Study Of Architectural Monuments Of Uzbekistan (The Second Half Of XIX-XX Centuries)

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Abstract: This article is devoted to learning history of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan in the researches of the Soviet period. Special attention is given to history of studying peculiarity of architecture of Uzbekistan, especially history of architectural masterpieces’ structure, shape, view and ancient traditions in national architecture and questions of decorations in it. Additionally, the role of archival documents, photo documents of Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan, The Committee of Preservation Middle Asia’s ancient art monuments, and natural resources and museum affairs in Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan is illuminated on studying of Uzbekistan's architectural monuments in the end of XIX - XX centuries. It pays special attention to covering the history of the activities of state institutions in scientific study, restoration and preservation of architectural monuments of the republic. The article also has scientific analysis of documents of personal archives of scientific researchers such as V.L. Vyatkin, B.N. Zasipkin, S.N. Polupanov, M.E. Masson and G.A. Pugachenkova who play an important role in the study of various aspects of the research topic of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan.

Index Terms: archival sources, architectural monuments, mosques, madrasahs, mausoleums, palaces, local residential.

1. INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan’s material culture, especially learning historical-monumental monuments which was created with the base of Uzbekistan’s national traditions, researching their unique sides was basic issue of history, archeology, ethnography, mastership, architecture even before the country’s independence. Various matters of national architecture were analyzed by experts of the specialties above. Studying the architectural heritage of Uzbekistan was an interesting subject for scientists of different time. Not only historians, but also archaeologists, art historians and architects worked on this problem. A number of state institutions have been set up in this direction and numerous scientific studies have been carried out by their employees. Valuable scientific works were created on the base of these studies as well as studies of famous scientists of the twentieth century. Many state institutions which have been operating for a certain period of time from the late 19th century to the present day examples of such state institutions. In addition, many scientific expeditions carried by the IAK, TKLA, TSUARDEL, CEC, TURKOMSTARIS, SREDAZKOMSTARIS, UZKOMSTARIS, the Main Directorate at the Ministry of Culture of Uzbekistan and a number of scientific research institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan were devoted to the study of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan Thus, the history of study of theme can be divided into three parts. These include:

- Scientific expeditions of the Russian Empire on the study of Turkestan’s monuments (the second half of XIX-early XX centuries);
- Study of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan in the Soviet era (1917-1990);

The attitude towards the study and use of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan varied in the period of abovementioned three different political systems. There are differences in the essence of the scientific researches carried out during this period and the content of scientific works created on the basis of them according to the policy of dominant system. Below the essence and significance of historical researches in the first two periods of study of the architectural monuments of Uzbekistan will be analyzed.

2 SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE ON THE STUDY OF TURKESTAN’S MONUMENTS (THE SECOND HALF OF XIX-EARLY XX CENTURIES)

It is known that, researching architectural monuments of Uzbekistan began in the XIX century. In connection with the establishment of the Turkestan General Province in 1917, most of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan joins the Russian Empire. On the initiative of the IAK, several scientific expeditions were organized to study the cultural wealth of the region. These scientific expeditions were headed by scholars of orientalists who knew the language, religion and traditions of local peoples. Well-known scientists, experts of their profession, historian-orientalists P.I. Lerch, N.I. Veselovsky, N.P Ostroumov, V.V. Bartold, architect B.P. Denike, photographers I. Chistyakov, I. Vvedensky, N.P. Petrovsky and others participated in these expeditions (1867-1917). They studied many historical monuments of Fergana, Syrdarya and Samarkand regions. In particular, original photoalbum of the famous architectural monuments of the period of Amir Temur and Temurids in Samarkand, was created. Imperial Archaeological Commission’s scientific expeditions dedicated to the study of Central Asian monuments began in 1867. On the instruction of the Russian Empire, colonel N.P. Ignatiev visited Khiva Khanate and Bukhara Emirate in 1867 with the diplomatic mission. The member of the Imperial Archaeological Commission P.I. Lerch also attended in the very mission P.I. Lerch was tasked with studying monuments of coast of the Syrdarya river in the Turkestan region under the theme “Studying the ancient monuments of material culture”. To carry out this scientific expedition P.I. Lerch was required by the Commission to issue documents and 3,000 rubles. During the expedition P.I. Lerch acquired and was taken to St. Petersburg.
