

AMIR TEMUR AND THE ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS OF THE TIMURID ERA IN THE RESEARCH OF FOREIGN RESEARCHERS.

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Abstract

In this article, the architectural monuments of our country, in particular, the historical monuments built during the Timurid era, have been studied by foreign researchers and the information presented in their works is discussed in detail.

Keywords: G. Vambery, F. Burnaby, Y. Skyler, G. Landsel, G. Moser, J. Curzon, E. Blochet, W. Curtis, "open air museums", M. Holdsword, S. Becker, K. Pander, Otto-Dorn.

The history of Amir Temur and the architectural monuments of the Timurid era has been studied with great interest by foreign authors. During the research period, there were various opportunities for foreign scientists to visit Central Asia and collect materials for their research work. In particular, interesting information on the subject can be found in the reports and memoirs written by foreign researchers who came to this area on a special mission in the late 19th-early 20th centuries. They contain valuable information about the life, lifestyle, and cultural monuments of the local people, including the architectural monuments of the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids. In particular, the works of G. Vambery, F. Burnaby, Y. Skyler, G. Landsel, G. Moser, J. Curzon, E. Blochet, W. Kurtis and other authors are proof of our opinion.¹

¹ Vambery, Arminius. *Travels in Central Asia*. – New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers 1865 – 512 p.; Mac Gahan. *Campaigning on the Oxus, and the Fall of Khiva*. – London, 1874. – 252 p.; [Frederick](#) Bernaby. *Colonel Venukoff's List of Routes in China and Central Asia*. In *Ride to Khiva: Travels and Adventures in Central Asia*. First published 1876. (Cambridge Library Collection – Travel, Middle East and Asia Minor). – (next Cambridge, 2011). – P. 448-488; Eugene Schuyler. *Turkistan. Notes of a journey in Russian Turkistan, Khokand, Bukhara, and Kuldja*. Vol. I. – New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co., – 1876. – P. 225-240; Henry Lansdell. *Russian Central Asia: including Kuldja, Bokhara, Khiva and Merv*; V. 2. – London, 1885. – P. 85-99; Henri Moser. *A travers l'Asie Centrale*. Chapter V. *De Tashkent a Boukhara*. – Paris, 1886. – P. 108-141; George Kurson. *Russia in Central Asia in 1889 and the Anglo-Russian question*. Second edition. – London: Longmans, Green, and CO, 1889. – P. 106-204; Edgar Blochet. *Les Inscriptions De Samarkand I. Le Goûr-I-Mîr, گور امیر Ou Tombeau De Tamerlan Épitaphes de Tîmoûr et de plusieurs princes tîmoûrides*. (Suite) // *Revue Archéologique*, Presses Universitaires de France, V.I, – Leroux, 1897. – P. 67-109, 202-231; Curtis William Eleroy. *Turkestan: "The Heart of Asia"*. – New York: George H. Doran Company, 1911. – P. 161-301.



After the establishment of the Soviet power in Central Asia, the possibility of researching the natural and cultural resources of the country by foreign specialists was almost limited, but the research of the architectural heritage of Uzbekistan by foreigners stopped. didn't stay. In particular, during this period, the ancient cities of the republic such as Khiva, Samarkand, Bukhara, Shahrissabz and the archaeological and architectural monuments located in them were studied by foreign scientists. Also during this period, materials on the history of our historic cities, recognized as "open-air museums", and the world-famous historical monuments located in them, were published by M. Holdsworth, S. Becker, K. Pander, Otto-Dorn and other authors.².

After Uzbekistan declared its independence (August 31, 1991), the work of promoting the cultural heritage of our people on a large scale intensified. In particular, as a result of UNESCO's attention to cultural heritage, a significant increase in the number of tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the republic included in the "List of World Cultural Heritage" is a clear example of this.

During this period, the history of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan and the traditions of national schools of architecture, the monuments built by Amir Temur and the Timurids in the historical cities of Uzbekistan F. Glazebrook, K. Henkel, Y. Goldenstein, P. Stronsky, F. Bressan, P. Judish, Ron Sela, J. Sahadeo, S. Gorshenina, YE. It was studied by Pascaleva etc.² The creative works carried out by these authors, the importance of achievements in the development of national architecture during the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids, the unique traditions of scientific schools of architecture that developed during this period were studied with great interest. In their published scientific works, the architectural monuments of the era of Amir Temur and the Timurids and the rulers who built them paid attention to the creative work and the skill of master architects was highly appreciated.

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