

TYPOLOGY OF MADRASSES IN THE CITY OF KARSHI

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ABSTRACT

On the architecture of architectural monuments of the Kashkadarya region and their typology, including the typology of madrasahs in the city of Karshi: The typology of madrasahs in the city of Karshi is based on the fact that in the 19th century the courtyards of the Kilichboy, Abdulaziz, Bekmir madrasahs were planned in an octagonal manner, unlike the medieval madrasahs.

Introduction. In the Middle Ages, science flourished in the Movarunnahr region, and great attention was paid to the construction of madrasahs as educational institutions. It can be seen that many such madrasahs were built in large historical cities. These include Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Karshi, Shahrisabz and other historical cities.

The fact that most madrasahs are rectangular in shape, the entrance is separated by a roof, there are two functional rooms on both sides of the entrance, that is, a classroom (auditorium) and a mosque, they have a courtyard, and the cells are located around this courtyard can be considered as a typological solution of madrasahs. Since education was received in madrasahs, the main goal was to protect it from the crowded external environment. Therefore, windows (windows) were not made on the outer walls of the madrasahs.

The size of the madrasahs was determined depending on their location and the number of residents. Many madrasahs were also built in the Kashkadarya region, including the Koba caravanserai-madrasa, the Khoja Qurban madrasa, the Shermuhammad madrasa, the Sharif Khoja madrasa, the Abdulaziz Khoja madrasa, and others. Let us dwell on their architectural solutions.

Shermuhammad Madrasah is located in the city of Karshi, and is close to the composition of traditional madrasahs. This madrasah is the largest of all, built according to a rectangular layout (27.5x24.6 m). The entrance to its five rooms is located on the transverse axis, with classrooms at the edges, and a hallway in the middle. From the hallway you can go straight to the courtyard. At the entrance there is a loft (second floor), which greatly embellishes the main style. On the sides of the roof there are two floors of a flat porch, and beacons are placed on the domes of the minarets at the corners. The mehrabi tahmons of the quadrangular courtyard with cut edges surround square and rectangular cells. The date indicated in the carved wooden inscriptions on the roof porch may testify to the time of construction of this building. However, judging by the architectural forms, the building may have been built even earlier than this indicated date.

The construction date of the building can be determined by comparing it with **the Khoja Kurban and Sharif Khoja madrasahs**. The madrasa was built in the late 17th - early 18th centuries, on a large and well-designed basis, in accordance with the architectural traditions of

Bukhara. Colored tiles were used in the middle of the high roof on both sides of the building. The other sides have a simple appearance. The madrasa is two-story, with classrooms located along the wide corridor in the middle. Decoration and patterns were used relatively rarely in madrasas built in the 18th century.

According to the plan of the **Khoja Qurban Madrasah**, an archaeological monument of the 14th century in the city of Karshi, it has a strictly rectangular shape (21.25x21.0 m, in some sources 20.15x19.61 m), with living quarters built around a small courtyard of the building (size 10.7x9.1 m, in some sources 9.0x9.31 m). The number of quarters is 14, they are rectangular and rectangular, covered with a brick "balhi" dome on top. The courtyard is entered through a porch and a small hallway. The architectural style of the madrasah is close to the Shermuhammad Madrasah, only it is one-story, rebuilt from square bricks without tiles. (See Appendix 52).

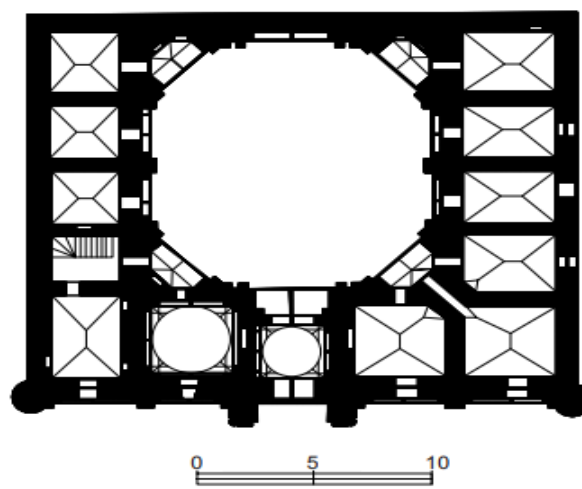
The Sharif Khoja Madrasah was built in the city of Karshi at the beginning of the 18th century. The madrasah is small in size, it was built for the population of the neighborhood. There is also a porch adjacent to the rooms built for the students of science to live in. Wood was used more inside the building. The dome is quite high, it is prominent between the two wings. The madrasah's head was Sharif Khoja. The madrasah has a rectangular shape, with a small courtyard, and a mosque with a wooden porch was built on its western side, which was rarely used. This method can be observed in some monuments of the 18th century. The rooms are located around the courtyard. They are covered with "balhi" domes.

Kilichboy Madrasah. The monument was built in 1903 in the city of Karshi, and in terms of its design and form, it is similar to the Khoja Abdulaziz Madrasah. These two madrasahs are located close to each other.

Existing condition



1st floor plan



1 - picture. Qilichboy madrasa (Karshi city) 1914.