many materials and written sources belonged to the history of Central Asian people. Among those historical sources, there was a fossil created during the expedition. The album contains photographs about the history and culture of Central Asian people, including historical and architectural monuments, local lifestyle, traditional occupations, and cloths of clothing. There are 28 paintings that remind you of elegant watercolor. It was presented to the Emperor's family member Prince Konstantin Nikolaevich Romanov. This fossil is the first fossil that has a special significance in studying the history of Uzbek people, including the historical and architectural monuments. This historical source, which was a precious gift to the Emperor's family on that time, is still in the spotlight. Also, the collection of written sources on the history of the people of Central Asia was transferred to the Asian Museum, collections of valuable coins of the Bukharian khans Emperor's Hermitage and the Russian Archaeological Society. Another scientific expedition of the Imperial Archeological Commission was carried out by the Orientalist A.L. Kun in 1867-1882. According to the Turkistan general-governor's order, the main part of the Turkistan album was produced as a result of the expedition led by A.L. Kun (1876). Created on the basis of new technologies, this album was a very valuable historical document in its time. This album provides an opportunity to learn more about Central Asian monuments, which are almost unknown to the administration. This album consists of four sections: archeology, ethnography, production and history. It includes a collection of photographs by N.N. Nekhoroshev, G. Krivtsov and other photographers (1871-1872). The photographs depict the general structure of the Central Asian cities, the castles in them, the general appearance of some architectural monuments, and the local population's traditional occupations and material culture. The album was presented to the government as a report on the work of the Imperial Archaeological Commission in Central Asia. This historical source is currently kept in the National Library of Russia in St. Petersburg. next scientific expedition to the Turkestan Territory of the Imperial Archeological Commission was carried out under the leadership of N.I. Veselovsky in 1890-1899. According to the IAK order, N.I. Veselovsky's research is dedicated to studying the monuments of Samarkand. Along with N.I. Veselovsky, the photographer I.F. Chistyakov, architects P.P. Pokryshkin, N.I. Shcherbina-Kramarenko, A. Shchusev, well-known artist S.M. Dedin and others took part in that expedition. The very professional group studied monuments of Samarkand. Ruins of the ancient Afrosiab town, amusing monuments of the Temurids period - Bibi-Hanim mosque, Gori Amir mausoleum, Shahi Zinda monumental complex, Ruhobod mausoleum and Ulugbek madrasah were studied and the collection of their photographs was created during this study. Those photos were also included in the Turkistan album. As a result of this research, in 1905, only one "Mecheti Samarkanda" album was released (1905). Another organization of this period that contributed to the study of architectural monuments is the circle of amateur-archeologists of Turkistan. Organizing circle of Turkistan amateur-archeologists and a lot of matters which learned by them were significantly important in that time. The circle that founded at the end of XIX century (Dec. 11, 1895) principally focused on researching historical monuments of Turkistan. As the regulation of the circle, learning all historical monuments that located in Turkistan region, analyzing scientifically all materials about them and the matters of publishing were taken into consideration. The researches organized by them, especially, all material resources, which founded as a result of historical places research needed to be submitted to IAK. According to the scientific researches of the Turkistan amateur-archeologist circle precious information was précised about the location of several archeological and architectural monuments, their preserving condition, measures, draughts, photographs. In addition, historical reference books about researched archeological and architectural monuments and myths were mentioned about them.

