

Development of domical compositions in the round temples of Caucasian Albania- Azerbaijan

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Abstract The round temples of Caucasian Albania suggest four different examples of domical system treatment. Suffice it to say that the dome of Kilsedag temple is based on the ring of columns, i.e. has circular foundation. The dome of Mamruh church rests on square foundation, formed of four freely standing supports. The dome of Lekit church arises in the center of tetraconch on octahedral foundation. Depending on the application of dome type, different were treatments of other components of voluminous-spatial structure.

It was simple tetraconch that formed the basis of new architecture forms in Mohranis. Round temples offer a certain historical stage in the development of early medieval domical architecture of Caucasian Albania. It was the complex constructive and compositional tasks in erecting the temples that played an important role in the practice of subsequent architecture, thereby laying down the principles of new central-domical temple architecture of Caucasian Albania.

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