

## The Architecture of Karshi Castle, The Establishment, The Past and the Present

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### ABSTRACT

*The article is devoted to the formation and architectural formation of the Karshi fortress, in which the settlement and formation processes of the fortress on the territory of the city are considered. The city of Karshi has its own Regency, and it is located in the center of the ancient fortress. Karshi Castle 630 m on each side in the first half of the XIV century. built on a nearly rectangular four-angled tarx base. It is also likely that the fortress formed the central part of the city and was originally the fortress of Kepakhan. The fortress occupies a large place (up to 40 ha. it is built in the open ground, as it occupies a large part of the territory. The bridge is transplanted using both the forerunners from the open field.*

**KEYWORDS:** *castle, ice, trail, terniston, Zhangaltepa, Kurgan, Nurek, koshin, gumbaz.*

**Introductory part:** thanks to independence, we have our own history and values. Our private traditions have been restored. The Jubilees of our ancient cities Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Termez, Shahrisabz, Karshi and Tashkent were widely celebrated on a global scale. Under the leadership of our compatriot, a large taraddud was seen in these cities, historical monuments were restored, unprecedented landscaping work was carried out in these cities dedicated to the celebration of the Blessed dates. In 2004-2006 in the face of such a huge restoration and improvement work was carried out. In particular, along with enlightening the lives of modern people to the kashkadarya ADIBS, historians and cultural workers, it was the duty of creating the true history of our homeland, first of all, to study the history of our cities in an oasis. Poyon Ravshanov, one of the historian scientists of the OASIS, who understood this responsibility, published major works such as "history of Kashkadarya", "history of Karshi", "history of Shahrisabz".

The role of the Karshi fortress, as the elderly testified, was once called the Turon land. The lead was formed long before the arrival of Amir Timur here. M.E. Masson believes that this transplant of resistance whites is correct. At this time, he doubts the opinion of Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy that Amir Temur had strengthened the fortress with a fortification wall during his stay in the winter of 1365-66 years in front of him. M.E. Masson says that the wintering period in front of Amir Temur occurred at the beginning of his political career, and he sees that he had not yet been able to afford to carry out the heavy lifting of labor as he restored the lead wall at a short opportunity as one of the numbered emirs. This idea has a place to meditate. Since the counter-stronghold was erected long before the XIV century, consequently, its defensive wall was also a water-yielding trench. The fortification wall of the citadel was neglected and demanded repair when Amir Temur came to wintering here. Amir Temur carried out this difficult work - the restoration of the wall. It will be permissible to look at the information of Sharafiddin Ali Yazdiy worthy of attention from this point of view.

**Main part:** M.E. Masson will be necessary to emphasize one point of view of Masson about the fortress. In his opinion, the fortress of Karshi 630 on each side in the first half of the XIV century m.ga the middle is built on a straight four-angled tarx. It is also likely that the fortress formed the central part of the city and was originally the fortress of Kepakhan. The fortress occupies a large area

(40 ga.ga near) was occupied and built in the open ground. The bride is transplanted using both the forerunners from the open field. It seems that it was a field that he used as a more Sagittarius than a place of residence. The castle connects the history of the restored place up to Islam to the cemetery named after Zindafil Ahmed Jami. The temple is on the northwest side of the Karshi fortress, and the intermediate distance comes 1.5 miles. Alley street 1 see: from the gate to the road leading to Jangaltepe. Jangaltepa was the place of the mediavalluqili Castle and was a crumbling Hill. At the top of the hill stands a flooded mausoleum. On its hollow side is the lavh. The grave is attributed to Ahmed Jami.. It is difficult to say that the ancient research conducted in the place of the fortress of Karshi was perfect until recently. M.E.Masson had assumed that this place would be located at Kepakhon Castle. The surveys conducted in the place of the fortress under his leadership in 1965 year determine that the ancient cultural layer reaches 4-5 m in some places. When one could not account for only one pile of excavations, no osori remains were found from the excavations in the remaining places, dating back to the XIV century. From the lower part of the cultural layer of the fortress to the XIV century, glazed irrigation utensils were found. The same argument itself testifies to the fact that in this place there are architectural structures decorated with mosaics. [4]

In 1946 year he conducted research at the Karshi fortress S.K.Kabanov will have the opportunity to find a mosaic embroidered from Beshkent Arik Ozan, which is half a mile away from the city gate, where the alley begins. It is assumed that the mosaic decoration belonged to the mausoleum belonging to the XIV century, and it was built by local masters. The date of the mosaic decoration, as

it turned out from the preserved inscription, is as long as 1344 refers to January-February of the year. This is not a random case. In Samarkand, in the memorial complex of Shahi Zinda the mosaics of the unnamed tombs of the 14th century are connected with the name of nasaflik qalli flower Masters. In the polished patterns of one of such tombs, Ali Ha578 Safi's name is inscribed. The Nasaf School of Architecture held its fame long before the mentioned century. The castle is surrounded by a huge ditch, in which water is poured during the time around the castle. At the end of the XIX century at the beginning of the XX century was without an abandoned defense trench. Yasin-the inhabitants who live around him for a long time threw garbage at him.