3 STUDY OF ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE SOVIET PERIOD (1917-1990)

The Commission that in 1918 began to work under the supervision of notable orientalist scholar Vyatkin, in order to preserving falling minaret of Ulugbek madrasah, was the continuation of the circle Turkistan amateur-archeologists. Vyatkin, which considered as a protector of Uzbekistan archeological-architectural monuments and his commission's members cooperated with local masters and famous engineer-architects B.N. Kastalskiy and M.F. Mauer. In 1919, September 6, new Commission organized under the Republic of Turkistan Public Education under the supervision of S. Abdusattarov for learning Uzbekistan's ancient monuments. However, the commission's affairs were solely gathering information about historical-architectural monuments. After the October Revolution, there were several kind of commission, yet in those years, few affairs were carried out for researching and preserving those monuments. Finally, in 20th years of XX century, researching matters like kind of historical monuments were recommenced as well. In other words, several state establishments were organized which accomplished so many positive achievements afterwards. Especially, under the decision of Central Social Committee of Turkistan Republic, Central Archive Management of the Republic of Uzbekistan, The Committee of Preservation Middle Asia's ancient, art monuments, and natural resources and museum affairs and etc. As given in the archive documents, the decree which adopted by Central Executive Committee, researching all historical monuments of Turkistan region and preserving them were ordered to the Commission of Central Archive Committee. Following assignments were done according to the regulation of the Commission of Committee: -Immediate registration of historical monuments; -Preserving historical monuments; -Repairing and reconstructing historical monuments; -Gathering all materials which belonged to Uzbekistan's historical monuments and analyzing them scientifically and etc.

According to the documents of CSARU, at the meeting of Central Archives Department of Turkistan Republic, which was hold in Oct 7, 1920, the lectures of branches of the department on the matters of researching into the historical monuments of Samarkand and preserving them, were listened to and adopted important decrees. The lecture of V.L. Vyatkin who was the chief of department's archeological branch, was devoted to results of attempted affairs in during January-September in 1920. In that lecture valuable information was given about researches of Mirzo Ulugbek madrasah in Registan square, Gori Amir mosque, Bibihonim mosque, and ancient town Afrasiyob which situated in Samarkand. According to the lecturer's words, as a result of those
archaeological researches, the other part of archeological monuments that covered by soil were learned and analyzed scientifically. Because of those archeological researches all the monuments which destroyed and sorrowful were repaired and reconstructed. M.F. Mauer who was the chief of technical and construction branch of the department, stated in his lecture about assignments, which were done by technical and construction branch. Mauer was invited to that branch to indicate for reconstructing possibilities of Mirzo Ulugbek madrasah's northern-east tower. In his lecture, main attention was drawn to find out the answer to the question that caused to very many disputes among members of the branch. In other words, the effects of sorrowful years the tower's initial location changed and the special disputable matter to clarify that authentic place of the tower was emphasized. Besides that, the threshold of Sherdor madrasah and its destroyed part should be reconstructed immediately and the matter was stressed separately. At the end of the meeting, so many decrees were adopted to solve the matters as it was stated above. The chief of fictional branch of committee, which named I.S. Kazakov, emphasized that there was no any positive result because of inconvenient condition during the report period (1920 January-February). Thus, it was quiet impossible to do all arranged plans about reconstructing destroyed parts of architectural-memorial monuments because of financial guarantee and insufficient specialists that experienced and highly qualified. In the documents of archive, some information was emphasized about cleaning internal decoration, researching them, and reconstructing some parts of them by the members of the branch during the arranged period. In that lecture some valuable suggestion was given by I.S. Kazzakov. For instance, during winter season, researching architectural monuments, especially, Mirzo Ulugbek madrasah and its falling tower's minimized draw models could be created and made album of them by the members of the branch. In 1921, the committee “Protecting ancient, art monuments and natural resources and museum affairs” under the Commissariat of Turkistan national enlightenment, “Turkomstaris” and “Sredazkomstaris” (after 1925) made several expeditions and this could be good example of learning the history of Central Asia. Those organizations were leaders for researching and saving monuments in Central Asia. According to the decree of The Republic of Turkistan Commissariat Public education in May 21, 1921, the committee was founded for preserving Turkish antiquity, art monuments and natural resources and museum affairs (Turkomstaris), and then the authority of controlling about such affairs was given to the committee. Thus, the activities of Turkomstaris are following:
- controlling all museums which located in the Central Asia (social, natural, historical, art, industrial museums which belonged to central cities and local areas);
- researching and constructing of historical-architectural monuments, preserving natural resources;
- gathering different materials which belonged to the assignments of Turkomstaris and analyzing them scientifically. According to the archive documents, the chairman and vice-chairmen of Turkomstaris were appointed due to the decree of Turkistan national commissars. The members of committee were chosen among several institutions, committees and universities like The Scientific Council of the Central Asian republics, Tsaardel, The Turkistan Institute of Oriental studies, Turkistan State University, Material-culture institution of Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR), the committee of the protection of antiquity, art monuments and natural resources which assigned about the affairs preserving museums and learning them. Turkomstaris was divided into four sections:
- museum affairs;
- preserving and reconstructing of antiquity and art monuments;
- archeology;
- preserving of natural resources.
