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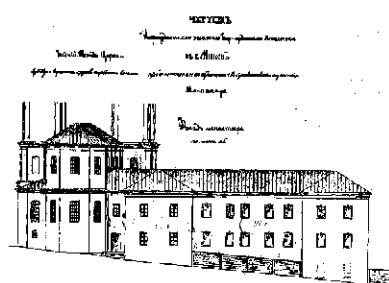
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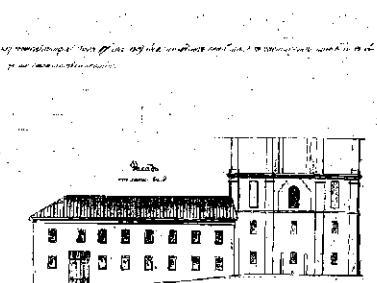
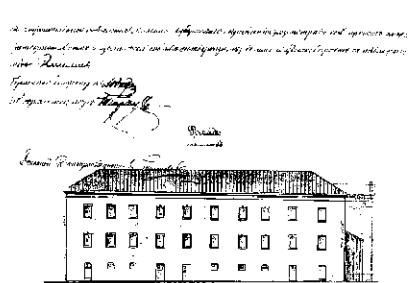
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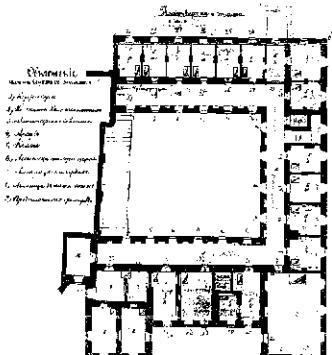
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This architectural plan illustrates the layout of the Great Mosque of Kairouan. The central feature is the large rectangular prayer hall (masjid) with a central mihrab. To the west is a smaller rectangular room, likely a qibla library or a madrasa. A tall, square minaret stands to the west of the prayer hall. Various other rooms, courtyards, and sections of the mosque's outer wall are depicted around the central structures.



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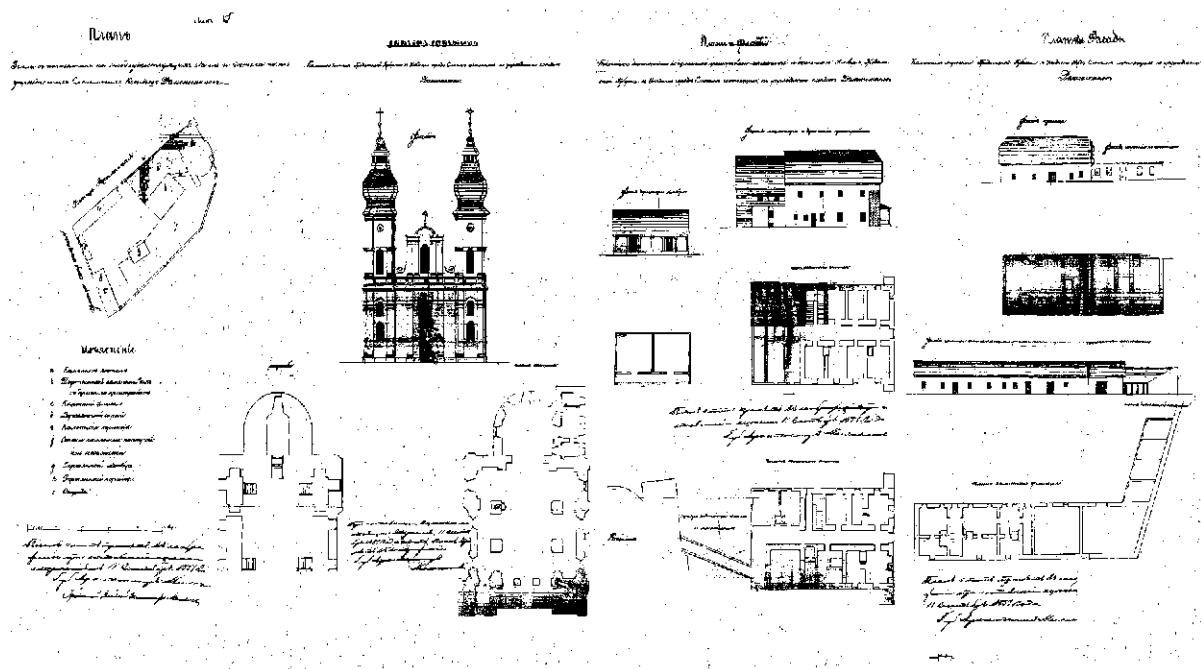
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18. 1851 . // . - 8. - . 1. - . 1092. - . 523.

19. XIX . // . - 1477. -
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21. XIX . // . - 1477. -
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22. 1869 . // . - 136. - . 14. - . 87. - . 1-6.

18.04.2014

ARCHITECTURE CATHOLIC MONASTERIES BELARUS THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY

A. KOLOSOVSKAYA

The architecture of the largest monasteries of Catholic monastic orders that existed on the territory of Belarus in the second half of the XIX century is analyzed. Architecture of objects is considered by the common historical and cultural background with the use of historical-genetic, historical and comparative methods. It is noted that a new regular town planning layout came from the Russian architecture. Monasteries were large urban complexes, they determined the development of Belarusian cities. New monasteries of monastic orders were not organized, existing were abolished, their buildings were transferred to the military, churches passed right-glorious church and rebuilt in accordance with the canons of the Orthodox architecture.