



## Historiography of the construction of Sherdor and Tillakori madrasahs (1619-1660 years)

**Imamov Ulug'bek Ismailovich**

Master's student of the Department of "Historiography and Source Studies" of Samarkand State University

[imomovulugbek59@gmail.com](mailto:imomovulugbek59@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

Yalangtosh Bahadir, who was the mayor of Samarkand in 1626 - 1656, has not yet been considered in the field of historiography of the architecture of Uzbekistan in connection with the architecture of that time. This is because the history of our country did not have more complete information about this person. In honor of our independence, the history of all persons related to the city of Samarkand is thoroughly studied, in particular, the history of Yalangtosh Bahadir was also studied by the scientists of Samarkand State University E. Musurmonov, T. Joraev. Among those who ruled the city of Samarkand, there are many rulers who contributed to the development of architecture and improvement of the city, its architecture and urban environment. The most famous of them are Amir Temur and Mirza Ulugbeks, as well as Ibrahim ibn Nasr Tamgach Khan Karakhani (1040-1070), Yalangtosh Bahadir (1576-1656) and Samarkand bek Shahmurad ibn Daniyal can be included in their ranks.

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### Introduction

Sherdar and Tillakori Madrasah – are architectural monuments in Samarkand (1619-1660). As part of the Registan Ensemble. Yalangtosh Bahadir was built instead of the house of Mirzo Ulugbek. It is located opposite the Ulugbek Madrasah. The building of the madrasah has a rectangular shape and has two floors. The 2 main wings have ribbed domes and towers. The name of the architect Abdujabbar is written in white letters on a tile with a black background among the tiled decorations inside the front porch. A lion with red and gold claws is chasing a snowy owl. The sun is depicted as almond-shaped, cross-eyed, with a face framed with golden oil. The name of the madrasah comes from this image. The splendor of the building lies in this facade. On both sides of the façade are a dome class and a mosque. In front of the 2-storey rooms (54) there is a covered veranda around the courtyard. In the summer, the porches served as classrooms.

The ruler of Samarkand, Yalangtoshbi Bahadir, built a madrasah and a mosque in the Registan ensemble instead of the Mirzoy caravanserai (15th century), built during the period of Ulugbek. Under the caravanserai there is a madrasah (in the northeastern part), and instead of cells, a mosque with a pointed dome (in the western part). Initially it was called "Nalangtoshbi Small Madrasah". Later, since the amount of gold used in the decoration of the mosque was enough for the construction of another monument, it was called "jewelry" (working with gold). Tilla Kori Madrasah was used as a city mosque and madrasah. The pediment has a deep arch, the facades of 2 wings are arched, the rooms have 2 floors, and the corners are filled with flower beds of the same size. The hall has a marble altar and a pulpit with steps. Two sides of the hall

beautifully decorated with gilded ornaments are occupied by porches (corridors) with arched facades and domes. On the marble slabs of the porch of both madrasahs, it is written that the finishing work was carried out in 1959-1964.

### **Main Part**

Tamgach Khan Karakhani, who ruled the city of Samarkand at the beginning of the 11th century (1040-1070) and made a lot of efforts to improve the city, is known in history for two of his remarkable buildings: one of the first madrasahs in Movarounnahr and a hospital (hospital). His madrasah was built in the area where the Shakhi-zinda architectural complex is located, and the hospital was located along the current Suzangaron Street and not far from Registan Square, according to the founding document that has survived to us. The architectural and planning solution of both buildings is based on a rectangular architectural composition with a longitudinal axis, a courtyard. This composition was widely used for public buildings, especially mosques, madrasahs, hospitals and caravanserais, built in the Eastern Islamic countries at that time, as well as in later centuries. Their architectural image consists of greatly enlarged gates and volumes, symmetrically located on both sides along the longitudinal axis.

The stylistic appearance of buildings consists of a course, a porch, a building body and artistic decoration. Both buildings are one-story brick. However, these buildings were not built in one place, in the form of an architectural complex, but were built in separate places. Now, if we come to the architecture of the Yalangtosh Bahadir period (XVI century), this period coincides with the period of khanates in Central Asia after Amir Temur and Mirza Ulugbeks, and Samarkand at that time belonged to the Khanate of Bukhara. However, Yalangtosh Bahadir had the privilege of ruling Samarkand independently and acted freely as a governor. During the Yalangtosh period, the former mosque and madrasah of Samarkand, that is, the mosque of Amir Temur and the Bibikhanim madrasah, were destroyed, and the inhabitants of the city needed such mosques and madrasahs.

