



Significance Of Historical Monuments In Kashkadarya Region In Ancient Sources

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ABSTRACT

This article talks about the coverage in written sources of ancient cities and historical and architectural monuments located in different regions of our country. The topic is studied using the example of old cities and historical monuments of the Kashkadarya region.

Keywords:

Kashkadarya region, the cities of Karshi and Shakhrisabz, Kitab-Yakkabog and Kasbi districts, ancient cities, ancient monuments, cultural heritage, historical resources, archeology, conservation, protection.

Introduction. Recent trends in the global economy, such as the rapid development of tourism and recreation, have a significant impact on the Central Asian region, including Uzbekistan, in various regions and countries[1.1]. The visit to the places of pilgrimage is connected with the tourism sector, which in the 21st century became the most advantageous sphere in the world. Now he is in third place after the field of automotive and oil refining. The development of the tourism sector is important in strengthening the national and regional economy[2.1].

Many ancient monuments located in Uzbekistan have always attracted people from all over the world with their unique appearance and amazing charm. In particular, the Kashkadarya region, where two ancient cities with a history of more than 2700 years are located - Shahrissabz and Karshi, is of particular importance in this regard. In this region, there are such historical cities as ancient Karshi, Shahrissabz, Kitab, Yakkabog, Kason and Kasbi, which are famous not only for

their glorious history, but also for more than a thousand ancient historical and architectural monuments.

The main part. Today, 1,468 cultural heritage sites are registered in the Kashkadarya region, of which more than 200 are listed as architectural monuments. Among these monuments are mosques, madrasas and mausoleums that reflect the highest examples of Islamic culture. In particular, the Oqsaroy complex and Dorut-Tilovat in Shahrissabz, the Kokgumbaz mosque in Karshi and a number of other architectural monuments are internationally recognized historical heritage sites.

The monuments located on the territory of the Kashkadarya region embody the best examples of the Central Asian historical and architectural school. These monuments not only reflect the architectural styles of their time, but are also of great importance for the study of different periods of history, art and culture. Therefore, the Kashkadarya region is an integral part of the historical and cultural landscape not only of

Uzbekistan, but also of the entire Central Asia[3].

Literature analysis. There are many sources about the ancient monuments that have survived to this day in these ancient cities or their territories, and by studying these works, we can obtain more accurate information about ancient monuments. One of such unique written sources is the work of historian Sharafuddin Ali Yazdiy "Zafarnama". This work contains valuable information about many historical sites and ancient structures located in our country. In particular, the author wrote the following about the ancient Karshi fortress: "Hazrat Sahibqiran ul Qish stayed in Karshi with happiness and success and, with grace and generosity, looked with compassion at the great, small, poor and needy subjects there, and made efforts in agriculture and construction" [4.49]. The author also noted in his work that the defensive walls of this fortress were rebuilt by our grandfather Amir Temur and that large-scale repairs were carried out.

The monuments located on the territory of the Kashkadarya region embody the best examples of the Central Asian historical and architectural school. These monuments not only reflect the architectural styles of their time, but are also of great importance for studying different periods of history, art and culture. Therefore, the Kashkadarya region is an integral part of the historical and cultural landscape not only of Uzbekistan, but also of the entire Central Asia. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's "Baburnoma" is an important source in historiography. The accuracy and clarity of the information presented in it further increases the historical value of the work. In this work, one can find a lot of valuable information about the historical places of ancient Movarunnahr, such as Karshi, Kesh, Khuzor (now Guzor). In particular, the author notes the following information about the ancient city of Karshi: "It is a region in Movarunnahr, which is also called Nasaf and Naxhab. Here there is little water, the spring is good, the crops and melons are good" [5.110]. The work also provides detailed information about the geographical location and nature of this region.

In his work, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur also wrote down detailed information about the ancient city of Kesh (now Shahrisabz). In particular, he provides information about the distance between Kesh and Samarkand, the route from Kesh to Samarkand through two mountains (via the Itmak Pass), and the fact that the stones of these mountains were used in the construction of the building. The author also notes the presence of tall buildings, magnificent madrasahs, and historical mausoleums in Kesh. In the "Boburnoma", it is especially emphasized that one of the most powerful buildings in Movarunnahr is the Kesh citadel. Such information reveals not only the historical, but also the geographical and cultural significance of the work.

Hafiz Abro's work "Geography" also provides valuable information about several ancient cities located in the Kashkadarya region. In his work, the author described the cities of Nahshab and Karshi as follows: "Nahshab", which is also called Nasaf, is now known as Karshi. This ancient city is located on a plain. From there, there are two stages to the mountain from the Kesh side, and on the other side, there is a desert up to Jaihun. The water of the district is a continuation of the Kesh water, and a stream flows from that water through the middle of the city. All the villages of Nahshab use this water; crops are grown. There is no other river in the Nahshab region, which also flows sometimes and sometimes dries up. Some gardens are irrigated from wells. It has a small fortress. The mosque is inside the fortress; the tomb of King Kebek (Kepek) is there. Their buildings were built of mud, except for the mosques and tombs of the sultans, which were made of solid brick and tiles"[6.114-115].

