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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation submitted for the degree of doctor of architecture

**ARCHITECTURAL AND COMPOSITIONAL FEATURES OF  
THE CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESERVES OF  
ABSHERON AND THEIR PROTECTION**

Speciality: “6401.01” – “History and theory of architecture,  
restoration and reconstruction of monuments”

Branch of science: Architecture

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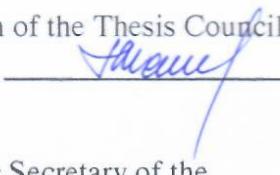
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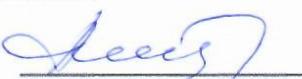
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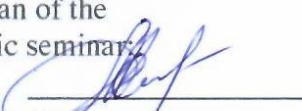
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## **GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION**

### **Relevance of the topic and the degree of development**

Azerbaijan is rich in monuments of material culture, which testify to its historical past. This wealth indicates the level of moral and cultural development of the people at various stages of its development. Its influence on the development of science and culture, the formation of the patriotic spirit, cultural and aesthetic education of young people is incomparable.

The decrees and Orders signed in recent years on the protection of cultural heritage are proof of the constant close attention of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan to it. The protection of cultural and historical monuments on the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan is regulated by a number of legislative and regulatory acts. Taking into account the special value of our cultural and historical heritage, by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan, some territories were declared a cultural and historical reserve (hereinafter referred to as reserves) and for the first time in Azerbaijan, the "Model Charter of Monuments-Reserves" was approved by Decree No. 74 of March 18, 2008. 27 cultural and historical reserves were registered on the territory of the country, 6 of which are located on the Absheron Peninsula.

The study of the results of research related to the cultural and historical heritage of the Absheron peninsula showed that monuments on the territory of the peninsula, especially nature reserves, have not been properly studied.

The main attention was focused on the Baku Old City, where such unique monuments as the "Maiden Tower", the "Palace of Shirvanshahs" and religious and civil buildings located here were studied, but the urban planning structure and housing stock were studied superficially. Despite comprehensive archaeological research, a thorough study of petroglyphs in the national reserve "Gobustan", it is impossible to correlate it with the protected area of the villages of Gala and Nardaran. If we exclude the actions carried out by the academician Sh. Fatullayev according to the work on the study of the historical and urban planning structure of these villages,

the measuring and marking works of several mosques and baths, the cultural and architectural heritage on the territory of the reserves was not studied comprehensively and completely, and a number of monuments were not included in the state registration. Today, the wrong attitude towards the monuments on the territory of the reserve, unauthorized repair work, the distribution of share lands, the processes associated with strong economic development have created a threat of loss of the historical, town-planning and architectural appearance of the settlement sites. Today, along with a comprehensive study of the historical, architectural and urban planning heritage of nature reserves, solving the problems of their use on tourist routes as "Open-air Museums" is quite relevant.

The architecture of Absheron has been the focus of attention of a number of architects, historians and archaeologists for many years. It is necessary to emphasize the fundamental works of such architects-scientists as M. Useynov, L. S. Brittanitsky, A.V. Salamzade, Sh.Fatullaev-Figarov, J. Giyasi, D. Akhundov, A.M. Mehdiyev, H. Nurieva, N. Rzayev, R. B. Emenzade, S. Orujev, from archaeologists I. M. Jafarzade, G. Aslanov, I. P. Scheblikin, Ya.A.Pakhomov, I. Aliyev, from historians I. Azimbekov, With..B. Ashurbeyli, V. Sysoev, S. Veliyev, I. A. Medzhidova, M. Neymat, T. G. Salimova, F. F. Abdullayeva, V. Kuliyeva, E. Kuliyeva, M. Faradzheva, J. Rustamov and others.<sup>1</sup>

In the study of the architectural heritage of Absheron, it is possible to note the research works of employees of the department of "Problems of Protection and restoration of Architectural monuments" at the Institute of Architecture and Art of ANAS, the SRPI "Azerberpa" under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of

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<sup>1</sup>Фатуллаев-Фигаров Ш.С. Зодчества Апшерона. Баку, ОКА Офсет, 2003, 583 с.; .Усейнов М., Британицкий Л., Саламзаде А. История Архитектуры Азербайджана, Москва, 1963, 396с.; Qiyasi C.İçəri şəhər Şirvanşahlar sarayı və Qız qalası ilə birlikdə. Bakı, 2004.s.3-13; . İbrahimov F, K. Fərhadoğlu- Bakı İçəri şəhər-Bakı, 2002. 112s.; Əliyev İ. Azərbaycanda arxeoloji tədqiqatlar 2010.Bakı-2011, s.168-174; Səlimov T.Q., Abdullayev F.F.Qala və qalalar. Bakı. Azərbaycan-1992.; Rüstəmov C. N. Qobustan-Azərbaycanın qədim mədəniyyət ocağı. Bakı, Nurlar, 2006, 93s.; Əzimbəyov İ. Nardaran və onun qədim tarixi. AAKX, I bur.Bakı, 1925.

Azerbaijan, the laboratory of "Protection and Restoration of Architectural Monuments of Azerbaijan" functioning under AzUAS and the SRL at the Icheri-Sheher reserve.

Given the lack of research on life and some public buildings in the Absheron nature reserves, **the object and subject of the study** represent their specific construction techniques, classification of building materials and structures. The planning, compositional and structural features of urban planning and architectural heritage are studied, the possibilities for their protection and preservation, restoration, operation and inclusion in the international tourist system are revealed.

**The purpose and objectives of the dissertation** consist of a comprehensive study of the urban-architectural heritage of the Absheron nature reserves, studying their current state, systematization, restoration and conservation in order to prevent ongoing destruction, indicating ways to use them, including recently discovered monuments, protecting the architectural heritage of monuments and developing proposals for including them in tourist routes with their presentation as "Open-air Museums". In accordance with the purpose, **the study highlights the following issues:**

- Study of the history of the Absheron nature reserves on the basis of archaeological and written sources;
- Research of landscape and geographical features in the development and formation of the heritage of historical urban planning;
- Analysis and classification of architectural types;
- The study of architectural and interior, decorative and constructive features of monuments, the study of analogues of architectural and urban heritage and the definition of their characteristic features;
- Identification of factors affecting the heritage in order to protect nature reserves, research of ongoing restoration and conservation works, preparation of proposals for the development of cultural tourism, protection of nature reserves, improvement of their activities and development.

Chronological and geographical boundaries of the study. The

chronological boundaries of the study cover the period from the earliest times to the 1920s and the geographical boundaries cover the territories of 5 historical and cultural reserves on Absheron Peninsula.

Gobustan, Icheri Sheher, Gala, Nardaran, Ateshgah reserves in the Absheron Peninsula and their historical urban planning, architectural-archaeological inherited-military-defense, religious, civil buildings, as well as newly discovered monuments were selected as the **object of study**.

**The research methods** are based on an integrated approach to the factors that influenced the creation and development of the cultural heritage of nature reserves:

- Collection of data from archival materials in different languages, historical sources and scientific literature;
- collecting materials through in-kind research, carrying out measurement, photo-fixing works, as well as using measurements and markings of Icheri-sheher SRL<sup>2</sup>;
- study of works in connection with the research, restoration and conservation of immovable cultural and historical monuments on the territory of nature reserves;
- with the study of various types of monuments, their systematized classification according to the main compositional, architectural-planning and decorative-functional elements characteristic of the peninsula;
- development of draft projects, monuments in need of restoration; bərpaya ehtiyacı olan abidələrin eskiz layihələrinin işlənməsi;
- inventory of recently discovered monuments;
- conducting a comparative analysis of domestic and foreign experiments;
- study of ways of optimal protection and preservation of cultural heritage, its restoration and use, development of recommendations for the use of nature reserves in various types of tourism.