Taking into consideration of several historical-architectural monuments, which located in different regions of Uzbekistan, several fields of the committee were founded like Samkomstaris, Buirkomstaris, Khivkomstaris. According to the documents of archive, in every meeting of committee urgent matters were debated. In those meetings, permanent members-scientific experts were taken part in like D.I. Nechkin, E.A. Schmit, V.L. Vyatkin, I.S. Kazakov, B.N. Kastalskiy, K.K. Bertger who were accomplished urgent place for doing all possibilities of researching and preserving historical-architectural monuments. Furthermore, very many experts and specialists were invited for researching and reconstructing historical-architectural monuments, especially, for researching the main historical-architectural monuments of Samarkand were invited V.V. Bartold and M.E. Masson and architect M.F. Mauer was invited for reconstructing Mirzo Ulugbek madrassa's falling tower. In 1924, December 24, Turkomstaris was ended because of finishing national-territorial delimitation and instead of that Sredazkomstaris was founded for researching and preserving antiquity, art monuments and natural resources and museum affairs. The committee had done so many things like preserving, researching, and reconstructing architectural monuments in Central Asia, just like that in the area of Uzbekistan due to its authority by the end of 1929. Significant side of those attempts, the results and scientific specialists’ reports of researcher which had been done by those committees, were published in periodical papers, especially they were published in “Izvestiya Sredazkomstarisa”. Moreover, valuable documents, which belonged to state establishments as stated above, were preserved up to now. The documents, created on the basis of activities of Turkomstaris and Sredazkomstaris, were collected in the fund R-394 of Central State Archive of Uzbekistan. They are:
- researching of historical-architectural inheritance of Central Asia, preserving, and reconstructing of them, and central committee’s decrees and circulations;
- the documents of researching and reconstructing historical-architectural and art monuments of sections of committee and areal commissions;
- notes of committee meetings;
- references about the locations of architectural monuments in historical cities and the projects about reconstructing them;
- committee and his areal commissions’ scientific workers’ reports and their scientific works;
- financial emission for researching and reconstructing historical-architectural monuments;
- archive documents, which belonged to the scientific expeditions for researching historical-architectural monuments of Uzbekistan;
- initial photo albums of historical-architectural monuments that situated in several historical cities of Uzbekistan;
- unpublished scientific articles of scientific workers of the
committee, orientalist scholars, and historians who researched Uzbekistan's historical-architectural monuments and etc. According to the documents, during 1921-1929s Turkomstaris and Sredazkomstaris registered very many monuments as under the protection of state. In that period, the condition of those architectural monuments was sorrowful and researching and constructing them was the main matter for the committee. According to the decree of the committee, Registan square and Sherdur, Ulugbek, Tillakori madrassas, the mausoleum of Guri Amir, the mosque of Bibikhanum, Oskaroy which was the residence of Amir Temur, the architectural complex of Shahi Zinda, the mosque of Xuja Ahror, the mosque of Ishratxonma, the mosque of Namozgoh, remnants of Ulugbek observatory, Shaybaniykhana dynasty's cemetery - the mosque of Childuhtarom, the grave of the prophet Doniyor, Afrasiyob ancient town, the cemetery of Chuponota and others in Samarkand. The Kukaldosh madrasa, Xuja Ahror madrassa and mosque, Barokhon madrassa, Kafiol-Shoishiy mausoleum in Tashkent, Ahmad Yassaviy mausoleum and mosque in Turkistan, the palace and residence of Khans of Kukand in Ferghana region, the mausoleum of Sheikh Fozil in Kosonsoy and other very many historical-architectural monuments were registered. Several projects were worked out for researching scientifically, repairing and reconstructing by scientific experts of Uzbekistan. According to the decree of Turkomstaris, the registered architectural-historical monuments should be preserved and the traffic of Lorries should be stopped. Particularly, because of the initiative of members of the committee, preserving of the historical-architectural monuments publicity expanded broadly among local people. Especially, kind of affairs were utilized around of Registan, in Samarkand, so here the traffic of lorries were stopped and very many posters were hang in the streets written in Russian and Uzbek. Because of the expedition Turkomstaris, some errors were specified while reconstructing at the beginning of XX century. Afterwards the errors were corrected, as it was