

ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS OF KASHKADARYA AND THEIR ROLE IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM.

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Abstract: *This article provides information about the history and architecture of the architectural monuments in Kashkadarya region, their current state and their contribution to the development of tourism.*

Key words: *Aksaroy, Gumbazi Sayidon mausoleum, Kasbi prayer hall, Kuk Gumbaz mosque, Odina mosque, Yodgor Vallomy madrasa, Sharafbay madrasa, Bekmir Kazakh madrasa, Abdulazizbay madrasa.*

Uzbekistan has a huge potential for tourism and recreation, it has a total of 8,200 cultural heritage sites, 209 of which are located in four museum cities - Ichan Kala in Khiva, the historical center of Bukhara, the historical center of Shahrisabz and the historical center of Samarkand included in the UNESCO World Heritage List [1:172].

Kashkadarya region is one of the most ancient and rich history regions of Uzbekistan. There are many historical monuments and holy places in the region and they attract world tourists. Below we will talk about such architectural monuments in detail.

Aksaray. It is a monument located in the main square in the northeast of the city of Shahrisabz. It was built by Great Amir Timur in 1380-1404. Only a part of the foundation of the palace, the towers at both ends, and the huge facade of this once-magnificent palace, which has decayed and become a ruin, have been preserved. The current appearance of Aksaray is healthy and beautiful. This strength and beauty was achieved by ensuring the appearance of bricks as a whole - smoothing the surface of the front and north walls with glazed rivets. The width of the Peshtak tower is 22.5 meters, the height is 40 meters, and the total height is more than 50 meters. The inner tower of Peshtak is accessed via a spiral staircase. We can make clarifications about the previous state of Aksaray based on written sources [2:316].

In the diaries of Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo, who travelled to Shahrisabz as part of the delegation of the Spanish Kingdom of Castile to the palace of Amir Timur in 1404-1405, a lot of information about the construction, beauty, and grandeur of the Palace was recorded [3: 38].

During the years of independence, the part of Aksaray that has survived to us was reconstructed. Every tourist who visits Kashkadarya does not leave without seeing Aksaray.

Gumbazi Sayidon mausoleum. Gumbazi Sayyidon ("Dome of the Sayyids") mausoleum located in Shahrisabz was built in 1437 by order of the famous Mirza

Ulugbek (ruled 1409-1449), grandson of Amir Timur. Together with other buildings, this different building makes up the whole and unique "Dor ut-tilovat" complex.

Gumbazi Sayyidon cemetery was built for the members of the houses of the Termiz branch of Sayyids, descendants of the Prophet Muhammad. The interior of the mausoleum is decorated with colorful patterns painted with natural mineral paints. Large saghana (grave) stones with Khilkhana (Cemetery) inscriptions have been preserved. The dome of the mausoleum and the epigraph made of tiles were restored in 1975 [3:271].

The Kasbi prayer hall. It was one of the largest and most magnificent architectural monuments at the end of the 16th century. The prayer hall is located in the western part of the ancient Kasbi village. During the research, it was found that the place of prayer was once a cemetery. During the excavation near Mehrob, a young boy was found [4:140].

According to archaeologists, the Kasbi architectural complex reflects the characteristics of three main periods - the 14th century (graves), the 15th century (gravestones) and the 16th century (mosque).

According to the plan of Kasbi Mosque, the building is right-angled, its five-domed rooms facing each other are facing a very wide stage in front of the facade. The base of the domes is the same, the room in the middle is a little wider, and the mihrab is supposed to be five-sided and pushed out. The uniqueness of the mosque's light, voluminous shape, structure, and decorations indicates that this monument was built in the 16th-17th centuries [5:84].

Kuk Gumbaz mosque (The Blue Dome Mosque) is an architectural monument located in the city of Karshi (16th century). The prayer hall built by Abdullah Khan II outside the fortress of Karshi was one of the largest Friday mosques of its time. The central hall of this mosque is covered with two floors, i.e. inner and outer dome, and the outer dome is covered with blue ceramic tiles, and when the mosque was built, its high blue dome was visible in the distance. standing For this reason, this mosque was popularly known as the Blue Dome Mosque.

The Blue Dome Mosque is surrounded by a platform and a high wall on three sides, and one end of the mud wall is adjacent to the garden, and the other end reaches the Khoja Roshnoyi cemetery. There was also a large pond near the mosque [6:49].

Abdullah Khan's name is mentioned in the historical inscription in the secret book inside the Peshtak. It was found that the date 999 - Hijri year (1590-91) was written in one part of the records [5:61].

In 1966, as a result of opening and reading the Persian inscription written on the pediment at the entrance of the mosque, it became known that the name of the person who built the mosque was written in it. According to information, the person who built the mosque was Mir Bekiy Bahadur, who received great blessings for saving Abdullah Khan in one of the battles [7:499].

On the occasion of the 2700th anniversary of the city of Karshi, huge construction works were carried out in the Blue Dome Mosque, the mosque, while not losing its original appearance, the area was expanded and renovated in an oriental style [4:128].