In addition, at that time, the madrasah built by Mirzo Ulugbek on Registan Square was under repair, Ulugbek's Mirzoi Caravanserai lay in ruins, the Mukatta Mosque and Ulugbek's house were completely destroyed, and in their place there was a city market. and on the current Registan Square. Yalangtosh makes changes to the surviving part and foundation of Ulugbek's Caravanserai based on the improvement of this territory and the needs of the city's inhabitants. Two buildings were built in one building: a mosque and a madrasah. The building of the mosque will be built on the foundation of a former caravanserai facing the qibla, and the madrasah will be built on the other sides of the building.

The patterns on the ceiling of the main dome of the mosque are gilded with golden water (1660), in connection with which this building is called the "Tilakori mosque madrasah". The dome of the mosque rises high and occupies a worthy place among the domes of Samarkand of that time. And on Registan Square, it stands out for its uniqueness. It is worth noting that the high domes in the mosques of the Islamic world of those times were considered the "jewel" of mosques. Madrasah "Sherdor" will be built by Yalangtosh on the site of a house built during the reign of Mirzo Ulugbek in Registon. The madrasah with its main style is an alternative to the style of the Ulugbek madrasah, i.e. opposite to it, leaving a square in the middle, and placed on the same axis of the general plan. The axis of the Tillakori mosque style is perpendicular to this axis.

The height of both buildings will be two-storey compared to Ulugbek's madrasah. As a result, these three separately built buildings line up in a certain architectural order around this square, creating the current Registan ensemble. This ensemble was formed in the highest form of Central Asian urban planning and architectural art of that time, in the style of an innovative composition. Prior to this ensemble, in the art of ensemble construction of the Middle Ages in Central Asia, there were so-called "pair" and "double" ensembles. In modern literature, the Registon ensemble in architectural language is called a "square ensemble" due to the fact that several buildings are formed around a single square. This ensemble had no equal in its time. It has no analogues in Central Asian urbanism.

It is so attractive, so beautiful that the grandeur and beauty of the architectural structure of the buildings that make up the Registon ensemble will surprise any cultural tourist (viewer). The fact is that the architecture of these buildings is combined with each other, forming a group of buildings and placing them around a single square with a high architectural idea and style. It would be correct to say that this style is a continuation of the

urban art of the period of Amir Temur and Mirzo Ulugbek. Bahadir Yalangtosh Mirzo Ulugbek, developing the traditions of urban art, created good conditions for the realization of high ideal opportunities and dreams of architects and urban planners of his time. Such a village town-planning ensemble is not found in the history of Central Asian architecture after Amir Temur's Oksaroy ensemble in Shakhrisabz.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, we can say that when we look at each of the buildings that make up the Registan ensemble from the square, we can see the secrets hidden in them. Parts of the roofs and "wings" of buildings, minarets of adlkomats in the corners, rhythmically arranged arches, beautiful patterns in styles - nigors, all this is proportionate to each other and, at the same time, to the general style of the building is harmonious. This is the secret of the beauty of each building that makes up this ensemble! Although the dome of the mosque in the mosque-madrasah Tillakori and its dimensions are located asymmetrically in relation to the madrasah part of the building, this architectural relationship entered into a contrast relationship with the rest of the buildings of the ensemble and allowed them to form a beautiful architectural unity.

This ensemble subsequently served as a model not only in Movarounnahr, but also in the urban planning of all countries of Central Asia. Architectural ensembles similar to the Registon ensemble later formed in other cities of the Middle East (Herat, Agra, Delhi). Changes in the architecture and urban planning of Samarkand during the period of Yalangtosh Bahadur were no less in quality and ideological integrity than the buildings of the period of Amir Temur and Mirzo Ulugbek, on the contrary, they surpassed them precisely in terms of the level of the art of ensemble construction and new ideological solutions.

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