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## HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN KARMANA DISTRICT

Musayev Jamshid Kaxramonovich

Press Secretary of the Karmana District Administration of the Navoi Region

### Abstract:

In Karmana District of Navoi region there are many historical monuments, sacred steps. For example, Mir Sayyid Bahrom, Rabati Malik Caravanserai mausoleums. In this article, I will try to provide information about the importance of historical monuments located in the Karmana district.

**Keywords:** Karmana district, Historical monuments, Karmana - Kasim Sheikh, The mausoleum, Mir Sayyid Bahram, Rabati Malik Caravanserai, Deggaron mosque, Qasim Sheikh, Deggaron

Karmana district was formed on September 29, 1926 as part of Bukhara. In 1958, the name of the district was changed to Navoi District, and on December 27, 2003, it was again named Karmana District. By the decision of UNESCO, Karmana district was included in the tourist route along the ancient Silk Road in September 1990 with the participation of representatives of more than one hundred countries, and the participants of the event got acquainted with its history along Karmana. Currently, there are four Republic-level historical monuments and mounds belonging to fifteen local authorities in Karmana. There are also fifteen monumental works of art.

Karmana was one of the ecologically clean cities and districts with good air, fertile soil, and calm water. That's why the emirs and begs of Bukhara built recreation and leisure parks around this city. Karmana has withstood the series of history and preserved its historical monuments for centuries. These monuments are directly related to the improvement of Karmana and reveal many aspects of the history of the oasis and fill its details. Below we will try to briefly describe each of these monuments:

The tomb of Mir Sayyid Bahrom is located in the center of Karmana. It belongs to the 10th-11th centuries and is among the monuments of the Republic. The building was built during the Samanid period, and **Mir Sayyid Bahram** was buried in the middle of its interior. Two tombstones with Arabic inscriptions are also preserved near the grave. The mausoleum is single-domed, rectangular in shape, built of baked bricks of the same size on all sides, with porches. The building has lost almost its original appearance as a result of many repairs, its facade is very skillfully decorated, the brick is picked in different ways and it is decorated in different ways.

On the south side of the mausoleum there is one door, at the top of which there is a hole with a grill. Its facade is made of baked brick, with geometric patterns and writing in Kufic style. Historical sources contain very little information about the personality of Mir Sayyid Bahrom.



Mir Sayyid Bahram was known as a pious person who was aware of the science of religion and enlightenment. According to the testimony of historical sources, in the middle of the 19th century, there was a village belonging to the Kharqan estate, Marjonhotun district, and it was called "Mir Sayyid Bahram alayhirrahma". So, the village was named after Mir Sayyid Bahrom. This naming of the village is a clear proof of our above opinion. Abu Bakr Mohammad Narshahi, in the section "Bukhara and its adjoining areas" in the book "History of Bukhara", writes about Karmana: "It has a separate village, in which a mosque has been built."

In our opinion, Narshahi may have meant this monument or the Deggaron mosque in Hazora village. With the honor of independence, on the initiative of the regional government, the surroundings of the Mir Sayyid Bahrom mausoleum have been improved, and a large children's park "Yoshlik" has been established next to it. A summer cinema with 140 seats and a music school are operating in the garden. Every year, the people of Karmana used to spend Independence and Nowruz festivals in the garden in front of this mausoleum.

Rabati Malik Caravanserai is located 18 km west of Karmana, built in Choli Malik, it was one of the great palaces of its time. From the time when the Arabs began to move towards the East, the Rabats were built for the purpose of standing guards on the borders and guarding the border. The first rabots were created in Khorasan in the 8th century. There is information that Amros ibn Abdullah (727-729 years), the caliph of the Umayyads, built the first rabat in the 8th century. Among them, the 9th century

monuments Rabati Sharif and Rabati Sultan in Khorasan were the most famous. Later, rabots were built on the roads and they served as hotels.

Similarly, Raboti Malik, built in Choli Malik, served as a caravanserai-hotel built on the Great Silk Road. Raboti Malik is the oldest monumental architectural monument in Central Asia. In addition to the caravanserai, it also performed the duties of a border guarding fortification. It also provided an important and necessary landing service for passengers passing through the Great Silk Road between Karmana and Tavois. Rabati Malik was built during the reign of Malik Shamsulmulk Nasir ibn Ibrahim (1068–1080), the son of Tamgach Khan Ibrahim (1046–1068), one of the Karakhani sultans who ruled Bukhara between 1069–1079.