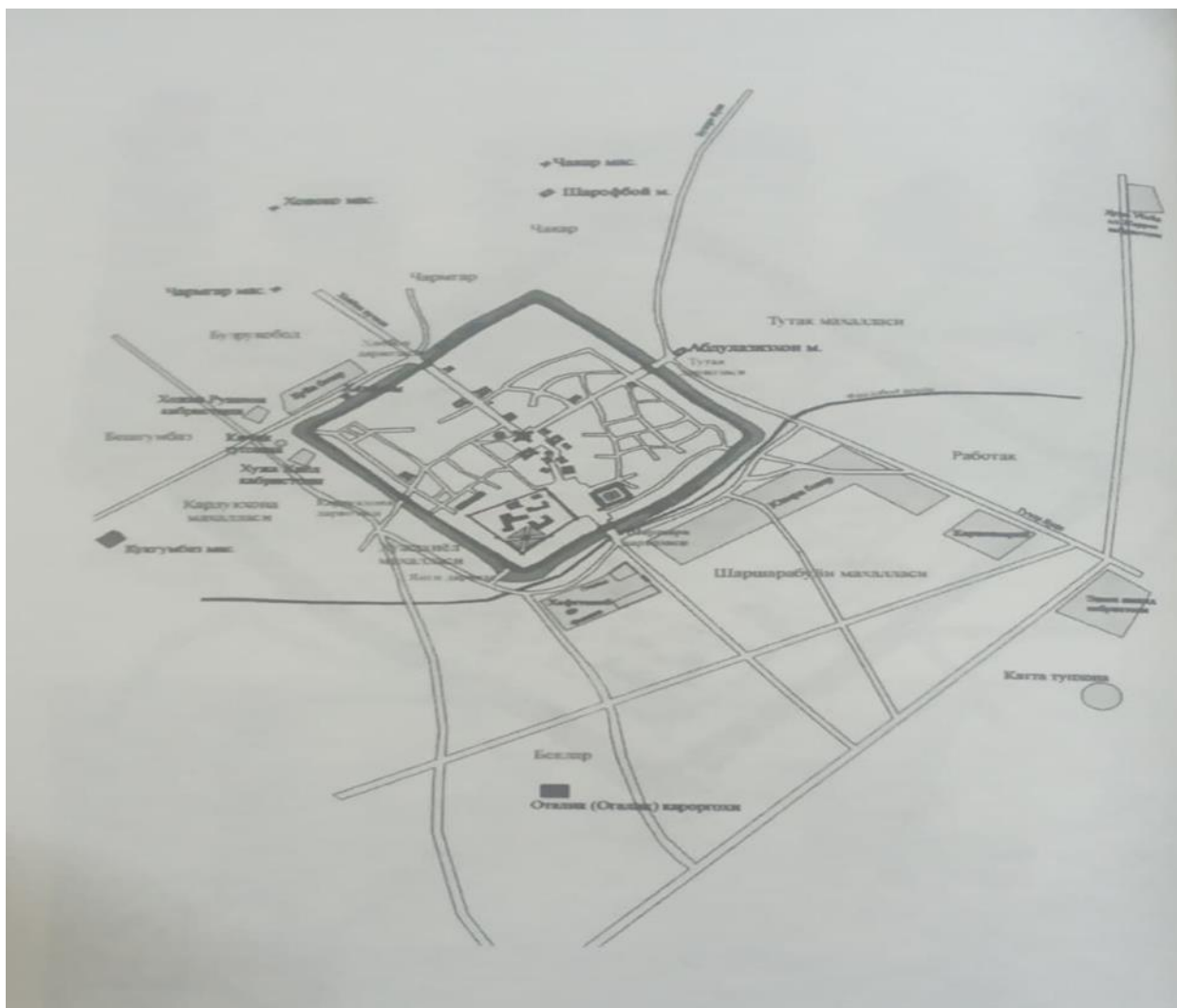
The bath ash, which is located in the ditch island, is thrown here, and the waste water is drained into it. The population was very deep at the time of the trench, which they called "Lake". During the mentioned period, his T-shirt was blurred and became much more shallow. The trench, which was previously cleaned by way of ^ash ar, had been neglected, presumably after the Tsarist Russia invasion.

