

MONUMENTS RECOVERED FROM KARMANA

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Abstract. This article provides historical and interesting information about the monuments recovered from Karmana.

keywords: Karmana, monuments, Sarmishsay, Uchtut, Alexander Macedonski, mountains, Burkuttepa, Navoi region.

ПАМЯТНИКИ, ВОССТАНОВЛЕННЫЕ ИЗ КАРМАНА

Аннотация. В данной статье представлены исторические и интересные сведения о памятниках, обнаруженных в Кармане.

Ключевые слова: Кармана, памятники, Сармишсай, Учтут, Александр Македонский, горы, Буркуттепа, Навоийская область.

The ancient city is famous as one of the tributaries of the lower Zarafshan at the address connecting the East and West. The age of the settlement is evidenced by the unique traces left by our ancestors in Uchtut and Sarmishsoy, about 400 archaeological, architectural and artistic monuments that have survived in the area to this day. In some studies of the history of Karmana and its toponymy, it is mentioned that the term Karmana occurs in the forms "Karminiya", "Karmena". In the works of the local historians, Karmana is cited as having been said under this name since the time of Alexander The Great. Alexander Macedonski conquers the whole world and also takes over the Lands of Bukhara, and stops on a high hill as he travels through the Nurota mountains towards the Zarafshan River, and on the banks of the river says "Karmeno" (Greek for beauty) upon seeing the beautiful, khushmanzara "kent". It has since been suggested that the site was called Karmana, making evidence of how close this is to historical reality in the course of subsequent research.

Academician A.Muhammadjonov defines the term "Karmana" as follows. "Karmana "was actually a Sogdian word in the form of" har-man-a". Derived from" every-big, man-address", it means" Big address".

V.Bartold's studies, however, cite it in the form of "Carminia", referring to the Arabs, called "ka-Arminia" (Armenian equivalent), for being a beautiful settlement on the Zarafshan coast and for the soil of the city, for the purity of its water, for being similar in nature to Armenia.

Burquttepa is one of the oldest settlements in Karmana, located on the right side of Bukhara-Samarkand Road east of present-day Karmana. In 1999-2002, archaeological excavations were carried out in order to determine the age of the city of Karmana. No ancient monument has survived in present-day Karmana that testifies to his age.



There can only be evidence. Here the old seat of the ancient city of Karmana is preserved in ruins. During the excavation, archaeological objects from the 4th-3rd centuries BC were found from Burquttepa.

Among them, broken remains of pots, trays, Humes and other dishes from the usha period are found. Currently, the State Museum of history and culture of Navoi region houses archaeological finds from the 2300-year-old area of Khum and Karmana from the Burquttepa archaeological monument, dating back to the 10th-13th centuries.

Kasim Sheikh complex. The most famous and notable place in Karmana is the Kasim Sheikh complex, located in the south of the town. To the west of khanakah, a hut was built in 1910-1911 by amir Olimkhan, to which the Tomb of amir Abdulahad Khan would be placed. Qasim Shaykh khonakohi consists of khonakah, gurkhana, mosque, aywan and amir Abdulahad Khan Hut, huts and other rooms.



Initially, a khanakah was built for Kasim Shaykh in the donation of the Ruler of the Bukhara Khanate, Abdullah Khan II (1558). After Sheikh's death, he was buried in the courtyard on the east side of khanakah. The khonakah chortoq tarhli, with a double dome (height 14 meters), the

inner dome underbars are filled with Iraqi Muqarnas. 3 sides of the style are pedimented; the southern pediment is characterized by luxury. In 1910, the surrounding area was walled up and additional buildings (Pilgrim House,

Mosque, porch and other rooms) were built in the hazira style. Like other architectural monuments during the USSR, the Kasim Sheikh Azizan complex remained in an unattended state. Many historical objects in the complex were lost without a trace, the walls were lit up. In 1999-2000, at the initiative of Islam Karimov, the complex was transformed back into a prosperous settlement. In addition, the main facade of Sayyid Abdul-Akhd Khan's khazira was built with entrances to mehrob and Hujra. Currently, the historical and architectural complex Museum of Kasim-Sheikh includes a lot of historical exhibits, its collection contains more than 2000 exhibits. The central facade of the mosque has a high portal with many intricate decorative Arabic inscriptions. Today, Kasim Sheikh khanaqahi is visited by many tourists.

Sardoba (Malik sardoba, Raboti Malik sardoba) is an ancient water facility located in Karmana district, Uzbekistan. It was completed in the 11th century.

In Sardoba Persian, "Sarda" means cold, "oba" means water. A pond is a domed pond specially built for storage on water-marshy land. The Cordoba wall has a cylindrical shape, 1.5 m thick, 12-13 m in diameter and about 15-18 m deep. Not far from the Caravanserai there is a

reservoir (cistern) with a diameter of 13 meters, covered with a huge dome. The walls of the reservoir are built of brick and it provides drinking water throughout the hot summer. One historian compares the water of the reservation to the holy water of Holy Mecca known as Zamzam.

Previously, it played the role of a hotel for caravans and individual travelers. This caravanserai served with caution until the 8th century. It must have served prominent historical figures such as Timur The Great and his successors, the Khans of Bukhara, ambassadors to the Khanate, trade caravans and travellers. It is said that a small village called robot was established near Córdoba in the 19th and early 20th centuries.



Karmana pottery. About two kilometres west of Karmana is the village of “Kulollar”. This village has long been inhabited by Potters. For them, pottery has been passed down from generation to generation, inherited by the father.

The Potters mainly made amulets depicting The Shape of a mountain, a jug, a plate, a palm, a hummingbird, a tray, various animals. They also made an oven using tools called” Tap-tap “and” Shap-shap ” - they used straw, sometimes wool fibers, to make it. Even now, when passing through the village of Potters, we can see that ready-made ovens were picked and poured in front of one of both Gates.

They used various metal powders to paint and glitter prepared dishes. For example, if lead is melted and rubbed the dish is shiny, through copper powder the dishes are painted green. Items with iron powder or lightning stone Crush are polished yellow. These are all unique inventions of our ancestors in the field of pottery. So, in today's period, when a thorough study of the heritage of the ancestors began, the dowry of Karmana Potters has been restored even more, and more exquisite pottery is coming out to the markets.