possible. In 1921, one of the local branches of committee, Samkomstaris suggested researching, reconstructing, and repairing the main architectural complexes of Samarkand, and then so many positive achievements were accomplished. In Central Asia, especially learning of Uzbekistan's architectural monuments was researched actively by Russian local scientists. With the help of their attempts the Zarafshan Commission accomplished so many achievements in saving Architectural monuments in Bukhara. Especially, Bukhara's historical monuments registered in 1920. Those monuments were learned profoundly in 1924-1926. Especially D.A. Morozov, D. Ginsburg and the other architects learned those historical monuments in architectural way and organized plans of historical cities and took photo of historical monuments initially. Subsequently, very many historical-architectural monuments in Uzbekistan were analyzed by the expedition of Sredazkomstaris, and were created so many works based on that. Nowadays, all documents, which belonged to researching architectural monuments of Uzbekistan, are preserved in the organizational funds such as Turkistan architect-amateurs circle, Sredazkomstaris and private funds of V.L. Vyatkin, B.N. Zasipkin, S.N. Polupanov, M.E. Masson and G.A. Pugachenkova and others in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Those precious historical sources have significant importance for learning history of national architectural monuments created by Uzbek nation. In general, scientific works based on researches of history of Uzbek national-architectural monuments, which published in 1917-1990, could be divided into two groups: articles and scientific prints. The investigation of first group some of national-architectural monuments which created in Uzbekistan were researched as detached theme and scientific articles and brochures were created which collected all inclusive and crucially important information. Scientific works based on ancient monuments in Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, were researched as a complex. Thus, it was significant because of having written in a basement of valuable material sources, scientific works and brochures which created by V.L.Vyatkin and M.E. Masson who researched historical-architectural monuments of Uzbekistan in an architectural way. “Antichnaya arxitektura Samarkanda” (Vyatkin.1933. 1-32), “Sobornaya mechet Timura, izvestniy pod imenam Bibihanum” (Masson. 1929. 16), “Registan i ego medrese” (1930. 1-30), “Observeriorya Ulugbeka” (1941. 1-48), “Samarkand vremeni Ulugbeka”(1948. 89-101), likewise scientific articles can be counted that were written by those authors. As such, “Dvorets-Sad Timura Davlat-abad” (Suxarev 1940. 1-8), “Observeriorya Ulugbeka v svete novix dannix” (Kari Niyazov, Jalalov. 1927-136), “Samarkandskaya shkola zodchix” and “Me'mor san'ati” (Zhidov. 1965. 1-175; 1978. 1-102), “Ulubekning Samarkandagi obidalar” (Abudkadirov. 1969. 1-22), “Shayboniyxon suv ayirgich koprigi” (Muhammadjonov. 1969. 1-8), “K istorii slojeniya ansamblia Shahi-zinda v XV v.” and “Medrese Ulugbeka v Samarkande” (Bulatova 1965. 226-273; 1969. 45-48), “Geometricheskoe garmonizatsiya v arxitektur Sentralnii Azii IX-XV vv” and “Isskusnie geometrichskie priyomi v zodchestve Samarkanda kontsa XIV-nachala XV v” (Bulatov. 1988; 1959.) and likewise scientific articles were researched as detached theme and analyzed scientifically those monuments’ historical significance, creation history, appearance, shape and ornamentation. History of architectural monuments, created during X-XV centuries, which belong not only Uzbekistan but also the other cities of Middle Asia, were illuminated in those above mentioned scientific works. As well, architectural structure, plan, appearance, unique building way, general similarities and differences of architectural design of Muslim architectural monuments were elucidated in them. B.P. Denike can be included to the list of authors who enlightened the applied arts' history of the peoples of Middle Asia, particularly the history of Uzbek national architecture. Besides architectural monuments, B.P.Denike investigated national handicrafts like metallurgy, wood engraving, carpeting and etc. Author's “O reznix derevyannix dveryax v Sredney Azii” (Denike. 1928. 178-179) can be example for this. In 1939, B.P.Denike analyzed the applied art of the peoples of Middle Asia, especially the development of Uzbek national architecture and several types of national applied art, the achievements in this branch, the changes of national applied art and national architecture in his work named “Arxitekturni ornament Sredney Azii” (1939). The results of scientific activities of the Institute of the USSR Archeology and Art were presented in 1928-1929 were elucidated in the scientific selection named “Isskusstvo Sredney Azii” (1928) which published under the leadership of B.P. Denike. Basically, in this collection the level of development of local peoples’ material culture were assessed on the example of analyze of national architecture of Middle Asia. In the collection B.P. Denike divided the Middle Asia’s history into two periods: non-Islamic and Islamic periods. Sequential he divided Islamic period into two stages: till Mongols and after Mongols colony