*The first picture is the history of karshi castle (Q Nasriddinov)*



Nevertheless, in parts of the trench close to the gates until the TA, its e was 8-10 m, and the depth was 3,5 m. It can be imagined that the trench, which has been buried over the years, filled with mud and debris, is how wide and deep it was in the early periods of its existence. Once Upon a time, a ditch filled with water with *the second picture is about the Location of monuments in the ancient part of Karshi* lime saw water only in winter in the following centuries. Even then the water rose slightly higher than 1 m or more. The inhabitants of the lake used this water for economic purposes. In the spring, some areas of the muddy lake were reeds.

In the summer, the water has almost dried up.



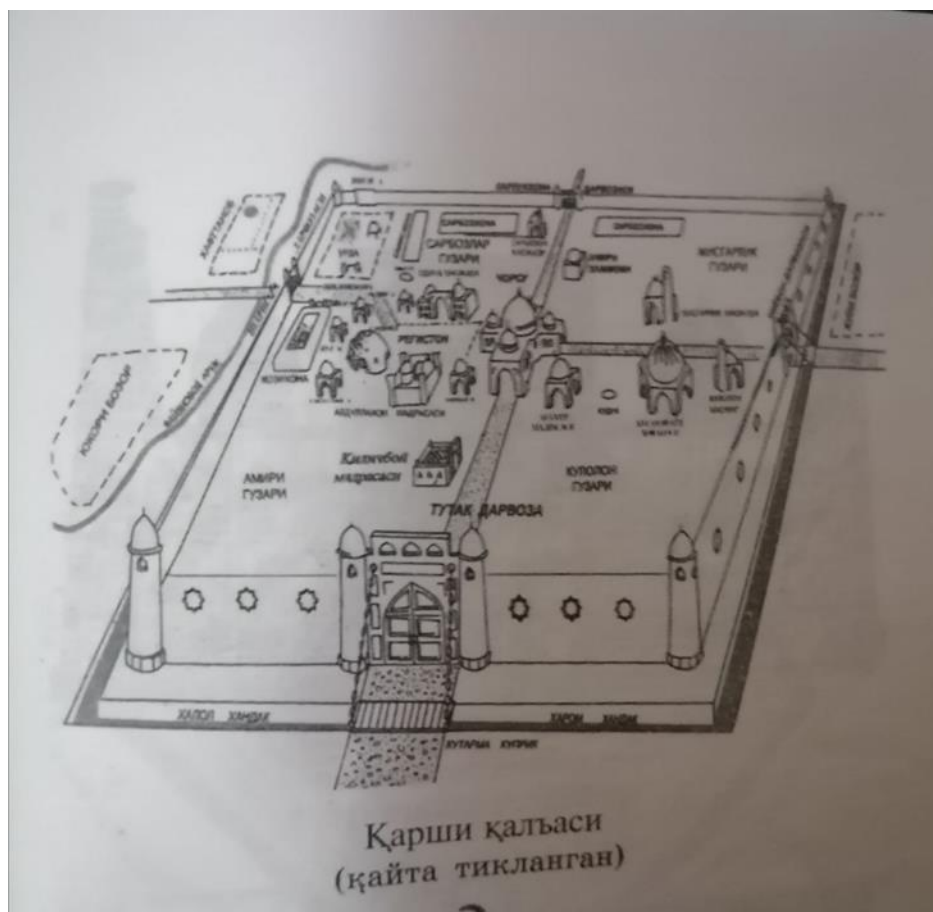
According to the inquiry of gambar Nasriddinov from the elderly, the southern part of the trench was called "khalol khandag", because this side of the trench was constantly replenished from the water of the great Fayzabad arug, and this water was also consumed, even the water of this ditch was brought into the fortress with the help of tarnovs.

There are also opinions that the water in the fortress was brought through ceramic pipes. The northern part of the trench is called the "kharom Khandak" - because to it the flowing water coming out of the fortress, that is, the kharom, the depleted water. Therefore, the people also called him a "kharom Khandak". The trench was indeed a defensive-fortification function [2] Q.Nasriddinov. Karshi Castle 2005, 37-39

The fortress wall is how many times it has been broken and rebuilt, no matter how thick and sturdy

the fortress wall, which was erected from pakhsa, even more than six centuries ago on the right page of the trench. Nuragan, even when the overturned places are baked, the stones are re-raised in the tin. The south-eastern part of the wall is more shikaet, they restored it almost completely from the head again. As a result, the wall, having reached the previous level of Tarh, received a gloomy appearance.[3]

At the beginning of the XX century (1902-1903 y.) the fortification wall of the city due to the fact that it has not been repaired for a long time it was half-ruined.



