



## " DOR UT - TILOVAT " AND " DOR US - SAODAT " ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS IN SHAHRISABZ

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

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**Abstract:** In this article, during the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids, the construction of mausoleums on the graves of mosques, madrasas, great scholars, their repair and protection was raised to the level of state policy, "Dar ut-tilovat" was built in Shahrisabz during the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids, which combines unique architectural styles and examples of Islamic culture. " (XIV-XV centuries, the place where the Qur'an is read) and "Dar us-saadat" (XIV century, the House of the Statesmen, the House of the Sayyids) historical architectural monuments were built as hazira (shrine, sanctuary) in a unique Islamic architectural style, the history of their formation is based on scientific data reflected. At the same time, the Republic of Uzbekistan, as an equal member of UNESCO, includes the monuments of Timur and the Timurid period "Dor ut-tilovat", "Dor us-saadat" complexes in Shahrisabz, "Gumbazi Sayyidon" mausoleum, "Jahongir" mausoleum, underground tomb of Amir Temur (2001 )... as famous monuments are included in the list of historical monuments of the world, scientific information is presented that they attract not only local but also foreign tourists as our material heritage.

### INTRODUCTION

The archeological monument "Dar ut-tilovat" (end of the 14th century - beginning of the 15th century) in Shahrisabz is a large ensemble that includes the Blue Dome Mosque, Shamsiddin Kulol and the Tomb

of Sayyidon Mosque. This historical monument is associated with the name of Shamsiddin Kulol (?-1370), the father of Amir Temur's father Amir Taragai [1:196-202]. The name of the complex "Dor ut-tilovat" means "the place where the Qur'an is read". The total area of the "Dor ut-tilovat" complex is 500×500 m. square is in the form This architectural complex is located in the southeastern part of Shahrissabz city It dates back to the XI-XII centuries.

During the reign of Amir Temur, the Blue Dome Mosque and the mausoleum of Sheikh Shamsiddin Kulol were built in place of the previously destroyed monuments. In 1373-1374, Amir Temur built a mausoleum over Shamsiddin Kulol's grave and buried his father at its base [2:139-141]. The construction of the mausoleum was completed during the reign of Ulugbek. Shamsiddin Kulol's tomb, which was simply repaired, was later covered with a two-pillar elaborate roof. From the protrusions of the next stucco, it can be observed that the square building had four arches.

According to Sharofiddin Ali Yazdi, Shamsiddin Kulol's tomb and the complex of buildings-built side by side with the compromise of moving the body of Amirzada Umarshaikh, who was killed during the siege of one of the fortresses, to Kesh (killed in 1394, his body was moved in 1395). In the same place, the author describes the complex in detail and writes that he was buried in the "building newly built by the master". Also, it is located "on the qibla side" (that is, on the west side) from the mausoleum (tomb) of Shamsiddin Kulol and Amir Taragai, and Amir To the left of the new mausoleum of Temur's eldest son, Mirza Jahangir (died in 1376), "new tombs and mausoleums with open domes" were built, and according to the decree of Amir Temur, all his relatives and descendants were buried in these mausoleums and tombs, regardless of where he died. [3:238] adds that it is necessary. Every time Amir Temur visited Kesh, he visited the graves of Shamsiddin Kulol, his father Amir Taragai, Amirzada Jahangir and other relatives, gave charity and showed generosity to the poor and needy.

The main entrance is decorated in the form of a gable. A mosque was built in front of it, and another mausoleum was built to the south [4:33-34]. However, the building has preserved its ancient foundation. The building is traditionally built as a four-room building, covered with a dome, and has a smaller porch [5:22]. Inside the mausoleum there are several saganas brought from another cemetery in the 15th - 18th centuries. There are mosques, mausoleums, madrasa classrooms and additional buildings built facing the courtyard.

