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Archaeology.

## THE URBAN CULTURE OF KESH OASIS IN TEMURIDS PERIOD

**Abstract:** This article describes the development of urban culture of Kesh oasis in the period of Amir Timur and Timurids. The author described monuments of the period of Amir Timur and Timurids on the basis of comparison and analysis of archaeological and written sources in details.

**Key words:** Kesh, Timurids, Shakhrisabz, M.E. Masson, G.A.Pugachenkova, Qarakhanids, Bab Barknan, Hafiz-e Abru, Nasaf, Termez, SH.S.Kamoliddinov, X-XIII centuries, Amir Timur, Ruy González de Clavijo, Boburname, V.V. Barthold, Aksaray, Transoxiana, Z.M.Babur.

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### Introduction

The history of the Kesh (Shakhrisabz) is widely covered in the sources in the history of the Timurids era and according to which Amir Temur's state activity lies. At the same time, the name "Shakhrisabz" is also included in the "Kesh" toponym. As Shakhrisabz was the homeland of Amir Temur, his life went directly to that city until his birth from power to power and transferring his capital to Samarkand. In the following years, Amir Temur attached great importance to the prosperity of Shakhrisabz. According to Hafiz Abru's words, when Amir Temur started building the city walls, there were remnants of old defensive walls [1, P. 74].

### Materials and methods

M.E.Masson and G. Pugachenkova suggested that the construction of the city walls was carried out on the order of Amir Temur in 1378/79. [2, P. 30-32.] This is supported by a group of other experts who archaeologically investigate the walls [3, P. 26-27]. According to Kamoliddinov, the walls of the city could have built in the XI – XII centuries during the Karakhanids. One of the gates of the Kesh Book was named Bob Barnon, which was located in the south-western part of the city and settled down the road from Nasaf to Termez. On this road, there is Barnon near the city. The name of the town gates called the village is a very large village. According to Kamoliddinov, Barnon was a large village in the present-day

Shakhrisabz, which was originally a "cradle of Kesh", and then formed on the basis of Shahrisabz Keshi [4, P. 21-23]. Located on the vast commercial route, this village gradually began to turn into a major trade and crafting center, and in the XI – XII centuries it built the jome Mosque at the same time, it was the construction of mazar buildings in major cities of Movarounnakh. Because of a number of religious festivals, mosques in the city were tightened to pray at the same time as the entire city's population was in need of such facilities. Kesh-Shakhrisabz is also a big city, and there is also a campus. M.E.Masson and G.Pugachenkova say that the Kesh-Shakhrisabz Mountaineer was located in the nineteenth-century mosque, near the Book Gate (opposite of Oqsaroy), about half a kilometer north of Balandtepa. In the 1980's, the remains of the Zoroastrian Temple were found in Balandtepa, but there are no medieval layers here [5, P. 51-52].

Z.I.Usmanova, who conducted archeological excavations in the city for many years, wrote that Shakhrisabz was founded during the Mongolian rule [6, P. 208-215]. Therefore, the results obtained by Z.I.Usmanova in the city of Shakhrisabz should be further analyzed. According to the researcher, the Kesh-Shakhrisabz defense walls are built on the cultural layers of archeological materials of the X – XII centuries. The cultural layers of this era were found under the city walls around the Kalping Gate in the east, the crossroads between the towers near the

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Kushxona Gate on the west, the present-day Blue Kumbak Mosque, and many other places. “Thus, cuttings and cleansing in the western, northern and eastern defensive walls of Shakhrisabz are almost identical. The first wall was built horizontally, with a thick layer of 7-15 cm, laying on the cultural layers of archeological material of the X – XII centuries. This wall does not have materials of the later period, and there is no ruin of a more ancient building than the laminated wall, and the laminated wall can be considered a wall built by Temur in 1378/79” [7, P. 213]. Z.I.Usmanova's conclusion came from the walls of Shahrisabz between 1361/62. The founding of the coins minted in the New Palace by Hayri Pulat in the 62nd year was the basis

Archaeological materials dating back to the X – XIII centuries were found inside the Shakhrisabz fortifications [8, P. 106]. According to M. M. Masson, Amir Temur may have used the remains of the old city walls as the walls of the Shakhrisabz hole were built in Samarkand [9, P. 12]. The coin minted in 1361/62, suggests that Shakhrisabz may have fallen in the period of repair of the damaged wall during the Mongol era, thus promoting a new idea. It is also possible that the method of construction of the walls of the Horezmshahs' epochs during the rebuilding of the Kesh-Shakhrisabz wall during the time of Amir Temur was a layered item. It is noteworthy that in the Amir Temur period, no single layer of defense was used in Samarkand and other towns, and therefore, the layers were not typical for the time of Amir Temur and the Temurids.