**The scientific novelty of the dissertation** is that for the

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<sup>2</sup> "Azərbərpa" ETLİ-nin arxiv sənədləri. 204006-0200-001.

first time the cultural and historical heritage of the Absheron nature reserves is comprehensively studied, depending on the type of monuments, their compositional features are analyzed in terms of volume-spatial, planning structure and within the framework of their protection and modern activities, the possibilities of their inclusion in the tourist sector are determined.

Monuments, including recently discovered architectural buildings, are recorded for the first time, systematized, their classification is developed, the date of construction and the authors are specified. By analyzing the structural, decorative, functional elements of various typological groups of monuments, natural and anthropogenic factors affecting their destruction are determined.

As a result of a comprehensive study of the current state of the cultural heritage of nature reserves, the author developed proposals for the creation of protective zones of nature reserves and their inclusion in tourist routes as "Open-air Museums" in order to preserve and use the historical architectural and urban planning heritage of nature reserves.

**The theoretical and practical significance of the study** is measured by making proposals for new rehabilitation projects for monuments, taking into account the promising possibilities of practical use of the Absheron nature reserves at the level of the modern nature reserve status of residential settlements. The author has developed projects for the restoration and conservation of a number of monuments in the Gala and Naradaran nature reserves. In these projects, the restoration of 3 residential buildings has already been implemented. The proposed draft sketches can be used in the future in restoration and conservation works carried out on the territory of nature reserves. Proposals for the protection and preservation, the use of monuments presented as the results of the study can ensure the use of monuments in the future by the local population and as tourist sites, a new inventory of monuments. The proposals for the protection, storage and use of monuments presented as the results of research can ensure the future use of monuments by the local population and as objects of tourism, a new list of monuments. Also, the dissertation work can be used in the

organization of methodological and educational programs of the course of the history of architecture, become a model as a guiding scientific research in the study of other cultural and historical reserves. Proposals for the creation of nature reserve protection zones in the future can be used in the design of real master plans.

**Approbation and application.** The author's research has been reflected in 58 scientific articles (27 of which are abroad), in 5 books, where he is a co-author, in two monographs that can cover the topic.

As areas of application, it can be used in the restoration and conservation of monuments of the reserves, the development of cultural tourism, the teaching of the faculty of architecture.

**The volume and structure of the dissertation.** The dissertation work consists of 2 parts. I часть охватывает научно-исследовательский раздел. Part I covers the research section. Part II consists of an illustrative section and tables (70). The introduction consists of 17089, Chapter I 63230, Chapter II 59228, Chapter III 201260, Chapter IV 45896, Chapter V 69480, general results 7933 entries. At the end, illustrative materials and tables are presented. The total volume of the research consists of 464,401 characters and 70 illustration pages.

## **THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION**

The first chapter, entitled "**The historical evolution of the Absheron Nature Reserves**", consists of three half-chapters. adlı birinci fəsil üç yarımfəsildən ibarətdir. The first half-chapter entitled "**Geographical and climatic features and settlement of Absheron**" examines the geographical and climatic features of the peninsula and the history of its settlement. Natural ventilation in the Absheron peninsula, located in the south-east of the Greater Caucasus, on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, playing a sanitary role in the territory, regulates air exchange and increases the level of oxygen in its composition, reduces heat and heat, and in winter sharply cools the air. The ventilation regime has also historically contributed to the formation of the urban planning and architectural traditions of Absheron.

In general, since the territory of Absheron consists of desert, saline lands characteristic of a dry subtropical landscape, the land-soil factor contributed to the characteristic formation of its urban planning structure, simultaneously with white peat stone as a building material, which predetermined its architectural appearance. The soil-earth factor creates certain difficulties in urban planning, especially the reason for additional costs are saline-sandy areas. Saline and soil-earth lands predominate in Surakhani and Gobustan, and sandy and saline lands in the territory of Nardaran<sup>3</sup>. Scientific research conducted in recent years proves that it is advisable to establish residential areas, especially cities, on unused saline and saline lands. It is important to note that in the transformation of the region into a highly urbanized and densely populated territory, oil and gas reserves, as well as socio-economic factors, played a greater role as a factor of urban planning than unfavorable natural and geographical conditions.

Building materials and building traditions have influenced the formation and diversification of residential buildings. Residential buildings, which are the primary base of the settlement, are the primary product of the material culture of the conscious creativity of people. According to the research of the scientist-archaeologist S. Jafarzadeh, the first human settlements arose in natural and artificial cave and sub-rock shelters<sup>4</sup>.

Archaeological excavations on the outskirts of such Absheron territories as Gobustan, Nardaran, Dubandi, Kalazag and Gurgan on Absheron prove that in ancient times sub-rock shelters and natural (natural) caves were used as settlements. Archaeological excavations in Gobustan, Nardaran, Dudendi, Kalazag and Gurgan in Absheron prove that in ancient times stone shelters and natural caves were used as settlements. The depiction of the oldest human settlements on paleographic rock carvings is confirmed by the research of the scientist-architect D. Akhundov and the statement of the famous

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<sup>3</sup> Əlizadə E.K., Rüstəmov Q.İ., Kərimova E.C. Abşeron yarımadasının müasir landsaftlarının ekogeokimyəvi xüsusiyyətləri. Bakı-2015.s245.

<sup>4</sup> . Əliyeva R., Bədəlov E. Abşeronda məskunlaşma və memarlıq. Bakı-Avropa-2016.266 s.

geographer Thur Heyerdahl, who visited Gobustan in 1997, that drawings of ships-boats are the oldest in the world. At that time, as a result of research, the fact of the residence of hunters in Dzhingirdag, fishermen in Kichikdash, cattle breeders in Boyukdash was established.

The anthropologist-scientist R. Gasimova proves in her research that the first remains of modern man were discovered in Gobustan.

The rock carvings belonging to the Bronze Age, discovered by G. M. Aslanov at Bailovo, the fish figure found in Icherisheher, the same cup-shaped holes on the rock in the Shirvanshahs' palace in Gobustan and the pre-Islamic multi-layered cemetery with graves, inside of which porcelain dishes are placed, numerous samples of material culture belonging to the ancient age also found in vdoortse, serve as proof of the existence of the settlement in the bronze and ancient eras.

Scientist-architect D. Akhundov conducted extensive research on the construction of the city of Baku and came to the conclusion that Baku was formed as a city already in the I millennium in the Midian era.<sup>5</sup> And the analyses carried out in connection with the settlement prove that these times are characterized as the heyday of Absheron.

The existence of 32 villages around Baku was reported already in the XVII century. According to the records of S. Burnashev in 1793, there were 40 villages in the Baku Khanate. According to the reports of the tsarist authorities, there were 37 villages in Baku in 1813, and the list compiled by I. Beryozin in 1842 indicated that there were 39 of them and 19 of them were located in the administrative units of Mashtag and 20 in Binagadi, respectively<sup>6</sup>. At the beginning of the XIX century, Baku khanate was captured by Russia. Due to the transformation of Baku into a provincial center in the middle of the XIX century, migration from the regions of Azerbaijan is increasing to the city and surrounding villages. In

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<sup>5</sup> Ахундов Д. А. Архитектура древнего и раннесредневекового Азербайджана. Баку, 1986. 309 с.