Rui González Clavijo in his "Travel Diary to Samarkand - Amir Temur's Palace " mentions that he came to a big city called Kesh, that Kesh is located in the plain... the outskirts of the city are surrounded by earthen ramparts and deep ditches, and King Temur is from this city [6:147]. He wrote in his diary: " There are many big houses and mosques in every city. One mosque built by Temurbek stands out. The construction of the mosque is not yet finished. There is a mausoleum where Temurbek's father is buried" [6:148]. This mausoleum formed the main part of the "Dor u t- tilovat" complex.

During the reign of Mirzo Ulug'bek, the " Dor ut -t ilavat " architectural complex was filled with a number of structures. In particular, during the period of Amir Temur, a magnificent mausoleum covered with marble slabs was built over the grave of Shamsiddin Kulol, one of his coaches who played an important role in his life. During the time of Mirzo Ulugbek, a domed structure was built over this mausoleum.

There used to be a madrasa in front of this mausoleum. In 1434-1435, based on the order of Shahrukh Mirza, Mirza Ulug'bek built the K'ok Gumbaz mosque in its place. It is the largest building in the architectural complex and is considered a congregational mosque. The names of Shahrukh Mirza and Mirza Ulug'bek, the praises written in their honor and the years of completion of the mosque are written on the facade of the mosque. The name of the Blue Dome Mosque is related to the blue and blue tiles used in its exterior architectural decoration. Geometric patterns are predominant in the decoration of

the ceiling. The pillars on the right and left sides of the facade of the mosque and the nursery were damaged [7:8]. Islamic decorations were also used in them and in the main porch. The hall of the mosque is 12.7 x 12.7 m, and the exterior of the dome is covered with blue, blue and white epigraphic decorations. Quranic verses are written on them. 8 small arches in the inner part are interconnected with rhombic shield-shaped arches and are placed on 16 arched supports. At the corner of the brick walls of the hall, four circular stairs led to the roof of the porch [4:39-40].

In the years after the war, the architectural department of the USSR SSR noted the state of the K'ok Gumbaz mosque, Hazrat Imam complex, and the White Palace monuments in Shahrisabz [8:104-105]. K'ok Gumbaz Mosque In 1970 and after we achieved perfection ie In 1995-1996, it was renovated in connection with the anniversaries of Amir Temur and Mirzo Ulugbek. Also, a number of scientific articles have been published on the disclosure of the information cited in historical sources about the monuments built during the time of Amir Temur and the Timurids. According to the decision of the government, restoration and repair works were carried out in the K'ok Dome Mosque in 2016.

Q Gumbazi Sayyidon related to the Sayyids of Termiz (Mausoleum of the Dome of Sayyids, 15th century) [9:144] is part of the " Dar ut-tilawat " ensemble [10:16-17]. Gumbazi Sayyidon architectural monument was built in 1437-1438 by Mirza Ulugbek, who built it as " Ulugbek family greenhouse " [11:139-141]. The buildings built in Shahrisabz mainly consist of shacks. The mausoleum is rectangular (external size 9x9, internal 5.75x5.75), the base is covered with an octagonal (prism-shaped) dome. The arches on the inner walls of the mausoleum are two rows, and there are holes and wide shelves in the corners above. Inside the mausoleum there are several other saganas brought from the neighboring cemetery in the 15th - 18th centuries. In their writings, the name of Sayyids of Termiz is mentioned [12:73-75].

registering, preserving and repairing this monument began as an archaeological expedition in the Kashkadarya region in 1923-70. In particular, since 1925 academician V. V. Bartold and archaeologist V. L. Vyatkin studied historical monuments of Shahrisabz [13: 64-70] and Sredazkotaris organization Aksaroy monument in Shahrisabz, Imamzoda mausoleum, Gumbazi Sayyidon tomb, Shamsiddin tomb. Blue Dome Mosque, Abdullah Khan Mosque and Madrasa in Karshi, Namazgoh Mosque, Zahoki Maron and Shulluktepa monuments are listed [14:20-21].