Spanish envoy Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo makes the following statement. The surrounding area is surrounded by a stronghold and a deep chute. There are bridges in front of the entrance to the city [10, P. 146-147]. The following statement in “Baburnama” is a good example of what we have to say: “Again Cache is the epicenter. It is in the south of Samarkand and it is the 9th floor. A mountain fell between Samarkand and Cache. The pit is called the roar, and the rocks are filled with the stones of the mountains. Shakhrisabz also praises the frozen spices and the city and its roots and tombs. Temurbek's cousin, for the sake of Keshd, made a great deal of effort and fortunes in the city and the capital, and built high buildings in Kesh. It is a huge roof for the devon to give himself, and two smaller roofs for the Devon Suror, again on the right side and at the side of the tawhachi princes, who know the dome. Again, the prize will make small hands in the hallway of the monastery, so that the hands of the prize cannot be diminished, and in the higher white world they give little sign. Said, that, Kisro mountain is greater. It is also a cave and a mausoleum. Jahangir Mirzo and some of his descendants are here” [11, P. 61].

In 1365, Amir Temur started building strong walls and buildings to upgrade Kesh's defense capabilities. V.Barartold wrote: “Temur first builds

fortifications in Shakhrisabz and Karshi in the Kashkadarya Valley”. After the death of Amir Temur and his father Shamsiddin Kulol in 1371, he buried the corpse in Kesh and built a tomb on the grave [12, P. 460].

Khafiz Abru said that all the buildings in Samarkand and Shahrisabz were built of clay and wood. Baked bricks have almost not been used. According to G.Pugachenkova, Amir Temur in 1378 plans to build a Kesh Fortress with a wall and carry it out. The width of the wall is 8-9 meters and its height is 11-12 meters. The walls are smashed and the water is poured over, cooked and boiled. Each 50 meters of the wall is equipped with a protective barrier. The outer wall of the wall is stored in a deep slab filled with water [13, P. 60].

At the end of the XIV century, in the middle of the XV century in the central part of Kesh, there were mosques, madrasahs, caravanserais, housewives, baths and other charitable facilities. Some of them died, others died without being saved.

During the first period of Amir Temur's reign, he intends to transform Kesh into a state capital and attach great importance to its prosperity. It is famous for the world famous Aksaroy. The roof of this magnificent palace built with the skill of Iranian architects is filled with golden ornaments and ornamental motifs. Sahibkiran paid special attention to Kesh and made it a spiritual center of Central Asia. Therefore, this city was given the title Qubbat al-ilm al adab (Dome of Science and Adab) [14, P. 60].

The most beautiful monument of the nearest monument to us is Askaroy, a fusunkor. G. Pugachenkova, speaking of Shakhrisabz in the 15th century, wrote that Shahrizabz, a 15<sup>th</sup> century Orientalist, cursed or cursed the heart. Indeed, the monuments built during Amir Temur's era in Shakhrisabz have been fulfilled on the highest level with its architectural design, at the time when Amir Temur and Temurids did not stay in the buildings built in Samarkand and Herat [15, P. 61].

The Aqsaroy began to be built in the north-eastern part of Shakhrisabz River. Its construction dates from 1379 to 1380, and continued in 1404. The height of the tallow is 74 meters, and the two sides are raised in a separate burcu, the top is covered with wood, arched. The palace complex consisted of a large stage and a garden linking it. The remaining part of the roof that has survived to our days on the Aksaroy is 38 meters (38 gas).

According to G.Pugachenkova, the tailings of the Aksaroy roof were 1.5 times higher than the current one. The ornaments of the Aksaroy are of different color and are unique. In the interior and exterior of the castle buildings, they were imprinted with bricks, embellishments and paradise. Those who constructed the Aqsaroy and other buildings were representatives of the Kashkadarya architectural school, as well as masters of Khorezmian and Iranian

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hands. The architect of the architects was Muhammad Yusuf Tabrizi, the flower master. Various entries have been written along with the syllabic designs of the tallest arch and roof of the oval [15, P. 61]. Aksaroy is the home of Amir Temur's headquarters in Shakhrisabz. That is why when he came to Cache, he accepted the people here, spent various councils and rested there. According to legends, Aksaroy, a 74-meter-long skeleton, had an ammunition. This hopper is supplied by lead tubes from the Tokturga ridge. The water flooded the fountains and enjoyed those who were traveling under the sun's rays. Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur's Amir Temur wrote that Ches had made a great deal of effort and skill on the city and the capital city, and high buildings were built in Kesh [16, P. 61]. It is clear that Shakhrisabz has built the administrative and central government building in Shakhrisabz. This building was an Aqsaroy. However, after the reign of Movarounnahr, Akkara started to build. Thus, it is possible to assume that Amir Temur had the desire to move the capital of the state to Kesh anytime. But that desire did not succeed, and it was difficult to answer. Perhaps it is possible that the entire Oskar site has not yet been completed. After all, Gavriilo, who had seen Aksaroy, also wrote that the construction is in progress. Or, what could be the purpose of building an administrative building in the Kesh? Babur's statement that he "made a great deal of effort and opportunities in the capital city" corresponds with the time when the Aqsaroy was built in the 80-90s of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, not in the era of the reign of the Amir Temur. Amir Temur never published his plans. Perhaps, after the movement in China, Kesh-Aqsaroy will be chosen as his residence. The fact that Amir Temur frequently lived in Cesar in the 90s also has a meaning in the construction of a machel near the grave of Shamsiddin Kulol.