<sup>6</sup> . Səlimov-Şağıani T.Q. Abşeronlular. Bakı.Elm-1993. 313 s.

1886, the Baku uyezd was divided into Mashtagha and Saray districts. At that time, there were 22 villages in each of them.

In addition, in connection with oil production, the Balakhany-Surakhany district was created. Subsequently, in 1898, a fishing and factory district was created in the county, and these two villages, as well as Ramana, Bibi-Heibat, Zabrat, Binagadi, Surakhany, Amirjan, Bulbulah, Zygh, Akhmedli and Keshla, became part of it. About 10 migrant workers' settlements were founded in Sabunchi, Balakhany, Ramany, Bibieybat, Zabrat, and Surakhany in the industrial and factory district created at the beginning of the XX twentieth century, in the vicinity of Baku.

The different rates of population growth in the Baku villages and their increase over the years 1842-1886 were associated with the settlement of the alien population. In 1936-1938, 26 villages of Absheron were given the status of a settlement. The city of Sumgait was founded in 1949.

In the second paragraph of the first chapter, entitled "**From the history of the emergence of nature reserves**", attention is paid to the history of the emergence of nature reserves. The ancient settlements of Azerbaijan, along with the diversity of urban planning and architectural heritage, also contributed to the enrichment of our modern culture. It is for the purpose of protecting this rich heritage that some of the settlements were declared "nature reserves" by the state.

**Cultural reserves** – territories of great importance for culture and history, protected by the state, architectural and historical monuments are declared a reserve by the relevant executive authority.

The state program on “restoration and protection of real historical and cultural monuments, improvement and development of the activity of historical and cultural reserves” has been developed in connection with the organization of the protection of the Reserve at the modern level.

Cultural and historical reserves can be divided into three groups according to the area of the territory they occupy and the number of monuments:

1. Declaration of the territory of the settlement as a whole as a nature reserve (Icherisheher, Shusha, Ordubad state historical and architectural reserves; "Lagich" and "Basgal" of Ismayilly district; historical and cultural reserve "Ilisu" of Gakh district; State historical, architectural and ethnographic reserve "Khinalyg" of Guba district, state historical and artistic reserve "Gabala", "Gobustan", historical reserve "city of Shabran" of Devechi district).

2. The assignment of any complex status of the reserve (historic-cultural reserves "Zaqatala", "kesicki of Doug", "Gemigaya", hangah "PIR Huseyn" temple "Ateshgah", etc.).

3. The provision of any monument status of the reserve (Shaki district "Kish", historical-architectural reserve "Chiraggala" Shabran district, Nizami Ganjavi mausoleum, historical and cultural reserve "Gulustan", Julfa district, etc.).;

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers, 6 historical and cultural reserves have been registered on the Absheron Peninsula: 1) the State historical and artistic reserve "Gobustan" (1966), the State Historical and Architectural Reserve "Icherisheher" (1985), 3) The State Historical and Ethnographic Reserve "Gala" (1988), the historical and cultural reserve "Nardaran" (1992), 5) the historical and architectural reserve "Ateshgah" (1996). (2007), the state natural and architectural reserve "Mukhammad". The dissertation highlights the architectural and urban planning heritage of 5 of these reserves.

In 2000, "Icherisheher" state historical-architectural Reserve was included in UNESCO World Cultural Heritage list together with urban structure, "Shirvanshahs Palace" kumpleksi and "Maiden Tower". In 2007, the Order No. 2213 of the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan "on protection of historical and cultural resources located in the territory of Gobustan state historical and artistic Reserve" was signed and immediately included in the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List. In that year, by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated November 6, 2007, Gobustan Reserve was granted the status of "National Reserve".

According to the resolution 457 of the Cabinet of Ministers on April 18, 1988, the “Qala” State Historical-ethnographic Reserve was established in order to preserve, restore and promote the historical, national and cultural values of Qala village.

According to the decision No. 26 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated January 17, 1992, the historical-cultural reserve of Nardaran settlement of Sabunchu district was declared. The reserve includes the historically formed territory of Nardaran settlement.

By order of the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan of 2007 “Ateshgah Temple” state historical-architectural Reserve was established in Surakhani settlement, Baku City. Although the boundaries of the reserve until 2013 were determined by the area between the closed walls of the ateshgah temple, the museum, exhibition halls and workshops were later placed outside the fortress walls.

In the list of immovable historical and cultural monuments protected by the state, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 132 dated August 02, 2011, there are 1067 cultural monuments of international significance in the State Historical and Artistic Reserve “Gobustan”, 3 international, 93 country, 2568 local architectural monuments in the State Historical and Architectural Reserve “Gala”-7 country, 234 local, in the State Historical and Cultural Reserve “Nardaran” there is 1 monument of international, 5 country, 7 local significance, In the State Historical and Architectural Reserve” Ateshgah ” registered 1 architectural monument of international significance.

The third half of the first chapter examines "archaeological research conducted in the Absheron nature Reserves". The question of when the settlement on the Absheron Peninsula arose can be answered by studying the rich cultural heritage of the peninsula.

For the first time, archaeological research was started in 1920, and on Absheron-in 1941.The results of the research give grounds to revise the existing ideas about the ancient cultural monuments of Absheron and determine their history. this allowed it to be extended until the third millennium BC. In 1985, scientists again began

archaeological research on Absheron. The research conducted by Aliyev revealed various monuments in the east of the peninsula, in the coastal strip, and once again clearly proved the history of the settlement of Absheron since ancient times.

At the end of 2002, a site of a primitive man about 20,000 years old and belonging to the Upper Paleolithic was discovered to the south of the settlement of New Surakhany. Such residential camps are likely to be found in other territories of Absheron. Archaeological research has proved that already in the Era earlier in the III-II millennia, there was a well-thought-out architectural and planning structure of residential, religious, economic and other important buildings on the territory of Absheron.

"State Historical and Art Reserve" Gobustan". Archaeological research on the territory of the Gobustan Reserve began in 1939-1940, but continued since 1947. 20 ancient camps and settlements, more than 30 mounds, up to 6000 rock carvings(petroglyphs) were discovered. Five of them are Mesolithic ("Ana Zaga", "Dzhizun", "turquoise", "bulls" and IV underground shelter), four are Neolithic ("Ana Zaga", "Dzhizun", "hunters", "Gazelles"), seven are bronze("Ana Zaga", "Dzhizun", "bulls", "turquoise", "Boyukdash", "circle", VII underground shelter), one is antique ("Ana Zaga") and five of them belong to the Middle Ages ("Janiza", VII underground shelter, "Firuz", "Gazelles", "yazitepe"), etc. cultural and material remains(remains of buildings, tools, animal bones, household appliances, etc. D.), indicating the existence of life.) was discovered. This also proves that the people who settled at that time were engaged in cattle breeding and agriculture. In Gobustan, the cradle of an ancient civilization, near the "Boyukdash" cave, the Latin alphabet is found on a stone tablet depicting the Roman Emperor Domitian. e. A. This confirms its presence here in the 1st century. The rock paintings of Gobustan differ from each other in size, composition and application technique, depending on the period in which they were carved. This once again confirms that the petroglyphs belong to different eras.