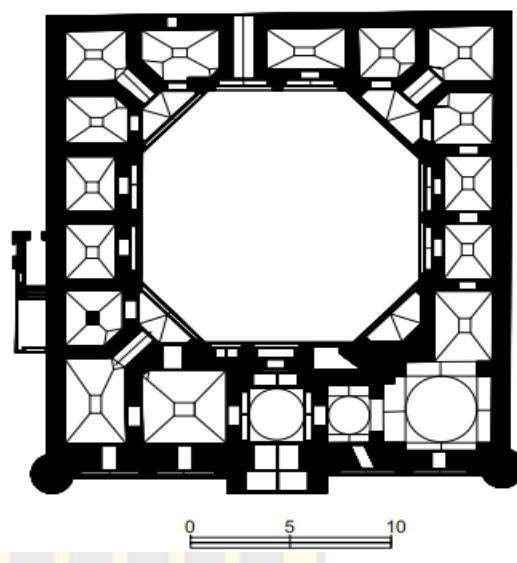
The madrasah was built at the beginning of the 20th century on the initiative and funds of the wealthy man Kilichboy, who lived in Karshi. It uses a style close to the Bekmir Kazakh madrasah, and is relatively small in size. The width of the madrasah is 17.55 m, and its height is 17 m. The courtyard is octagonal, its height is 9.0 m, and its width is 6.7 m. There are 12 rooms, and the roof of the building is two-story. On the sides of the roof are small dome-shaped domes. The rooms on both floors of the madrasah are traditional in appearance, and the roof is high.

The Khoja Abdulaziz Madrasah was built in 1903 in the city of Karshi. This two-story madrasah embodies the last feudal architecture in Karshi. The rooms on its first and second floors are of different shapes. The entrance porch is high, and domes are made on the sides of the porch, which are also decorated with tiles. This type of decoration was not used on the inside of the madrasah. The bricks used for the building of the madrasah are also different. Bricks of different shapes are used on the porch and its sides. Although there are no decorations in the front of the madrasah, it is unique in its grandeur. Perimetri bo'ylab 15 ta hujradan tashkil topgan.

Existing condition



1st floor plan



Picture 2. Abdulaziz madrassa (Karshi city) 1909.

The entrance leads to the inner courtyard. The monument is symmetrical in composition. When entering the building from the gate, there are 5 rooms on the right, left and right. The classrooms in the corners and the rooms between them are covered with domes and decorated with arcades. The entrance doors to all the rooms are separate. The structure of the courtyard is square, and the sizes of each room are different. The rooms on the second floor are different from those below. The three rooms located at the top are well preserved.

The classroom in the center and the two rooms on the sides are covered in the balkh style. There is a circular staircase near the roof in the central courtyard. The southern side of the building is built in two stories. The inner corners of the high roof arcades are decorated in the form of a flowerpot and are decorated with dome lanterns of a special style. The domes are lightweight and are mounted on a cylindrical drum. The dome is covered with blue and purple tiles. The entrance to the chambers on the second floor is a gallery type. The columns of the building are decorated with carved blue geometric patterns. The building was built from baked Russian bricks. The total size of the building is 26x24 m, and the courtyard is 14x14 meters.

Bekmir (Kazakh) Madrasah. The Madrasah Bekmurodboy Pok Sarpusht-Bekmir was built in 1911 (1329 AH) in the northern part of the Registan, the main square of the Karshi fortress. The inscriptions on the roof tell about this. The marble plaque in Persian mentions the names of the owner of the madrasah and the architect who built it, as well as its history. The madrasah is 24 m long and 20.5 m wide, and is built of baked bricks. Its architecture is reminiscent of the Bukhara madrasahs.

Existing condition



1st floor plan

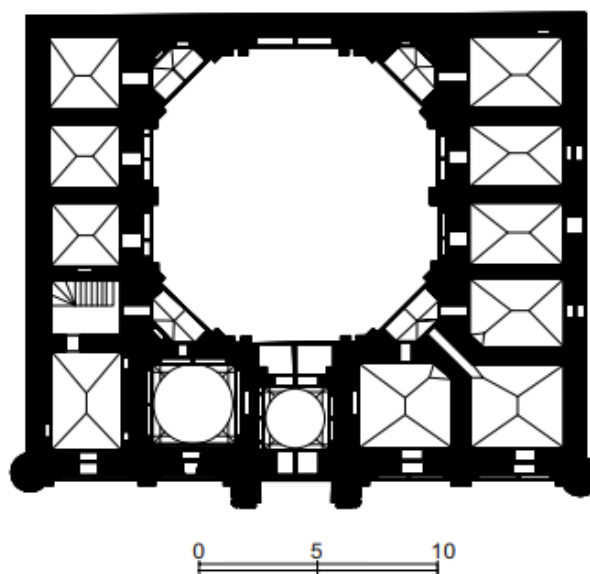


Figure 3. Bekmir Madrasah (Karshi city) 1903.

The courtyard is also large, the surface of the courtyard is 12.1x11.8 m. The number of rooms built for students of science is 23. The rooms are located on the right and left sides of the entrance.

The cells are usually built as one-room ones. There are latticed bars above the door. Light enters the cells through this window. There are patterned domes on the sides of the roof. There are minarets in the two corners of the building, which are well decorated. The madrasa is one-story, except for the second floor on the roof.

Domes stand on both sides of the madrasa. No secret tiles were used during the construction of the building. The layout of the madrasa is similar to the Shermuhammad madrasa. Bekmurodboy, according to information, was from the Kazakh tribe of the Mang'it tribe, and his appearance was similar to the Kazakhs. For this reason, the nickname Bekmir Kazakh was popular among the people. (See Appendix 24).

In conclusion, we can see that in the Kashkadarya region, madrasas were built mainly in the historical centers of Karshi and Shahrisabz. Their architectural solution was similar to the typology of traditional madrasas in Movarunnahr. It can only be distinguished that the courtyard of the madrasas built at the beginning of the 20th century was designed in an octagonal shape.

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