At the present time, there are two columns separated from each other by the great tower. The two beams are 22.5 meters long and the largest in Central Asia. The height of both stadiums is 38 meters today. The width of each arch was 40 meters, its height was 74 meters (some sources were 50 meters). Or the height of the tallest is 16 to 18 floors. The structure was made of sticky bricks with gypsum, clay, and wooden materials. The brick walls are shaped and shaped. The brick-shaped shapes revealed the appearance of the building blocks. The top of the roof is covered with metal on the towers that are made of bricks. The walls of the tiny wall are decorated with ornamental patterns, glazed and colored – purple, blue emerald, green, golden-yellow, milk-and-white, golden-colored ceramic tiles and tiles have created a unique miracle in the sunlight. The name of the palace is called Aksaroy, which is also associated with glossy, colored, golden, silver-colored ceramic tiles and adhesives that have been exposed to blue light during the night sky. The inscription on the oval roof covers the year 798 AD. It is dated 1395 – 1396. Thus,

the work of decorations may have been completed this year [17, P. 56-57]. The second city after Samarkand, which Shakhrisabzian had always had, was the young Shakhrisabz. Located in the foothills of the city, it is a geographically beautiful country with a favorable environment for agriculture. There are many different gardens around it. There are many caravansaries and shopping malls around the city and its surroundings, since a branch of the Great Silk Road passes through. In general, Amir Temur renovates Shakhrisabz's infrastructure and turns it into a prosperous and beautiful city. Shams-ad-Din, near the Kulol grave, buried his father and his own loved ones and built beautiful mosques and mosques there. Particularly, the construction of the world-renowned, unique monument will further enhance the status of Shakhrisabz. According to Aqsaroy, Clavijo was the most magnificent of the buildings built by Sohirqiron, built over twenty years. The Clavijo calls Aksaroy the palace in his diary. According to the Spanish envoy, the width of the courtyard in the building was about 300 steps (about 215 m) [10, P. 147]. It is only the fact that the building itself is a great building of its own time. The entrance to the palace was much wider and higher than the mosque's mosque in Samarkand. The courtyard is surrounded by a pond in the middle of which is surrounded by marble and inner marble stones, and with scarves and tiles. The yard is the largest, the main building. It is accessible through a gated door. At the top of the door, the lace of the lion and the sun was painted on the roof of the building, giving it a unique color. Inside the building, the first place is the luxurious lobby of the king. On the second floor, mainly the hostels of Amir Temur and his family and loved ones. According to the keyboard, these rooms are decorated with such a high taste that it is very difficult to describe it.

At the same time, the palace complex included several pools and pools. They are surrounded by gardens of various fruit and shade trees. In this paradise place sometimes were organized with the participation of Amir Temur. Sohirqiron has been sitting, talking, and resting with his relatives and guests from faraway countries.

### Conclusion

Archaeological research in recent years has not only confirmed the accuracy of the information provided in written sources, but also enriched them in some way. Part of the pool in the courtyard of the aforementioned Palace was opened. The coastline and the interior of the pool are very sophisticated with colorful parchin and tiles. Despite the fact that it has long been in the water for more than a decade, and has been living underground for more than 500 years, these fragments and tiles have preserved its color and quality as before. We see that underground communications on water have been carried out on a high level of engineering experience, ie an

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underground water metering system that uses excess water outside the palace. In summary, during the great era of the great statesman Amir Temur, trade and cultural relations between the West and the East will rise to the highest level. New, bright days are beginning in Central Asia, especially in Central Asia. Political stability raises society's development to the top. This is evident in the construction of the city. This is particularly evident in the creation of a new

infrastructure in Samarkand and Shahrisabz. Architecture and construction, as well as local craftsmanship, have always been rich with innovation and offer a broader access to integration. As a result, new techniques and technologies are created in production and construction. These innovations are reflected in unique palaces, mosques, madrasas, palaces and mausoleums built in Samarkand and Shakhrisabz.

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