"State Historical and Architectural Reserve" Icherisheher". For the first time, archaeological research in the "Baku fortress" began in

1920. The archaeological excavations carried out by the Azerbaijan Historical Museum in 1924-25, 1938-39, 1945-46 are of great importance from the point of view of studying the ancient historical and cultural heritage of Icheri Sheher. Archaeological excavations carried out in the courtyard of the Shirvanshahs' Palace near the Dervish Mausoleum, the remains of walls belonging to other buildings on this territory, copper coins minted by the Seljuk and Shirvanshah states showed that the ancient layer here dates back to the XI-XII centuries and that the Dervish's tomb was built long before the Shirvanshahs' palace complex. The square called "Bazaar", discovered during archaeological excavations around the Maiden Tower, with two small doorways in the Eastern and western walls of the Maiden Tower, khanags belonging to Sheikh Tahir, F. Tag-tavanli Mosque, discovered as a result of excavations conducted under the leadership of Ibragimov, and on the opposite side-the remains of a Christian temple, wells of various sizes in the rock belonging to the ancient layer, a number of archaeological finds during excavations in 2010-12 in the protected area, in the area of "Zergarly" - underground passage, 2 tombs, household premises of tag-tavanli, etc. The interior characterizes the urban planning structure of the city .

During the archaeological excavations conducted for the first time in 1998 on the territory of the State Historical and Ethnographic Reserve" Gala", a parking lot with an area of about 300 sq.m. was discovered in the south-eastern part of the village. An ancient settlement dating back to the Bronze Age was discovered. Archaeological excavations, which began at the end of 2007 around the foundation of the Southern masonry of the fortress, gave additional information about the existence of an ancient settlement of the Bronze Age here .

State Historical and Cultural Reserve" Nardaran". The fact that the history of the village of Nardaran dates back to the Bronze Age BC is evidenced by the finds of the first human settlements in caves on its territory, the so-called "Galags". The place called "Galagakh", the territory of the seaside gardens, "Rock of Hope" is considered the oldest part of the village of Nardaran. The village is surrounded on

both sides by rocks. Drawings of various animals, petroglyphic inscriptions, drawings of agricultural implements are carved on the rocks between the villages of Nardaran and Bilgah, and the discovery of astrological signs allows us to put forward the idea that the population here in the pre-Islamic period belonged to the Zoroastrian religious sect. This can also be seen in the analysis of the toponym of the village of Nardaran. The fact that the historical and architectural heritage on the territory of the village of Nardaran currently belongs only to the Middle Ages is due to the fact that the village was repeatedly under a layer of sand and settled in a new territory. State Historical and Architectural Reserve" Ateshgah". During excavations on the territory of the temple complex dating back to the XVIII century, it turned out that it was erected over an older temple of a fire worshipper. These studies, the history of architecture in the complex, construction remains of the XVIII century, several gas wells, ritual hearths, maracas for sacrificial animals were found, faience hookahs and other faience materials were found, including coins with a golden ducat, minted in 1841 . The gas lines found here are of great interest. Natural gas was transmitted to all the cells of the temple through drilling channels covered with boards and plastered with clay. The data of written sources about the use of natural gas by firecrackers for lighting and heating were confirmed by the discovery of an entire gasification system. The ancient temple is located to the west of the modern temple, which Pakistani fire worshippers began to build in the early eighteenth century.

The second chapter of the dissertation "Development of urban planning in the Absheron nature reserves" examines the development of the urban planning structure of nature reserves. The first chapter, entitled "The role of the landscape in the formation of the Absheron nature Reserves", examines the features of the landscape of the peninsula, the transformation of the Caspian Sea into the main factor in the formation of nature reserves and urban planning structure. The location of most nature reserves in the coastal strip (Baku fortress, Nardaran, Gobustan) is due to the need of the population for water, seafood and the formation of a settlement as a port.

Gobustan State Historical and Art Reserve. The combination of the words "Gobu" "(the land of gobulars, ravines, that is, hills) and" camp "(place, space)" proves its connection with geographical and landscape conditions. The conducted studies indicate that the Caspian Sea extends to the protected area, as well as the presence of forests nearby, which indicates that the primary human settlements were built here. The current landscape of Gobustan was formed as a result of climate change.

The State Historical and Architectural Reserve Icherisheher is a port city located in the south of the Absheron Peninsula, on the shore of the Caspian Sea. This factor became the main factor in the formation of the urban planning structure of Baku, and also played a major role in the cultural, material, and economic life of the population.

The toponym of Baku, which is more than 2000 years old, is also associated with its geographical landscape, with lights that erupt from the ground, with flammable gases (Badu Kuba - the land of lights, the city of winds). The ancient city was built on the southeastern slope of a high hill descending to the bay. Surrounded by two rows of fortress walls, the planning structure of the city developed in accordance with the natural landscape. The system of quarters, the formation of which lasted from the Middle Ages to the end of the XIX century, created a complex, chaotic planning structure corresponding to the Muslim way of life. The city has 14 blocks with geographical, gastronomic and professional characteristics, thanks to the location in the form of terraces at the foot of the hill, from where you can enjoy views of the sun and the sea.

In recent years, a number of green spaces have been created in Icheri Sheher with the help of anthropogenic factors (Vahid, Azim Azimzadeh, gardens near the Maiden Tower, a boulevard along the fortress walls, etc.).).

The Nardaran State Historical and Cultural Reserve is located 2 km from the Caspian Sea. In the distance, it developed in a sandy landscape. The formation of the village took place in two places - from the early Middle Ages to the XIV century in the northeast, and later in the western part of the village, depending on climatic and

landscape features. Strong northern winds, layers of garnet sand constantly covered or opened this or that part of the settlement. The fact that layers of sand covered one-story medieval buildings at certain periods led to the fact that the village changed its location and formed in the western part. Depending on the landscape and climatic features of the village of Nardaran, ancient human settlements were discovered on the “rock of hope”. This once again proves the role of the Caspian Sea-a water basin in settlement. The settlement of the village in the western part began with the construction of a defensive fortress. The defensive fortress, located on the highest terrain, concentrated around itself a system of quarters adapted to the terrain and a public center, becoming an urban planning factor. There are 14 geographical and gastronomic blocks on the territory of the reserve, formed by small quarterly squares. The temperate coastal climate has led to the development of the reserve within individual green spaces. Climatic and landscape features also had an impact on architectural structures, on the formation of their spatial, planning composition

The State Historical and Ethnographic Reserve Gala is located in the north-east of the Absheron Peninsula, on the shore of Lake Shor. The microclimate created by the lake, which has become a factor of urbanization, has had a positive impact on the ecology of the territory. The panorama that opens from the coast to the village differs from the villages of Absheron in the features of the composition created by architectural structures with spherical domes on a square base. The location of the peninsula in the depth is due to the fact that its climate turns into hot and dry in summer. The landscape of the village is very poor due to the need for water. The natural landscape had a great influence on the formation of the urban planning structure of the village, i.e. the main compositional axis of the village-a shopping street, stretching from the shore of Lake Shor in natural relief, as a defensive fortress, led to the appearance of a system of “Lower” and “upper” geographical quarters in the village in the Middle Ages. Geographical and climatic conditions, local building material laid the foundation for the construction of simple one-story single-storey houses with small courtyards in the village.

On the highest terrain of the reserve, the dominant defensive fortress and the Juma mosque were built in the village, which led to the development of a public center in this area. According to archival materials, back in the VIII century, after the conquest of the territory by the Arabs, a small observation tower was built here, taking advantage of its favorable geographical position. All the roads from the village were clearly visible from an elevated position.