On October 1, 1993, in connection with the anniversary of Mirza Ulugbek in Uzbekistan, an expedition was organized to study the monuments in the city of Sh ahrisabz, and financial resources were allocated. In particular, the amount allocated for historical architectural monuments of the city of Shahrisabz is 106.4 million. [ 15 :6] This money was spent on the renovation of Shamsiddin Kulol mausoleum, K'ok Gumbaz mosque, Dar ut-tilovat, Gumbazi Sayyidon mausoleums.

" Dor us-saodat " in Shahrisabz (XIV century) formed an ensemble with " Dor u t -tilovat " [ 16:66-67]. L. Yu. Mankovskaya, a scientist who studied the architecture of the Timurid era, called " Dor us-saodat " " House of the State " [4:27]. The eldest son of Amir Temur, crown prince Jahangir Mirza (1356-1376) was buried in the "Dor us-saodat" (House of Sayyids) mausoleum in Shahrisabz . Amir Temur built a mausoleum on the grave of Jahangir Mirzani in 1378-1380. Here he also built an underground dungeon for himself [17:208] . In ancient historical sources, this place was called " Dar us-saadat " and because Amir Temur copied Hazrat Imam's hoki, it was also called " Hazrat Imam " among the people [5:22] 11:138-141].

Clavijo also gave information about this when talking about the constructions of the city of Cache. In other words, " ... Temurbek ordered to build a large house for himself, and it was not finished yet." It is said that he came here a month ago, was not satisfied with the temple, told (him) that the entrance was low and ordered to demolish and rebuild it... Temurbek's eldest son named Yangir (Jahongir) is also

buried in this mosque. This mosque and dahma are extremely luxurious and decorated with gold, blue and colorful tiles. [6:147].

The construction of the "Dor us-saodat" complex was created in Khorezm architectural style. Art historian G.A. Pugachenkova calls the mausoleums built during the Timurid era the most wonderful example of medieval architecture and includes it in the sample of the Timurid male burial mausoleum [18:34-35].

Until our time, only the left-wing minaret of the huge gable of the past has been preserved from the above-ground part of "Dor us-saodat". Next to the peshtoq is Jahangir's mausoleum, under which there is a cave. However, the discovery of the remains of other walls and rooms during archaeological excavations allows us to imagine the general layout of "Dor us-Saodat". The dome of the huge peshtok in the style of a head was only a little taller than that of Aksaray. There are two mausoleums at its two ends. It is directed from the main gate to the courtyard. There was once a tomb on the saghana, which is preserved in the courtyard. On both sides of it, there are smaller rooms compared to the central room, under one of them it was found that there is a sagana. Thus, there was another adjacent mausoleum here, on the opposite side of which there was a mosque-prayer. To the east of Jahangir's mausoleum, it was found that there is another cave, beyond which the remains of an octagonal chamber are kept. Also, the foundations of the northern wall of the whole complex extending towards the main western group, the lower parts of the floor covering, and tombstones were found [5:24]. But it is not possible to imagine the completely restored image of "Dor us-saodat" at the moment.

"Dor us-Saodat" is similar to Ahmed Yassavi complex. The entrance leads to the shrine, and then to the underground saghana dedicated to Amir Temur. According to historical sources, it is assumed that the grave of Amir Temur's son Umarshaikh (1356-1394) is also here. Near the mausoleum, the tombstone of Said Ahmed Mirza (1391-1429), the son of Umarshaikh, was found [19:97]. It seems that the grave of Amir Temur's grandson Said Ahmad Mirza may be here. The inside of the mausoleum has a murabba (rectangular square with equal sides) frame, the facade is covered with niches, and the inside and under the dome are filled with muqarnas. A high dome is placed on the 16-sided plinth outside. A minaret is preserved in the south - western corner. "Dor us-Saodat" is the biggest building, its height is 70 meters and its width is 50 meters.

According to all signs "Dor us-saodat" It belongs to the category of hazira (shrine hall) buildings, typical for the XIV - XV centuries. Haziras were built near the graves of high-ranking dead priests, and it was considered an honor for members of the ruling dynasty to be buried near such a sacred grave. According to later traditions, the tomb of Hazrat Imam Baghdadi in Sh ahrisabz is one of such holy tombs. After Amir Temur conquered Iran, his governor was brought to Sh ahrisabz. However, in "Zafarnama" the tomb of Shamsuddin Kulol is not mentioned [5:25]. Shrines of that time belong to a special architectural type of monumental buildings with courtyards surrounded by regular buildings.