Odina mosque. One of the historical monuments located in the city of Karshi is the Odina Mosque. According to sources, this building was restored by Great Amir Timur in 1385-1386 [8:52]. Historian scientist M. E. Masson described in detail the appearance, dimensions and other noteworthy aspects of the Odina Mosque. This huge building located in Registan, together with Abdullakhan Madrasa, forms a "double" architectural complex, its size is 50 meters in length and 40 meters in width. He noted that the cover of the screw-in part and the two hinges of the door were made in the shape of a fish [8:53]. The Odina mosque was destroyed by Russian invaders in the 60s of the XIX century. The remains of the dome and towers of the mosque were preserved until 1914. In the same year, Amir Olimkhan repaired several buildings in Karshi, also the Odina Mosque too [9:40].

In 1938, the mosque was surrounded by a high wall and it was turned into a place where prisoners were kept.

During the period of independence, the attitude towards historical monuments changed in Uzbekistan. In 2004, during preparations for the 2700th anniversary of the city of Karshi, the prison was moved to another place. Repair works were carried out in order to restore the Odina Mosque to its original, ancient state, among other monuments in front of it [10:33].

In October 2021, President Sh. Mirziyoyev visited this mosque during his visit to Kashkadarya region. In accordance with the order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further study of the legacy of the victims of repression and additional measures to perpetuate their memory" [11], in 2021 in the mosque of Odina "Memory of the victims of repression" " museum was opened.

Yodgor Vallamy madrasa - was built by Yodgor Vallamy, the beklerbegi (nobleman) of the Yakkabog region, and is located in the territory of the Old Yakkabog town. Inscriptions on the facade of the madrasa indicate that it was built in 1238 AH (1817 AD). The walls of the madrasa are decorated with decorative ornaments. There is no clear information about when the Yakkabog Beylikh was formed and when it was separated from the Shahrisabz Beylikh. However, the inscription on the facade of the Sheikh Yodgor Vallami madrasa, built inside the fortress of the Yakkabog fortress, indicates that this building was built in the first half of the 19th century. So, the history of the construction of the fortress, that is, the establishment of Yakkabog Beylikh, dates back to an earlier period. Orientalist Sh. Tilovov translated the Persian inscription on the front of the madrasa as follows: "This is one of the high mountains of the Soman people. And it was beautifully built in a place with clean water and open air. Not all owners of Bukhara had buildings like this... It was created by the blessing and grace of God. With all sincerity, he called it "Yodgor's building" [13]. L. Yu. Mankovskaya notes

that "this madrasah was 3 stories high and was one of the most unique buildings in Central Asia" [5:95].

Sharafbay Madrasa is considered one of the historical and cultural monuments of Karshi city and was built at the beginning of the 18th century. The madrasa was built from single-story brick without tiles. The area of the madrasa is 22.5 meters long and 19.61 meters wide [15:96-100]. The rectangular yard is not very big (9.0x12.31 m). Bricks were laid on the courtyard. There are 14 rooms in the building, they are mostly one-room, there is also one classroom and a porch on the south side, which was used as a summer study place. Unfortunately, later this porch was closed and it was turned into a neighborhood mosque. This madrasa, which is a cultural relic of the distant past, has been kept in satisfactory condition until now. Due to numerous repairs and reconstructions, the external appearance of the monument has been damaged, its design has been slightly changed, including the place of the originally built shinyaks, and carvings from other places of the wall [14:73-76]. Despite these changes in the appearance and design of the madrasa, its main architectural style has not been disturbed. Also, the domes are well preserved, except for one dome in the northwest, their condition is not bad.

During the Soviet rule, the madrasa was used for completely different purposes. For example, first there was a house of culture, then a club, and even a skin-genital dispensary [9:24]. Today, restoration works are planned in the madrasa.

Bekmir Kazakh Madrasa. It was built in 1911 by Bekmurodboy, a Kazakh descendant of the Mangit clan, on the north side of Registan, the main square of the Karshi fortress. The madrasa was built in the Bukhara style without tiles, with a height of 24.0 meters and a width of 20.5 meters. The surface of the yard is 12.1x11.8 meters. The number of surrounding cells is 23, they are basically one room, without decoration, there are bars above the door and light falls from them. The roof of the madrasa is not very high, the two sides of the roof are decorated with patterned brick domes. On the two side corners of the building are low towers with domes [9:28].

Abdulazizboy madrasa was built by Abdulazizboy in 1910 in the city of Karshi. The architectural solution of the madrasa is made of European-style bricks based on perfect proportions. The madrasa is basically one-story, but on the second floor above the front porch there are rooms covered with a dome, and there is a classroom in the middle and other rooms on either side of it. The rest of the rooms on the first floor are also vaulted. They are separated from each other by a wall. The high arched gable gave the madrasa a special grandeur [12:1492-1495]. On both sides of the top of the peshtok, a tower with a domed brick is installed and its top is tiled. The two sides of the peshtok are decorated with purple and indigo colors, glazed, long-line elegant plaster, and brick decorations.

The size of the madrasa is 26 meters in length and 24 meters in width. It has 27 rooms. The yard has a square shape of 14x14 meters, in the middle of which there was a drain (sewage) where collected water flows [9:31]. There is a staircase leading to the

second floor near the central gable. Today, the madrasa houses the "Hunarmand" association.

In conclusion, it can be said that every historical monument in Kashkadarya can attract many foreign and local tourists with its history and architecture. Therefore, preserving these monuments and promoting information about them will serve the development of the tourism industry of Kashkadarya. Historical sites not only bring economic benefits, but also play an important role in making young people grow up as patriots.

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