*Third picture-Karshi Fortress rebuilt. According to Qambar Nasriddinov*

But in a large part of the wall, the coniferous joints, which were added in later periods, were filled with subconscious preservation. The end of the fortress wall is 5 m wide and, depending on its location, its height rises from 6 m to 8 m. The four constellations of the wall shed flat Sav minors basket raised from below. During the defense, there were special pools on the inner side, so that it was convenient to shoot from the tires. The inhabitants of the minarets were called "cannons". In the era of Amir Nasrullo, lilies were installed on the minarets, which were stripped of cast iron and copper. [1]

Q in the book "Register against". Nasriddinov writes: "The Fortress has a rectangular appearance. The length of the sides of the fortress wall made up 800 gas (steps) per yoni. If we take into account the measurements in the emirate of Bukhara in 16-17 centuries, it should be noted that 1 gas is equal to 78,8 centimeters, then it is known that each side of the fortress wall consists of 630,4 meters, the total length of its four sides is 3200 gas or 2521,6 meters. According to the results of the research conducted by Kate, it was found that the sides of the opposing fortress wall are from 630 meters. From these it can be seen that the land area on which the fortress was located was much larger, the

area of the fortress was about 40 hectares. The wall of the Karshi fortress consisted of 9 pakhsa. The castle was originally built from the brick wall to the kil ga n, and the shakhsa wall was then restored after the destruction of the brick wall. Each paw of the wall is equal to 1 gas, the total height is 7,92 meters. In the data of Kate, it is also noted that the eni of the fortress wall is basically 7,5 gas, that is, 5,91 meters, the upper part-4 gas, that is, 3,1 meters. The foundation of the wall is slightly wider-1 inch (6,0 meters) of gas and the wall is slightly narrower than it, the bottom, part7, 5 gas (5,91 m), the top-4,0 gas (3,1 meters), over which the carriage with horses walked. On the outer top of the wall was a sunflower. This kungira was called "Fish (Fish) wing", because na581 QSHS looked like a fish wing.

Kungira served as a means of protection - shelters, defenders of the fortress, those who fought the same kungira teeth panalab. There is another hypothesis about the application of the " fish wing " method in the anti-fortress: water has become an age-old problem for anti-citizens. For this reason, The Shape of the fish among the local population was valued as a symbol of obi-life. In this regard, if we recall that Sahibkiran Amir Temur built the Samarkand fortress as a kongirador, there is no doubt that the architectural style of kongurali was recommended by him at the Karshi fortress. Evidence confirming the construction of the Karshi fortress wall from baked brick is also found in archival sources, where even its outer part near the gates is made of glazed tiles, as well as stones of Kharsang. And the remains of glazed bricks were preserved until the end of the 60-ies of the XIX century. Myths about the construction of baked bricks by the Sahibkiron of the castle are against threeraydi among the inhabitants of the city, - said M.E. There is also an opinion voiced by Masson. Şerefüddin Eli Yazdiy "Zefername" in his work: "Hadrat Sahibkiran ol winter anda (opposite ida-q.N.) wintered and went to the Fortress of Karshi busy. O'shul said that in the winter they had finished the fortress building. First, the foundation at a height of about 1 gas was prepared from feline wedges and Kharsang. [ 2]



The upper part of the two edges of the foundation, slightly pulled inwards, is equal to the width of 3 "Tsar g'isht"; again at the height of 1 gas, two "masonry" are dialed. The middle of the two walls was filled with loy and on this throne the height of the fortress wall was raised to 6-8 meters". At the time, the military significance, the possibility of

*Fifth picture-Karshi's today's location*

defense was incomparable, the half-ruined remains of the minarets in

the constellations remained intact for many years. Although after the Tsarist Russia, its importance in the quality of military-defense fortifications fell, the Bukhara Khanate did not weaken attention to the fortress wall. Since the loshi of the wall still served as a protection for the local Yagi, it was also a means of controlling the entrance and exit to the castle. Therefore, the gates were constantly guarded, the walls were regularly repaired.[1]

"The counterattack of the XIV century was in Zakhaki moron near the current railway shahbekati. Kebekhon chose for himself a place for the capital, where it was called, that is, the present

Shulliktepa, that is, 2 Persian (15 km) from the place where it was called — that is, Shullikhepa. The counter relay is built inside again during the Timur period. In the winter of 1365-1366 - th year, Timur runs around the counter with a solid wall. The wall of the counter Fortress did not last long, as the remains of the same wall in the cache were preserved until now. Especially against the Iranian army at the beginning of the XVI century and built a large fortification of the villages by profession, agriculture, culture have destroyed obidala rini". Apparently, P.Ravshanov also points to the idea that the construction of the walls of the Karshi fortress was carried out by Sahibkiran Amir Timur, and also gives information about the ancient role (fortress) of the further developmenttirib Karshi[2]

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