



Available online at [www.cajad.centralasianstudies.org](http://www.cajad.centralasianstudies.org)  
**CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF  
ARTS AND DESIGN**

Journal homepage: <http://cajad.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJAD>



## Architectural Decorations

**Abatova Shamsikamar**

Lecturer at the Department of Preservation and Design of Cultural Heritage Objects

### Abstract

This article is based on a scientific study of the first hospital built in Samarkand - Ibragim Tamgochkhon "Bemoristan" and a graphic reconstruction of its architecture, which is a very unique building for the history and architecture of Uzbekistan, but not preserved to this day, and its popularization to the general public and the scientific community.

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Article history:

Received 14 Feb 2022

Received in revised form 15 Feb

Accepted 16 Apr 2022

Available online 27 May 2022

**Key words:** architectural monuments, architecture, landscaping, cultural heritage, medical institutions.

### Introduction.

Thanks to independence, under the leadership and initiative of the leadership of the republic, the existing architectural monuments in various regions and historical cities of the country are preserved in their original form and repaired, conserved and effectively used for modern needs. A number of urgent and noble tasks are being solved and implemented, such as adapting them to these needs, improving their environment, as well as determining and maintaining order in the defense zones.

Although many books have been written about scientific research and the study of our historical monuments and cultural heritage, there are countless aspects of the history of public buildings that are still unknown to science. One of these mysteries is the formation of medical institutions, their place and role in the past among people, the history of their architecture and construction.

**Aims and objectives of the article.** The role and place of Islam in the architectural formation of state hospitals in Central Asia is great. In the past, the establishment of such hospitals has contributed to the encouragement of Islamic sharia and mysticism to dominate the rulers and encourage them to win the respect of the people through the construction of such buildings. This meant the peacefulness of the people, their calmness and, most importantly, the strength of universal values in the public life and activities of the rulers of Islam at that time. The first hospitals in Central Asia were built in separate buildings at the beginning of the 11th century. An example of this is the Samarkand hospital. There are two main types of hospitals: public hospitals and private, palace, arch and park hospitals. Special hospitals for mentally retarded and seriously ill disabled people have been created, they are built outside the cities.

E-mail address: [editor@centralasianstudies.org](mailto:editor@centralasianstudies.org)

(ISSN: 2660-6844). Hosting by Central Asian Studies. All rights reserved..

**The object and subject of our research** is the scientific analysis and generalization of such monuments of our heritage in our country on the basis of foreign examples and specialized literature, the study of the architecture of medieval hospitals was carried out in Samarkand on the basis of a graphic reconstruction of the state hospital, which has not survived to us. Based on this, the wide popularization and scientific circulation of the medical and cultural heritage of the XI-XII centuries in Samarkand.

### Main part

Some hospital yards are decorated and landscaped with ornate patterns, decorations, ornamental trees, shrubs, flower beds, fountains. Although we do not yet have accurate information about the improvement of hospital yards and the areas in which they are located, some written sources confirm our opinion, albeit partially. For example, in the Syrian city of Aleppo, the courtyards of a 15th-century hospital were richly decorated, including stalactites, ganch bouquets of flowers, marble, and faience ceramic decorations.

Hospitals in history are mostly rectangular in shape, with a longitudinal axis, a courtyard, the architecture of the building is symmetrical, the integrity of the composition, the repetition of the form element, the rhythm of the main form (size). The means of ensuring the architectural beauty of the building and the harmony of forms also included priority, attention to the decision of the threshold and finishing parts of the department of the hospital building, as well as the principles of finishing the building.

Architectural decorations are designed in accordance with the forms of hospitals: in the composition, the harmony of architectural forms played a primary role, and decorations played a secondary role. The composition of ornaments consists of basic and auxiliary (complementary) patterns. The main patterns are designed to be visible from afar, while the auxiliary ones are used as a background. The harmony of patterns is based on the report-distribution, rhythm, scale, symmetry. Ornaments are divided into complex, Islamic, written and engraved types. All patterns featured a modular scale and geometric design style, as well as a unique color scheme.