The monument described in the above-mentioned work of Hafiz Abro, created in 1414–1420, is today known as the Odina complex. This conclusion was reached as a result of the research conducted by researchers. In this regard, Doctor of Historical Sciences F. Rakhmonov notes the following: "On the plan of the Karshi fortress, determined by M.YE. Masson, the Odina mosque was built in the center of the ancient fortress, and based

on this, the brick walls protruding from the foundation of the old monument can be considered the ruins of the Kebekhan palace" [7.26].

F. Rahmonov also noted in his research that the circular and rectangular columns of this structure are different from the columns of the old mosque. Mirzo Muhammad Haydar Ayozi also provided important information about the ancient cities and architectural monuments of the Kashkadarya oasis in his work "Tarihi Rashidiy". In particular, about the city of Karshi, he writes as follows: "The reason why this city became famous as Karshi is that Kepakkhan built a castle on a land two farsangs from Nasaf and Naxhab. The Mongols called the castle Karshi" [8.93]. This information serves as the basis for making valuable scientific conclusions about the historical development of the city of Karshi, the reasons for its naming, and architectural structures.

Among the ancient sources on the subject, the work of the American diplomat Eugene Skyler "Turkestan: Travel Notes on Russian Turkestan, Kokand, Bukhara and Gulja" is also considered an important source, and the fact that the information cited is presented in a clear and simple form further increases the value of this work. In particular, the author wrote the following information about the territory of the ancient Kitab district: "Kitab is not much different from other cities of Central Asia. Crooked streets, modest houses, the same watery ditches. We came across a turf wall surrounding the twin cities that make up Shahrisabz - Kitab and Shahar (meaning Shahrisabz)" [9.278].

Y. Skyler in his research notes that at that time there were ninety mosques and three madrasas in the city of Shahrisabz, with a population of about 20 thousand people. He writes about the Kitab district that it was a smaller settlement, with a population of about 15 thousand people. The author describes the Koson district as follows: "After setting off from the city of Karshi to Bukhara, we crossed a nine-arched bridge built of brick over the river. All the arches have collapsed, but the brick pillars of the bridge remain, and a wooden bridge was built on top of them. They say that in the spring

the water level rose high and lifted the bridge along the road, and when the water receded, it returned to its place. Having covered about eighteen miles on horseback in four hours, we reached a very large village, Koson (Karsan)" [10.291–292]. The author also recorded valuable and accurate information about the ancient city of Karshi and its monuments in his work.

Valuable information about the ancient cities and monuments located in the oasis area is also provided by the work "Essays on the Bukhara Khanate" by N.A. Mayev, who traveled through Central Asia in 1875. During his scientific expedition, the Russian researcher wrote down remarkable information about the Kitab, Shahrisabz, Karshi, Kosan and Kasbi regions of the Kashkadarya region. In particular, he describes the ancient city of Karshi as follows: "Karshi, as a city, developed rapidly not in terms of administration, but more due to its convenient geographical location for trade and commerce. If you walk through the streets of Karshi, you will see people always busy and engaged in some kind of work in the bustling bazaar. Here you can meet both Tajiks with solemn faces, and Uzbeks, and steppe Turkmens wearing large black sheepskin hats" [11.8]. Images like these provide valuable information about the socio-economic and cultural life of ancient cities in the Kashkadarya region at that time.

N.A. Mayev's work provides information about 14 old mosques in the city of Karshi and the newly built Shermuhammadbek madrasah. The author also notes the existence of the Abdullakhan II madrasah located on Registan Square in Karshi and an old monument called the Juma prayer mosque. He also notes that during the Bukhara Khanate, Shahrisabz was known for its famous pomegranates, Kitab for its grapes, and Karshi tobacco was also widely cultivated. The Koson district is described as one of the neighboring cities of Karshi and a large trading village. The author mentions the distance between Kosan and Kasbi as a stone's throw (about 5–6 km).

Conclusion. In general, important information about many ancient cities and historical and architectural monuments of our country has

been preserved in written sources created by local historians and foreign tourists and researchers who visited the oasis at different times, including A. Samoni, Ibn Battuta, Gonzalez de Clavijo, A. Burns, N.V. Khanikov, H. Vamberi and others. By studying these written sources, we can obtain more accurate and detailed information about ancient monuments. In particular, it is no exaggeration to say that written sources created in the Middle Ages are of incomparable importance for such research.

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