(1928). The author analyzed scientifically building, appearance and condition of the architectural assemblages of Bukhara and Uzgand and expressed his thoughts about them. He especially defined great buildings of Amir Temur and Temurid's period with taking into consideration of their architectural achievements. As such in the scientific collection, several scientific articles were published which researched by several young scholars and in the articles based on some architectural monuments as a source. It is noteworthy that B.N. Zasipkin did many works on protecting and restoring of architectural monuments of Middle Asia (Zasipkin. 1931. 21-53). It is impeccable time of emphasizing scientific works of a famous historian scholar G.A. Pugachenkova on researching historical architectural monuments of Uzbekistan in the period of Soviet Union. Because of many works created by this author, Uzbekistan's historical cities of Samarkand and Bukhara's ancient monuments enlightened as a complex in certain order. Particularly, "The mausoleum of Ismail Samani. Bukhara" (Pugachenkova. 1964. 1-6), "Samarkand. Bukhara. Po drevnim pamyatnikam Samarkanda i Buxari" (1968. 10-111), "Tim va takilar. Buxoro" (1969.1-8) and the other works, the scholar defined architectural monuments of those cities with proficiency and analyzed scientifically. Significant features of the works were the history of building, time, location, plan, structure, architectural decoration of monuments located in Bukhara and Samarkand from ancient time till XVII century, which described totally which were important information for us. As well, the author showed the areal difference of types of ventilation, heating and ornamentation of local residents. "Vostochnaya miniatyura, kak istochnik po arkhitektur" XV–XVI v." by Pugachenkova was devoted to creative works, in other words to research miniatures scientifically in the East, particularly Temurids and Sheibanids periods (1960. 100-139). In the book, miniatures were utilized for learning decoration of Uzbekistan's architectural monuments as a basis of source and given information were proven scientifically. Works of Pugachenkova at researching historical architectural monuments of Uzbekistan in the period of Soviet Union. Because of many works which created by this author, Samarkand and Bukhara's ancient monuments enlightened as a complex in certain order. Particularly, "The mausoleum of Ismail Samani. Bukhara", "Tims and taki's. Bukhara", "Samarkand. Bukhara. Through the ancient monuments of Samarkand and Bukhara" and the other works, the scholar defined architectural monuments of those cities with proficiency and analyzed scientifically. In the sketch named "Sadogo-parkovnie iskusstvo Sredney Azii v epohu Timura i Timuridov" by Pugachenkova gardens and alleys created by Amir Timur, palaces which built in them, the history of creation and significance, location, structure and other important information were given (1951. 120-155). In general, Pugachenkova's research works can give valuable information about architecture of middle century including the building history of architectural monuments, the way of decoration and ornaments, the creative works of master-architects who built them (1965. 227-255; 1969. 107-132; 1969. 28-30). "Museyi pod otkritim nebom" by G.A. Pugachenkova was dedicated to enlighten the history of those architectural monuments that built in thousand years. Even if it was not about ancient architectural monuments, building mastership of Uzbek nation and about having delivered to this period were narrated (1981. 1-304). These opinions were mentioned by author in this book-album: "city-museums" because of their historical architectural monuments. Yet there are not only historical cities and villages but also historical and solitary places in the world. By saying that opinion the author proved that our country is ancient and how much it was rich in its architectural monuments not only cities but also villages and solitary places. Particularly, in the book-album the history of Uzbek national architecture was collected in the book-album including from ancient time till XX century. In the book-album material sources which found from ancient monuments having learned by archeologist-scientist and expeditions which relevant to ethnography and mastership which the author was the leader of those expeditions. In other words, several features of national architecture were analyzed scientifically which relevant to several periods. The historical periods of architectural monuments were analyzed periodically and comparatively with each other and it was the exact significant side of it. In the book-album named "The