Rabati Malik chorsi consists of a courtyard and surrounding rooms, entered through a porticoed gate on the south side. The outer walls of the building were about 100 meters long and up to 12 meters high. The height of the wall indicates that the rooms behind it were two-story. In the middle of Rabat there is a huge porch, its height is 18 meters and its width is 12 meters. The gate is considered to be the oldest architectural building in Central Asia in terms of its construction. It has eight-pointed stars and various geometric shapes. On the edge of Peshtoq, two towers are built, and they are surrounded by a high wall. In the middle of the wall, a row of pilasters is connected by tapering arches.

The walls of the house are made of raw bricks (28x28x6.5 cm), and the outside is covered with hardened bricks (24x24x4 cm). There was a large caravanserai in Rabati Malik, its area was around 400 m<sup>2</sup>. It has ten rows and six tall door pillars. The position of the columns has been preserved until now. Such a palace with sixty columns is one of the largest caravansary in Central Asia, and it is estimated that camels, horses and their luggage were stored here. At the four corners of the walls of the caravanserai

There were 4 18-meter towers and it was called "Guldasta". Inside the caravanserai, water was transferred from the cistern through ceramic pipes, and the passengers were supplied with water.

In the caravanserai in Rabati Malik, the residents of our region also exchanged goods with foreign merchants through their handicrafts, jewelry, stone and marble products. At the end of the 16th century, this place became one of the most beautiful destinations, and every time Bukhara Khan Abdullah Khan II came to visit his fatherland Karmana, to visit his teacher Qasim Sheikh, he stopped and rested in Rabati Malik.

So, the establishment of Rabati Malik in a huge area during the Karakhanid era led to continuous communication between Bolosogun and distant and nearby regions and the revival of the trade-caravan route, on the other hand, the continuous movement of khans and elakkhans through such roads is a caravan. along the way, not only ordinary rabotu required the construction of caravanserais, but also the construction of special palaces, magnificent rabots and cisterns for kings in places near large cities.



Another historical monument of Karmana city is the Deggaron complex, which is located in Hazora village of the district. The building was built in the 11th century. Information and opinions about the mosque are different. In particular, the Russian archaeologist V. A. Shishkin provided historical information about the construction of the Deggaron mosque with special skill and artistry from specially prepared baked bricks in the 8th-9th century. Also, the Monument was built in the style of Zoroastrian architecture. The walls were rebuilt from thatch, and the columns were made of extremely strong bricks.

It is not very majestic in appearance, but the magnificence inside is incomparable. There are nine domes on the four-walled building. Stone arches resting on rows of columns divide the interior into several small rooms. Among the existing domes, the one in the center stands out. It is said that craftsmen lived here. That's why they didn't call him

"Deggaron" - pot pourers for nothing. With the honor of independence, the attention to this monument increased even more. In the press, the narrative about this monument and the restoration of memories among the people were revived. A museum has been established inside the monument. It contains exhibits consisting of ancient equipment and objects. Therefore, the construction of Mir Sayyid Bahrom's mausoleum and Deggaron mosque in the 10th-11th centuries was, firstly, related to the development of crafts and trade in this period, and secondly, they played an important role in the improvement and development of the spiritual life of Karmana.

It is known that many buildings were built in Bukhara and its surroundings during the reign of Abdullah Khan II, who belonged to the Shaibani dynasty. Some of these have reached our time. One of them is the famous house in Karmana - Kasim Sheikh memorial complex. His Highness Nizamuddin Qasim Sheikh. Who was a noble, humble man who lived in the 16th century, devoted his whole life to spreading enlightenment, preventing wars and conflicts, and perfecting the feelings of kindness among people, received high respect from the people during his lifetime. The lives of such blessed people and dear saints should always be an example for us." Abdullah Khan built a palace in Karmana in 1558 in his honor due to his strong faith in his beloved piri Qasim Sheikh. Detailed information about the history of this house Sh. Khalilov. Can be found in Kadyrov's articles and pamphlets. The khanaqah consists of a large domed mosque and ten adjoining rooms and a porch. The height of the dome of the house is 14 meters. On the eastern side of Kasim Shaikh's house, there is a saghana of Kasim Shaikh. Sagana was carved with marble stones and bricks called "Abdullah Khan brick", and some places were covered with marble stones with verses of the Holy Qur'an written on them.



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Even now, some of these inscription stones have been preserved. It is also mentioned in the sources that the students of Karmana madrassas took lessons from their teachers in the rooms around Kasim Sheikh mosque and his grave. In 1910-1911, the emir of Bukhara, Olim Khan, built the tomb of his father Amir Abdulahad Khan next to Kasim Shaykh's shack as a monument to him.

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