Baths. In civil buildings of the village of Nardaran, five baths, after religious turned into a three-dimensional construction of the residential complex: ancient bath Haji Sindina (1388), bath in the summer residence of the Shirvanshahs(XV century), bath yeah (XIX century), bath Haji alaskar (XIX century),bath Haji Abdeen (beginning of XX century)

Two baths are an individual (bath of the Shirvanshahs and Haji alaskar) and three are public. Baths, depending on their nature, were located in various spaces of the village, which led to the formation of urban planning nodes in its planning structure.

1. With a dominant role in the formation of a public center (banya Haji Zekndina)

2. Located on the territory of the gardens(bathhouse in the summer residence of the Shirvanshahs)

3. Baths that played a role in the formation of mahalla centers (Haji Alesker, Haji Abdin, Haji Agha).

The bathhouse of Hadji Zekndin, one of the oldest buildings of the village, played the role of the primary urban planning factor in the formation of the social center of the settlement. The Agha baths played a certain role in the formation of the Agha quarter with the Agha Mosque, the Haji Abdin baths-the center of the Gambar mahalla next to the Gulamali Mosque. Haji Alesker's bathhouse was built to the west of the community center formed by the Juma and the mosque school, in the courtyard of Haji Alesker's private residential building. The history of the construction of Nardaran baths can be divided chronologically into: a)The Middle Ages (XIV-XV centuries), b)the period of capitalism(XIX-early XX centuries).

The medieval baths (the summer bath of Hadji Zekndin and the Shirvanshahs) were built relatively low above ground level and with

a complex planning structure, depending on the construction equipment of their time. The fact that in the XIX – XX centuries, several centuries later, the construction of baths in the village received a wide scope is due to socio-economic reasons. The baths of this period were planned based on the features of Western architecture. So, they were built according to a standard plan with a vestibule and two chambers. The fact that baths are built near mosques and become an absolute social element of the center is due to the implementation of religious rituals and hygiene rules.

Hunters.Three hunting grounds were built on the territory of the Nardaran Nature Reserve in the XVIII century. These hunting grounds were built on the seashore, on the trade route. Hunters are attracted from afar by their geometric shapes in an open space. The portal entrance of all three ovals is solved by a round arch. A group of ovdans, forming a kind of ensemble with not very large volumes, breaks up the semi-desert landscape of Nardaran-Pirshagi on its territory.

Residential buildings are mainly two-storeyed, made of unfired limestone, with a one-story and "L" -shaped layout, with a flat roof and a single-pitched ceiling structure. Summer residence of the Shirvanshahs. Among the valuable medieval civil monuments of Nardaran that have come down to our days, located in the "pachanli" quarter, the summer residence of the Shirvan Shahs(XIII-XIV centuries) attracts special attention.The architectural and planning structure of the monumental structure, being a square base, attracts with its conciseness, geometrically correct volume, strict architectural form and precise solution of the internal space.The summer building in Nardaran is distinguished by its simplicity and grandeur.

The study of the actual housing stock of Nardaran showed the following classification of public residential buildings:

1. According to the planning structure: a) single-storey; b) two-storey; c) multi-storey.
2. According to the composition of the plan: a) straight, single-tiered; B)"D" - shaped; c)“T” - shaped; d) two-tiered.
3. According to the volume and spatial capacity: a) one-story;

b) two-story; c) three-tiered; h) basement; d) of different heights.

4. According to the construction of the coating: a) gable, tag-ceiling; b) gable, dash-bearing systems; c) mixed structures.

The construction of houses of large volume and spatial capacity on the territory of Nardaran in the XIX-early XX centuries led to the appearance of houses of the "Imarat" type. The construction of residential buildings of this type, although it retained the uniqueness inherent in Absheron in the planning composition, visually lost the medieval architectural appearance of the village. Frame houses occupy a special place in the classification of residential buildings. Frame houses are mainly one-story buildings, and frame houses are built to protect outbuildings from precipitation and moisture. The chairs were installed at a height of 40-50 cm from the Ground surface.

Based on the actual materials studied on the territory of the Nardaran Nature Reserve, it can be said that the historical folk residential buildings in the village consist of houses with a flat roof and a gable roof.

Duplicated houses. The building structures of gable houses in Nardaran (load-bearing walls, partitions, enclosing structures) attract with full compliance and unity of geographical and climatic features based on available materials. Facing structures have found their solution in the interior in the form of: a) arched ceiling, b) flat roof (rafter-bearing system).

One-storey, one - storey, two-and three-storey, one-storey houses with a "T"- shaped layout," G "- shaped layout form the basis of the historical housing stock of Nardar.

During the research work carried out in nature on the territory of the Nardaran Nature Reserve, a number of monuments were discovered. Although the current state of the religious buildings of the reserve is satisfactory, we have witnessed a great need for the restoration of civil structures (baths). Thus, the Juma and Mahalla mosques, which perform their historical function, are functioning today as a result of restoration and repair works. Just because the mosque-school needs restoration, it is not able to fulfill its function. The fate of 5 baths, which are civil buildings of the village, is

deplorable. Today, the construction of private baths in each separate courtyard has led to the fact that the "El" baths have flown off, turned into trash. But these "El" baths historically not only performed a cleansing and hygienic function, but also served as a place of communication of the population, conducting wedding and festive rituals and even establishing trade relations. Today, the "Shah" bathhouse, which has completely remained under the layers of the earth, as a monument to the Shirvanshahs, has the opportunity to discover the cultural values of Central Asia for us. Haji Zekndin's bathhouse, one of the rare "sandy" baths of the East, baths of the European type of the XIX-XX centuries are still able to serve the people.

In the fourth half of the third chapter of the dissertation, the architectural structures of the Ateshgah Nature Reserve are considered.

For decades, the architectural and planning structure of Ateshgah has been expanding, acquiring a complex character. The temple complex includes two large caravanserais, living quarters, a central sajagah and a guest room-balakhana. Ateshgah resembles the caravanserais of Azerbaijan with its uneven, pentagonal layout and an internal enclosed courtyard.

Ed.). The fire, the main element of the temple of fire worship, which is part of a group of interesting religious buildings, is located in the center of the courtyard in a square pavilion of the traditional Ateshgah layout, that is, in the center of the main temple. The altar consists of 4 arched, domed, cubic structures. On the top of the mountain, it is reported in Hindi that the temple was built in 1713. These inscriptions prove that the temple belonged to Indian merchants and visitors.

Cells. 24 cells and 1 room, built around the temple, along the perimeter of the courtyard, served pilgrims, priests and their superiors. Single-tier ceiling lights without internal communication with each other are covered by a protruding tag-overlap. The initial construction of the temple in 1613 consisted of two cells of the caravanserai type for merchants. Much later, in the XVIII century, a four-column temple was erected over the fire in the center. The cells

contain various exhibits reflecting the history of the Ateshgah. Balakhana. The complex attracts with its entrance portal in the north-east direction and a balcony on the second floor, creating the main three-dimensional composition. A staircase with a march leads to the courtyard to the balakhana. Balakhana was for European travelers. From here they performed the worship of the Hindus.

The reserve "Ateshgah temple", as a rare monument among architectural types, is still in the center of attention of tourists from Europe and the East.