museum under the open sky" by famous scientist, G.A. Pugachenkova was added several photographs of the architectural monuments, which mentioned above. Additionally, in the book-album valuable information was given fully about the history of architectural monuments, their building history, their location, structure, decoration, architects who participated in building the construction. In the album was about not only architectural cities but also local villages and places that built in a national architectural way including houses, local places where the inhabitants lived, their building, raw materials, the difference of areas were analyzed and compared. In the book residents of Uzbek nation was stressed that they had a long-lived experience, and proven than country's continental weather had been considered. In other words, daily convenience of several places was planned by considering their natural features. The other scientist is L.I. Rempel who worked on learning of Uzbekistan's architectural monuments. The valuable work named “Vidayushiesya pamyatniki arhitektur Uzbekistana” by Pugachenkova and Rempel that written while regarding researched period and written as a result of architectural researches (Rempel. 1958. 1-292). Additionally, "Arxitekturniy ornament Uzbekistana" and "Dalyoke i blizkoe. Buhkarskie zapis" were devoted to building history and decoration of architectural monuments that located in the several districts of Uzbekistan. (1961. 1- 256; 1981. 1-304). "Architectural ornament of Uzbekistan" by the author decoration of memorial buildings and their artistic way analyzed comparatively that built in several periods. “Far and near. Records of Bukhara" by Rempel was devoted to scientific analyze of information that gathered during forty years. In the work historical topography of the city, ancient arterial roads, architectural complexes, residents house which located on the town and on the countrysides, administrative buildings, trade complexes, handicrafting centers, and their unique appearances and architectural structures were described totally with the help of the map of Old Bukhara city. Besides that, in the work important and valuable information was given about the life and activities of famous handicraftsmen. In general, so many scientific works created in the period had a unique feature that the works gathered the experienced generation who created Uzbek people's architectural heritage. Several scientists as mentioned above researched artistic and inimitable patterns of the architectural art history of Uzbekistan and stressed so many times decoration of architectural monuments that built in Amir Timur and Timurids period. One of the notable scientists of the
period Ibrohim Muminov wrote several works devoted to statesman Amir Temur’s life who was important in the Uzbek nation and focused on his architectural monuments attentively. The significance and history of architectural monuments, built by Amir Temur in Samarkand, Tashkent, Shakhrisabz, were illuminated in the brochure named “Amir Temurning O’rta Osiyo tarixida tutgan o’rni” by Ibrohim Muminov. The brochure was significant because of written with the help of historical sources (1968, 1-42). Besides that, several pamphlets and brochures were prepared while researching process as a result of expedition which relevant to archeology and regional studies. For example, a group of archeologists and scholars of regional studies published several books like “O’zbek-Sovet arxejturasi” (Kadirova. 1966. 1-47), pamphlets “O’zbekiston shaharlari” (Shishkin. 1944. 6-23), “Xivaning arxejturasi yodgorliklari” (Bulatova, Notkin. 1972. 1-79), “Arxejturnie pamyatniki Kashkadari” (Mankovskaya. 1979. 1-100) and others. In those books regional and architectural expedition that organized for learning historical monuments of Uzbekistan’s historical cities were taken as a source. In the pamphlet “O’zbekiston me’morxilich obidalar davlat muhoffazasi” (Rahmatullaev. 1969. 1-40) and the article “Soxranim kulturnoe nasledie” (Kryukov. 1989. 92-108) by researcher-scientists were devoted to research and protect the cultural monuments of Uzbekistan in the Soviet Union in XIX century and the 60th years of XX century. In the works also scientific establishments which organized for this matter and its activities were informed. “O’zbekiston toglarida me’morxilich san’ati” (Nozilov. 1972. 1-36), “O’zbekiston qishloq arxejturasi” (Mahkamova. 1983. 1-39) focused on several important matters which no other scientists paid attention. The authors paid special attention to the places where local residents lived and architectural matters of mountains and heights. Particularly, so important and valuable information was given about ancient palaces which situated in the villages near the mountains in Nurata, Gallaror, Forish and Urgut, their architectural decoration and ornament, material of building and structure styles in “Architectural art in the mountains of Uzbekistan” by D.Nozirov.

