Central Asian khans of XVIII-XIX centuries.

Amir Temur's Samarkand Arch, which once occupied 34 hectares of land, and the famous Koksaroy and Bostonsaroy in it are gone today. The name "Tepakurgan" is saved from them. However, they were captured by Kaufman's troops and completely destroyed and leveled. There was a beautiful town within the city that decorated the city of Samarkand like a pearl in a pearl. The destruction of arches and palaces greatly damaged the structural integrity of a historical city like Samarkand. In order to mitigate this problem, at least one of the four gates of Samarkand Arch, i.e. the main gate connecting it with Registan Square and a part of the adjacent defensive walls, can be restored in its original historical form. There are necessary opportunities for this. Fortunately, the historical walls, the location of the towers and the foundations of the Arch of Fortune have been preserved, and their location was discovered by archaeologists as a result of excavation work.

Aksaroy - built by Amir Temur in (1380-1404). It is located in the main square in the north-east of the city. Only a part of the palace's foundation, a tower at both ends, and a huge facade of this palace, which was magnificent and luxurious in its time, have been eroded and become a ruin. However, the current

appearance of Oksaroy is healthy and beautiful. This strength and beauty is achieved by working the front and north wall surfaces flush with glazed rivets to ensure that the bricks appear as a whole. The height of the wall is 40 m, the total height exceeds 50 meters. It goes up through the roof.

It is possible to think about the previous state of Oksaroy only based on written sources. Abdurazzaq Samarkandi gives the following information about this building, which was built for 20 years: "Temur gave an order to move all the able-bodied people from Khorezm to Movarounnahr. Masters from Khorezm built a tall and solid palace, now it is known as Oksaroy. When Clavijo inspected the palace (1404, August 29), it was still unfinished, and the tile pattern in some places was not finished. Nevertheless, he writes that he was very surprised by her incredible beauty. In addition to Khorezm masters, local and foreign masters also took part in the construction of the palace. Among the inscriptions on the front, the name of Iranian Mohammad Yusuf Tabrizi is repeated twice.

One of the wonders of the palace was a pool on the roof, from which a picturesque cascade of jets flowed. Water was supplied to the pool through a lead trough from the Takhtakaracha mountain pass. The arch of the entrance portal of Ak-Saray, which collapsed about 300 years ago, was the largest in Central Asia. To date, only two disjointed pylons have survived from this majestic structure.

The palace occupied a large area: only one main courtyard was 120-125 m wide and 240-250 m long. The calculation of the proportions of the surviving elements of the building shows that the height of the main portal reached 70 m.

The palace has a very long entrance and very high gates, and here, at the entrance, on the right and left sides, there were brick arches decorated with tiles laid out in different patterns. And under these arches there were, as it were, small rooms without doors, that is, [recesses] with a floor lined with tiles, and this was done so that people [could] sit there when the lord was in the palace. Immediately beyond these gates were others, and behind them a large courtyard, paved with white flagstones and surrounded by richly decorated galleries; and in the middle of the courtyard there is a large pond, and this courtyard is three hundred paces wide, and through it they entered the largest room of the palace, where a very large and high door led, trimmed with gold, azure and tiles - [all] very skillful work. And above the door in the middle was a lion [against] the sun, and around the edges exactly the same images. It was the coat of arms of the lord of Samarkand.

Oksaroy was built as a residential and public building, and the rooms are located around the courtyard. According to Babur, there is a pool in the middle of the courtyard, a large room with a dome, a small room for advisers, luxurious arched porches, and a harem and amir's room inside. On the front of the cloister there was an image of a lion and a groom, and the emblem of the state of Timur in the form of 3 rings. On the inside and sides of the dome, on the towers in the corners, shield-shaped girth patterns are made of tiles and bricks. These designs form a thick blue belt-like sculpture on the ground of Kufic letters written in polished brick and turquoise-colored lacquer rivets. The gloss of colors on the walls of Aksaray, the mutual harmony of historical, philosophical and religious themes, Kufic and Suls inscriptions, tile decorations, Islamic and Greek motifs gave the building a wonderful and magical meaning. The building was named Oksaroy because of the colors shining in the moonlight.

One of the unique features of the palace is the rooftop pool. Water flows into the pool from Takhtakoracha pass through lead pipes and is lowered down to form a waterfall.

In 1707, the Khan of Bukhara, Ubaydullah Khan, was crowned and sat on the throne under the Aksaroy peshtoq, indicating that the peshtoq was intact at that time. Archaeological research was carried out in 1973-75, and conservation works were carried out in 1944-96.

In short, Amir Temur built many buildings and structures during his rule. In addition, many madrasahs were established, attracting scholars from religious, social and humanities, and gathering a large number of literature.

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