The fourth chapter of the dissertation is studied in four and a half chapters under the title "features of the architectural composition of the historical and cultural reserves of Absheron". In the first half of the year " interior composition of types of architectural monuments"

The features of urban planning and architectural composition of the historical reserves of Absheron with the influence of climatic, defensive, religious factors and building materials are studied. It is because of these features that a) single-storey, T-shaped ceilings, b) Central - domed, cruciform in plan, c) "T" and "G"-shaped, domed structures, D) domed, nave-composite structures have evolved in the four Absheron nature reserves since the Middle Ages.

a) the original, medieval Islamic religious buildings on the territory of the reserves of Icherisheher, Gala, Nardaran, Ateshgah, are a single-nave, vaulted structure. The Haji-Bakhshi caravanserai in Nardaran, the "Ateshgah" cages are based precisely on the design of the tag ceiling covering. The interiors of the structures, which are based on compositions and structures of this type, are solved architecturally strictly, laconically, with openwork arch-ceiling and load-bearing arches. Prayer halls of religious buildings, richly decorated with decor and small chapels.

In accordance with article 25 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan" On the protection of historical and cultural monuments " construction, restoration, conservation, repair work on each monument can be carried out on the basis of a decision of the relevant executive authority and after approval of the project documentation with the conclusion of the ministry and ANAS. In the

Absheron nature reserves, when repairing residential buildings with hollows that are privately owned, the hollows are dismantled or tiled by the owner. Due to the neglect of monuments, baths, empty household and residential buildings turn into garbage. In the Absheron nature reserves, restoration and conservation works have been completed on dozens of monuments of important historical and architectural significance, the territory has been illuminated, information signs and road signs have been installed on the highways leading to the reserves.

Improving the activities, studying, bringing to the broad masses the importance of the Absheron nature reserves, as well as the implementation of specific targeted measures to ensure their protection and use for tourist purposes are mandatory:

1. Improvement of work on the protection of immovable cultural heritage, as well as historical and cultural monuments on the territory of nature reserves, eventarization of immovable cultural heritage and creation of an information base in accordance with modern requirements;

2. More complete and comprehensive promotion of issues related to the preservation of immovable cultural heritage among the population of nature reserves, more active involvement of the population in this work;

3. Improvement of the existing management system and public notification of Absheron nature reserves, preparation of monument passports and determination of monument coordinates using modern devices;

4. Publishing books, postcards and booklets to promote the historical and cultural heritage of the Absheron nature reserves, to better familiarize the younger generation with them, shooting films, holding national holidays in order to attract tourists;

5. Full or partial withdrawal of protected areas from economic use and civil turnover;

6. Implementation of permanent state control on the territory of the Absheron nature reserves. Ensuring the protection and inviolability of historical and cultural monuments located on the territory of the reserve.

In the section "conclusion" of the dissertation, the provisions are summarized, suggestions and recommendations are given.

Countless mounds of the Bronze Age and Early Iron indicate that, in general, the Absheron Peninsula has attracted people with normal living conditions since ancient times. At the same time, the geostrategic position of the peninsula attracted various invaders here, which led to the construction of architectural structures of various types in the settlements.

Familiarization with the results of archaeological expeditions conducted on the territory of the Absheron nature reserves shows that the research is unsatisfactory. President I. On the instructions of Aliyev, the study of the history of our country and the expansion of archaeological research as one of the factors ensuring the development of tourism is absolutely necessary in order to prove itself.

Studies conducted in Icherisheher show that it existed even before our era as a settlement, in the pre-Islamic period, the cult of fire worship was widespread on the territory, there were many fire temples, even a number of mosques were built on fire temples(mosques of Muhammad, Juma, Ashura). And during the reign of the Shirvanshahs, it reached a special stage of development.The existing architectural heritage covers mainly the XII-XX centuries (with the exception of the Maiden Tower).

The architectural heritage of the medieval village located on the territory of the Gala Nature Reserve has been preserved to this day. The geographical location and climatic features of the Nardaran Nature Reserve have determined the uniqueness of its architectural heritage. The history of residential buildings built in a complex with outbuildings (usually on the first floor there were stables, sheds, hay, and on the second-the residential part), on the actual background refers to the XVIII-early XX centuries. In the residential buildings of the Nardaran Nature Reserve, there are no cornices, arched transom doors and windows, two-tier windows, portals on the facade and at the entrance to the courtyards. Despite all this, all the architectural structures of the reserve attract with their monumentality.

In order to preserve the cultural heritage of the Absheron nature reserves and use them in tourist routes, the following proposals should be taken into account:

1. Research on the territory of nature reserves should be carried out through interdisciplinary connections, new construction work should not be allowed. In general, a security zone should be provided with the definition of borders and the preparation of maps that meet modern standards, inventory and entry into the state register of housing and economic structures and newly identified monuments that can bear the status of "monuments".

2. Restoration and restoration works of monuments in nature reserves must be provided in accordance with the legislation, carried out by specialists on special restoration projects in accordance with their original function or adapted for use for modern purposes with a change in function. Special attention should be paid to the restoration of residential buildings.

3. In order to study the cultural heritage on the territory of Gobustan, research work should be continued, the newly identified material and cultural heritage should be demonstrated to tourists, infrastructure projects for tourists' recreation should be implemented.

4. The restoration of the summer residence of the Shirvanshahs in the Nardaran nature Reserve, archaeological excavations around the palace, cleaning of sand deposits and conservation of the Palace Bath should be completed. In order to preserve the medieval housing stock of the North-Eastern, "Pachan" quarter, which is a historical residential part of the village of Nardaran, as an "open-air museum", archaeological excavations in this area can give positive results.

5. By including nature reserves in tourist routes, conditions should be created for getting acquainted with the tourist infrastructure that meets modern requirements, the historical architectural heritage in them. In non-residential civil buildings, the terms "Local history", "ethnography", etc. are used for the development of tourism. In order to organize museums, hotel-type houses that reflect folk traditions, create jobs for the population, it is

proposed to organize workshops of national crafts in unused outbuildings and include them in tourist routes.

6. The boundaries and buffer zones of reserves should be defined.

The creation and protection of nature reserves is another manifestation of the attention and care of the republic's leadership about our cultural heritage. In order to protect nature reserves, the implementation of the submitted proposals is mandatory.