4 CONCLUSION
The main purpose of the scientific expeditions devoted to the study of historical monuments of Turkistan by IAK was the acquisition of an invaluable cultural wealth of Central Asian peoples. At the same time, it is worth mentioning that almost all of the material resources acquired by IAK members during the 1967-1917 expeditions to the country were taken to St Petersburg - the Empire State Hermitage, the Oriental Museum and the State Library. There were various architectural ornaments from the historical architectural monuments and written sources, coins, and valuable materials about the history of the local people among them. At the same time, the information collected by the IAK members during the expedition to Turkistan is of great importance as a valuable historical source covering the history of Central Asian architectural monuments. Records written by the expedition members, the memoirs and the series of scientific papers published by them is a clear example of it. In the end of XIX and early XX century so many committees worked properly like IAK, the circle of Turkistan archeologist-amateurs, Tsuarel, Turkomstari, Uzkomstari made much effort for researching, repairing and reconstructing of the architectural-historical monuments of Uzbekistan. Particularly, as a result of committees’ affairs:

- very many historical-architectural monuments were registered which were located in Uzbekistan;
- in the architectural monuments which situated in central cities, were researched completely;
- several references were composed because of those scientific researches about those historical-architectural monuments;
- the saving condition of the monuments was clarified;
- immediately, the plans were arranged about their condition for doing what was necessary;
- the national-architectural monuments, which were sorrowful and falling, were planned to preserve;
- the financial means were provided for repairing and reconstructing them based on several kind of projects;
- several architectural complexes were reconstructed, repaired, which situated in Uzbekistan, and necessary actions were done for preserving them;
- the possibility of developing international tourism were created in Uzbekistan;
- mass media also gave so much information about the scientific researches which done in the historical-architectural monuments as possible as it was. According to the archive documents, it could not be said that the affairs stated above were not done for the sake of Uzbek nation in the end of XIX and XX century. Because, all material wealth, which was founded as a result of scientific researches, were taken to Moscow and Saint Petersburg, because Uzbekistan was under the occupation of Soviet Union. Therefore, the nation of Uzbekistan was deprived their historical-spiritual wealth. Even though, in the end of XIX and XX century, so much effort was done for preserving, repairing and reconstructing of the historical-architectural monuments which situated in the precious cities in Uzbekistan. It was significantly noticeable that the influence of being under the Soviet Union, so a lot of information was not given correctly. Yet, clarifying several points of the scientific problem should be taken into consideration. As well, because of so many scientific workers and the committees stated above the new generation could witness such beautiful historical-architectural complexes that situated in our Republic. Nowadays, they are considered not only pride of Uzbek nation, but also architectural heritages of whole world and are appreciated completely. To conclude, architectural monuments of Uzbekistan reflected experience of our great ancestors, skillful and talented handcraftsmen who was the master of intellect. The skills of geniuses who created these monuments have been highly appreciated by every researcher who studied the subject. In the scientific works which created in the history of Uzbekistan, particularly enlightening the history of national architectural monuments, it was noticeable the affection of sovereign colony state and biased approaches yet scientists informed effective and urgent information about the matters. I hope that in the forthcoming days, our historian scientists and researchers will learn the field deeply, and surely we will be aware of the New History of Uzbekistan.

REFERENCES
[1] archival sources, architectural monuments, mosques, madrasahs, mausoleums, palaces, local residential