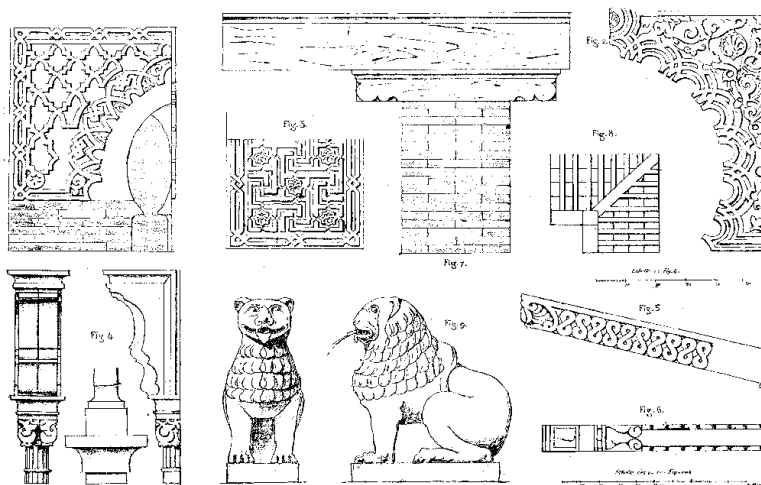
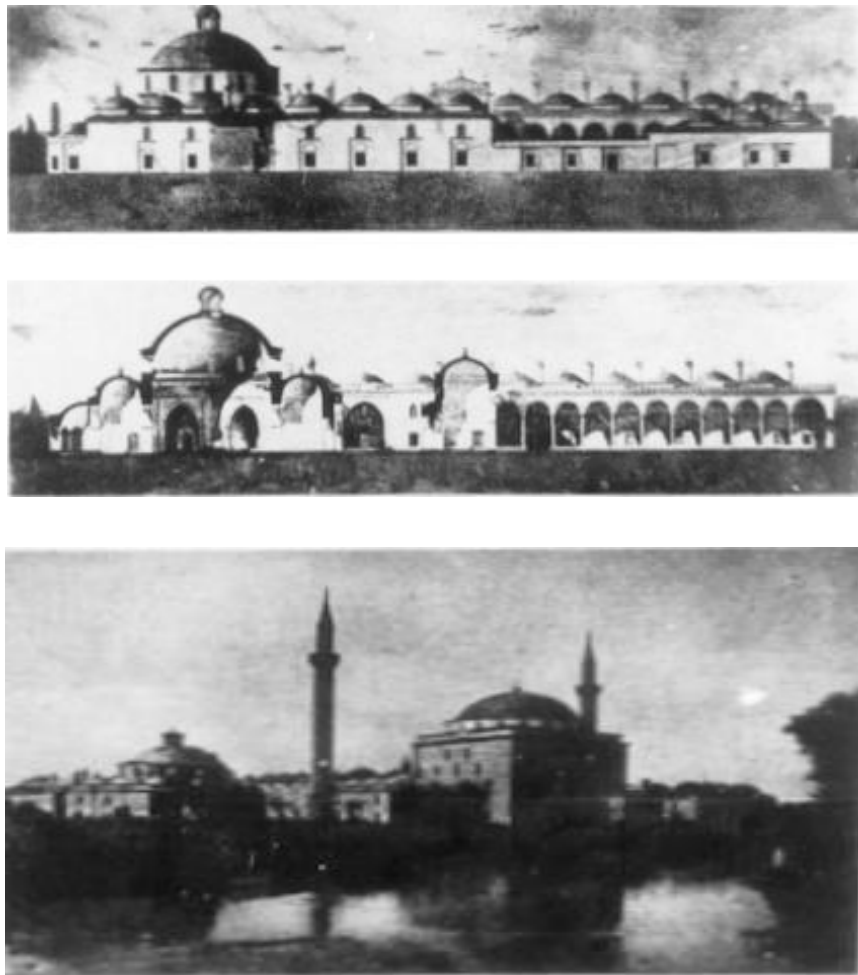
The laws of beauty, used by architects in the past and serving as a reliable program for thousands of years, serve as a theoretical bridge connecting not only the present with the past, but also with the future. Preserving this bridge and using it as an architectural design method is a topical issue today.



**Figure 1.** Examples of Muslim hospital style architectural designs built in the Middle Ages are: A - hospital style architectural decorations built in Grenada, Spain; B- Architectural design of the entrance part of the hospital built in Edirne, Turkey; C-General view of the Sultan Kalun hospital in Cairo

E-mail address: editor@centralasianstudies.org

(ISSN: 2660-6844). Hosting by Central Asian Studies. All rights reserved.



**Figure 2.** *Examples of architectural solutions and styles and architectural elements of medieval Muslim hospitals*

## List of used literature

1. Adam Mes. Musulmanskiy Renessans.–Moskva: Nauka, 1973.
2. Alisher Navoiy. Vaqfiya.–asarlar. 15 tomlik, 13–t., Toshkent, 1996.

E-mail address: [editor@centralasianstudies.org](mailto:editor@centralasianstudies.org)  
(ISSN: 2660-6844). Hosting by Central Asian Studies. All rights reserved.

3. Ahmad Muhammmd, Mubashshir Ahmad. Islom hazorasi.–Toshkent: “Movarounnahr” nashriyoti, 2004.
4. Uralov A.S. Bolnichnie uchrejdeniya srednevekovoy Sredney Azii.–Maskan, 1992, №1.
5. Uralov A.S. Iz istorii medisinskix uchrejdeniy Sredney Azii epoxi timuridov.–ONU. Tashkent, 1999, №1–2.
6. Uralov A.S. Zdravooxraneniye epoxi Ibn Sinы i yego otrajeniye v zodchestve.–ONU. Tashkent, 2000, №1.