**The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following works of the plaintiff:**

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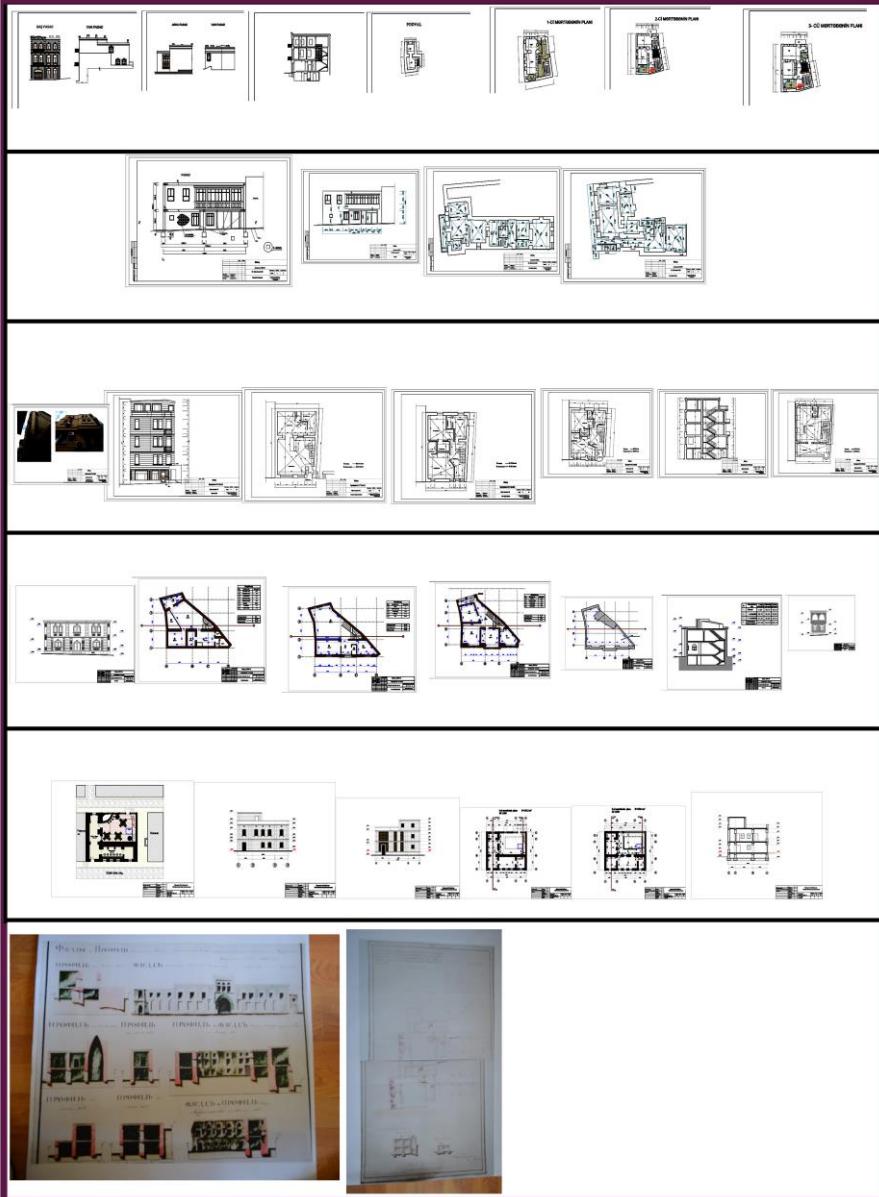
# Historical formation of Absheron reserves



# Classification of residential buildings in Icheri Sheher reserves

ABŞERON QORUQLARINDA YAŞAYIŞ TİKİLİLƏRİNİN TƏSNİFATI					
Plan quruluşuna görə.	Otaqların sayı	Örtük konstruksiyasına görə.	Fasad həllinə görə	Həndəsi struktur baxımından .	Ünvan
<b>İÇƏRİŞƏHƏR QORUĞU</b>					
1 mərtəbəli	Çoxotaqlı	Tir-dayaq və tağ-tavan sistemli	I mərtəbəli, portallı, tağlı qapı, pəncərə boşluqlu, milli memarlıq üslublu	"II" şəkilli, 2 cərgəli	Böyük Qala küç.50
2 mərtəbəli	çoxotaqlı	Tir-dayaq sistemi	eyvanlı, asimmetrik fasad	Müxtalif konfiqurasiyalı	İlyas Əfəndiyev 2.
	çoxotaqlı	Tir-dayaq sistemi	Pilyastrlarla, karniz və qapı-pəncərə açımı ilə həll olunmuş fasad	5 bucaqlı plan quruluşu	M.Maqomayev 74
	çoxotaqlı	Tir-dayaq	Fronton, sütunlar, karnizlə həllini tapmış, milli və Avropa üslublu simmetrik fasad	"II" şəkilli, 2 cərgəli	Qəsr k.15
3 mərtəbəli	çoxotaqlı	Tir-dayaq sistemi	Eyvanlı, fronton və pilyastrlarla, Avropa və milli memarlıq üslubunda həll olunmuş simmetrik fasad	Düzbucaklı, ikiçərgəli plan quruluşu	Kiçik Qala k.110.
4 mərtəbəli	çoxotaqlı	Tir-dayaq sistemi	Erkerlər, düzbucaklı və dairəvi eyvanlar, pilyastrlar, müxtəlif dekorativ elementlərlə, milli və Avropa üslublu ilə həll olunmuş fasad	Düzbucaklı, 3 cərgəli	V.Məmmədov 24

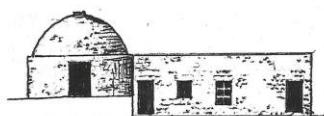
# Architectural heritage of Icheri Sheher (residential buildings)



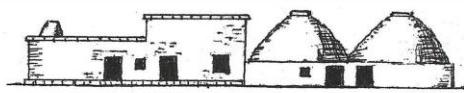
# Classification of residential buildings in Gala and Nardaran reserves

ABŞERON QORUQLARINDA YAŞAYIŞ TİKİLLİRİNİN TƏSNİFATI					
Plan quruluşuna görə.	Dublalı evlər	Örtük konstruksiyasına görə.	Fasad həllinə görə.	Həndəsi struktur baxımından.	Ünvan.
<b>QALA QORUĞU</b>					
1 otaqlı	Dublalı	Tağ-tavan	Sadə, asimetrik Kürsülü, sadə qapı, pəncərə boşluqlu	Düzbucaklı	Sülh k. 141 Sülh k.34,
	Dublasız, düz damlı	Tağ-tavan	Sadə, qapı, pəncərə boşluğu ilə	Düzbucaklı	Qala k.9
	Dublasız, düz damlı	Tağ-tavan	Tağvari qapı, pəncərə boşluqlu sadə fasad	Düzbucaklı	Qala k.46
2 otaqlı	Dublalı	Qarışiq(tağ-tavan, tir-dayaq)	Kürsülü, karnizlı sadə fasad	"L" formasında	Sülh k.5.
Çoxotaqlı	Dublalı	Qarışiq	Karnizlı, 3 qapı və 3 pəncərə boşluqlu sadə fasad	Düzxətli	Sülh k.4
	Dublalı	Qarışiq	Kürsülü,karnizlı,işiq-kölgənin yaratdığı müxtəlif hündürlüklü fasad	Şahmat şəkilli	Sülh k.28
	Dublasız, düz damlı	Darışıq	Müxtəlif hündürlükü, 2 qapı,2 pəncərə boşluqlu sadə fasad	"L" formalı	Qədirli k.6
<b>NARDARAN QORUĞU</b>					
1 otaqlı	Dublalı	Tir-dayaq sistemli	İri qapı,pəncərə boşluqlu, asimetrik sadə fasad	Düzxətli	Qum məh. Allahverdiyev İsmayılin evi
2 otaqlı	Dublalı	Qarışiq(tir-dayaq sis,tağ-tavan)	1 mərtəbəli,1 qapı və 1 pəncərə boşluğu ilə sadə fasad	Düzxətli,bircərgəli	Abşeron 5,
	Dublalı	Qarışiq	1 mərtəbəli, səkili, kürsülü, kiçik qapı-pəncərəli sadə fasad 2 mərtəbəli, açıq	Düzxətli,bircərgəli	A.Zeynallı 14.
	Dublalı	qarışiq	Eyvanlı, şəkili asimetrik fasad	"L" şəkilli	Abşeron 3,
	Dublasız	I mərtəbə tağ-tavan II mərtəbə-tir-dayaq sistemi	2 mərtəbəli, şüşəbəndli sadə fasad	"T" şəkilli plan quruluşu ilə	A.Zeynallı 28
Çoxotaqlı	Dublalı	I mərtəbə tağ-tavan II mərtəbə-tir-dayaq sistemi	2 mərtəbəli, 4 dublalı, şüşəbənd və pilləkən qəfəsəli, asimetrik maraqlı fasad	2 mətbəxli,İkicərgəli	Səkinənin evi

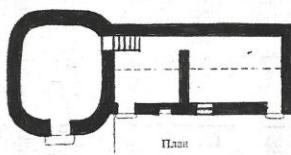
# Dome-shaped household buildings in Gala village