The architectural complex includes two mausoleums, a chamber, and one There are several service rooms and rooms. At the front of the complex There is a high vaulted ceiling. Jahangir Mirza's mausoleum, located on the northern side of the complex, has a distinctive sixteen-pillared conical dome. This is to the Khorezm School of Architecture It is one of the unique traditions, which indicates that Khorezm architects participated in its construction. The mausoleum and the underground dungeon located almost 40 meters away from it were luxurious in their time. was a component of the huge "Dor us-saodat" complex. Most of the mausoleum of Jahangir Mirza, completed in 1392, is decorated with sergilo patterns. The architectural complex "Dor us-saodat" with a complex composition is a large building measuring 70x50 m, and the gable of the main western facade is 20 meters. U The room is

entered from the central hall of square shape (20x20 m). There are corridors in its corners, they lead to side rooms. In the corner of the western and northern facades there is a circular tower (diameter 2.7 m). Three-fourths of it protrudes from the wall.

Jahangir Mirza's mausoleum is 25 meters high and 15 meters wide, Amir Temur's cave is 5x5 meters, and the mosque is 35 meters high and 20 meters wide. Everything is built on top of each other and looks luxurious.

The buildings of the architectural complex are decorated in the girihi style with magnificent brick tiles. Among the giri x style decorations are inscriptions with verses from the Qur'an. This memorial dome is mainly decorated with blue and blue ceramic fragments. The interior decoration of the monument consisted of carved marble and ganch muqarnas. In addition to the mausoleum of Jahangir, there was also a mosque in this architectural complex. Officials from Amir Temur's lineage and great people of his time are buried in the memorial complex [17:67-68].

the 10th century, next to the mausoleum, a mosque with a large porch, chambers and a dome was built. During the construction of the mosque, the dome of Amir Temur's underground cave was opened [20:18].

1970-1980 In the years, archaeological research was carried out in the "Dor us-saodat" complex. a large amount of architectural remains is revealed. At a distance of 10.15 meters from the mausoleum of Jahangir Mirza, on the south side, the stone slab floor is reinforced with white marble blocks in the west-east direction. raised to, from here the roof into two proportional parts the vertical axis line of the conditionally dividing ridge basin passes. Determining the vertical axis line allows us to determine that the arch of Dor us-saodat peshtoq is 20.3 meters wide. This shows that the arch of the "Dor us-saodat" peshtoq is only 1.7 meters shorter than the arch of the Oksaroy arch, which is the largest of all known architectural monuments of Central Asia [3:182].

During the time of Amir Temur and the Timurids, the construction of mosques, madrasas, mausoleums on the tombs of great scholars, their repair and protection was raised to the level of state policy. ", "Dor ut-tilovat" complexes, "Gumbazi Sayidon" mausoleum, "Jahongir" mausoleum, "Amir Temur underground tomb"(2001)... are included in the list of world historical monuments as famous monuments [21:11-13].

The monuments of the Timurid period are currently used as objects of pilgrimage not only locally, but also internationally. In 1996, in connection with the international celebration of Amir Temur's jubilee, the monuments of the Timurid era were repaired in the city of Shahrisabz. Stones of the bath platform were found in the mausoleum area. In 2002, during additional architectural and archeological research, the remains of the buildings of the southern tower of "Dor us-saodat" were discovered.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the shrines of the Kashkadarya oasis are monuments that combine examples of Islamic culture. Most of these monuments were built during the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids. Local residents pay great attention to these monuments, which have been preserved until now, and are used as places of worship. The emergence of shrines in the life of the local population is also associated with the name of Amir Temur, because it was Amir Temur and Timurids who had high respect for scholars, scholars and saints. For this reason, he made their graves a blessed place where the people visit.

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