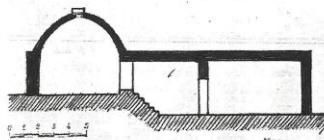
Фасад



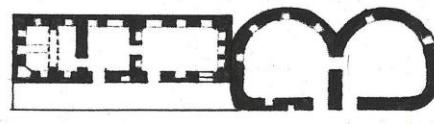
Фасад



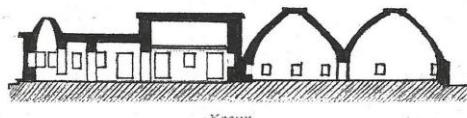
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Касик

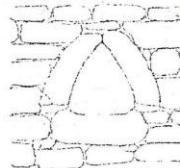


План



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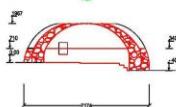
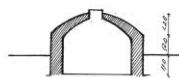
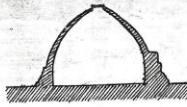
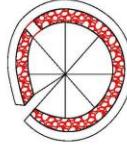
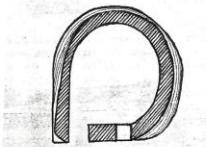
0 1 2 3 4 5



0 1 2 3 4 5



V

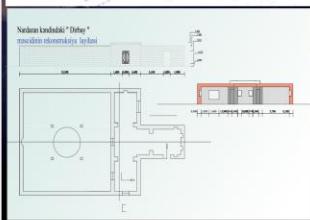
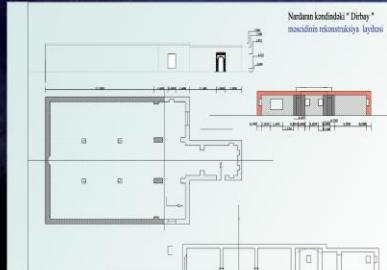
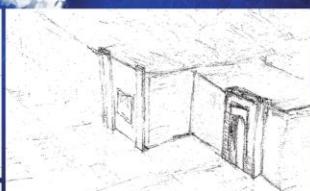
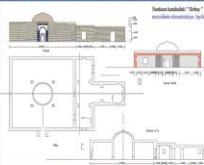


# Multi-room residential houses in Gala village

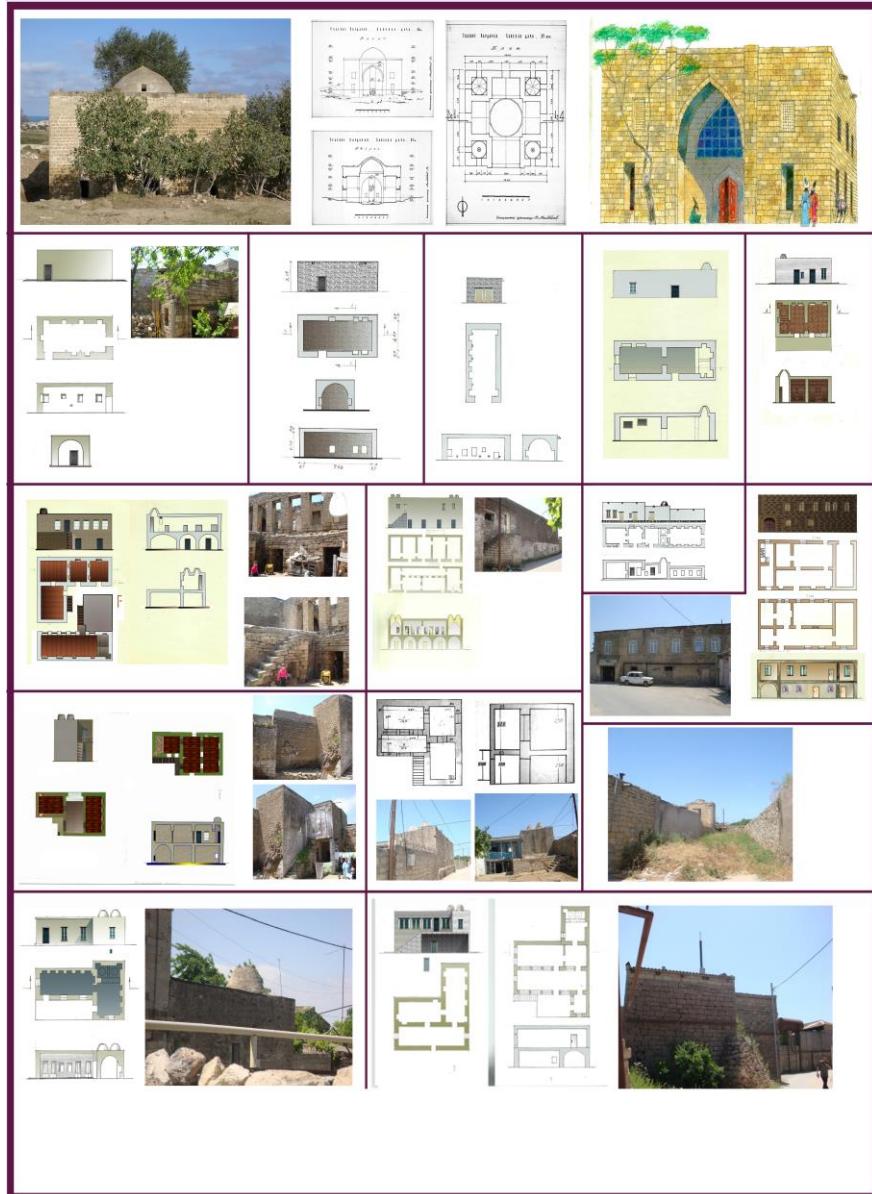

# Dirbay mosque and restorationsketches

## Dirbay məscidi

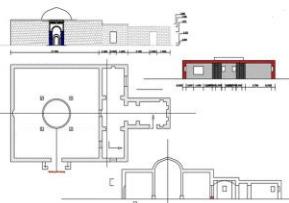
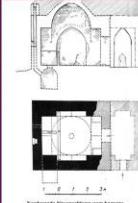
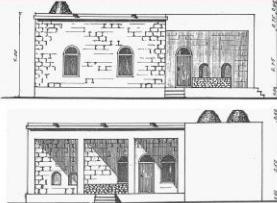
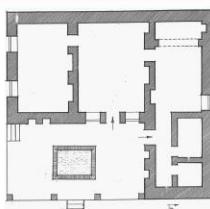
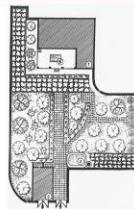
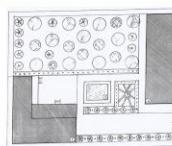
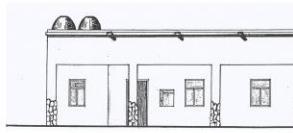
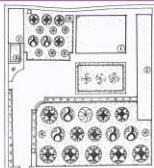
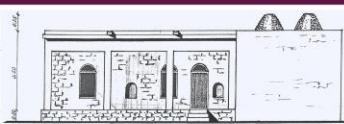
Vəziyyət planı



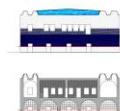
# Residential buildings of Nardaran



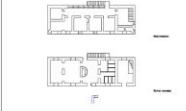
# Author's restoration sketch projects in Gala and Nardaran



Nardaran Sarayi, İkinci İklimiye İlahi  
Uzunluğunu 100 mdir.



Nardaran Sarayi, İkinci İklimiye İlahi  
Uzunluğunu 100 mdir.





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