

HISTORIC MOSQUES AND MADRASAS IN KASHKADARYA OASIS

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Base words: Adina mosque, Qarshi Fort, Bekmir Kazakh madrasa, Torah mosque, Isakhan Tepa, Yodgor Vallami madrasa, Torah mosque, Hazrati Imam mosque, Kokgumbaz mosque, Tezob mosque, Chubin madrasa, sardoba, madrasa, khonaqah, shrine.

In the process of globalization, complication and acceleration of social processes taking place in our country, the problem of repairing existing historical monuments and mosques in our country and preserving them in their original state arose. For this reason, large-scale restoration and renovation measures were carried out in the years of independence, even in historical mosques located on the territory of the Kashkadarya region.

In the twentieth century, so many ethylgans were built in the city 103 ta Masjid, 50 dan more, mustabid tuzum, naari borsa 4-5 tasi kovrodirilgandi. Ularga also acts as karatilmias, natijada rudaga ailanvandi. Kyrgyzstan stated that during the conversation, the parties expressed satisfaction with the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China, as well as the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and China ¹.

Tarikh obidalarga Keita life sector ethildi. In particular, Mustabid tuzum continued turli tarlar, as foidalanilgan and the giftedness of bulgan, turmaga aylantirilgan saint shagalar biri – XIV century monumentalgolyan Odin Masjid asliga kaitarildi. Yerdyz kurilgan ancient Sardoba, Karshi Kalashi and the XIX century ethylgan Bekmir Chozak medrasin foundation from the Ichiga region about the monument mountain curriculum, culture and spirituality-all this valuable heritage, propagandist ethadi-enlightenment center of culture and culture ².

In 1992, Rs. In particular, the Torah mosque in the Kasbi district was in an unattended state during this period and needed repair. This mosque was protected by representatives of the local population in the early period and its surroundings were landscaped ³.

There is an isohan Tepa cemetery on the territory of the koson district. Here, in 1992, the mausoleum and mosque were renovated by local residents. Old books were found under the door of the broken mausoleum ⁴.

¹ Т. Темиров. Бетакроримсан, ягонасан, она ватаним-Ўзбекистоним! // Қашқадарё. 2015 йил 30 июль.

² Т. Темиров. Бетакроримсан, ягонасан, она ватаним-Ўзбекистоним! // Қашқадарё. 2015 йил 30 июль.

³ Бўриев О. Қаровсиз обида // Қашқадарё ҳақиқати, 1992 йил 26 сентябрь

⁴ Қашқадарё вилояти маданий мерос бошқармаси маълумоти, 2022 йил 13 август.

Restoration and repair work was carried out on the historical monuments located in Yakkabag district. In particular, the brick mosque in Totorguzar was renovated in 1992 and the Yodgor Vallamy madrasa in 1996⁵. In the Yodgor Vallamy madrasa, in 1988, the historical registration staff of the Republic of Uzbekistan and archaeological scientists conducted a period of research and found that the bricks under the structure belonged to the 12th century, and the bricks at the top to the 18th century⁶.

The khonaqah mosque, named after Abdurahman Khalifa, was built in the village of Pooli, Koson district in the first half of the 19th century. Abdurahman Khalifa was a karomatgaite saint who came out of the local population and was the imam of the "Holy Father" mosque here. Near the site where the mosque will be built, a brick-making humdon (still standing) will be built. The reason why khonakah mosque is called is that Abdurahman Khalifa is buried in a room next to the mosque⁷.

The mosque was built in a rectangular shape with a dome on top. An additional room next to it is a room. There is also a chillehouse inside the mosque. Like most of the monuments in the former Shoro period, the "Abdurahman Khalifa" Khanaqah mosque was left unattended. The mosque was converted into a warehouse and in 1965-1975 it was renovated by local residents and additional luxury porches were built. In the years of independence, a high tower was built by businessman Obid Choriev to honor the courtyard of the mosque. Today, by way of hashar, the Abdurahman Khalifa Khanaqah mosque has carried out additional buildings, a spacious porch, ablutions and other construction works⁸.

In 1994, on the occasion of the 600th anniversary of the birth of Mirzo Ulugbek, the Kokgumbaz and Hazrati Imam mosques in Shahrissabz were completely renovated⁹. Mosques located in the historical part of the city of Shahrissabz are also built by prominent figures of their time in the hope of reward, in order to create conditions for Muslims to practice their prayer practices, and each has its own history¹⁰. For example, the Kokgumbaz mosque was built in temurizadeh on behalf of Mirzo Ulugbek's father Shohrukh Mirzo from 1434 to 1435. It was built at the beginning of the XIX century. The Kokgumbaz jome mosque, a rare example of medieval architecture during the former Union period, was converted into a prison, which later became a warehouse of some kind of Trade Organization. The chaubin madrasa was given to the district fire station for use. Several mosques were used as storage sites for mineral fertilizers used for agriculture. On the occasion of the 600th anniversary of the birth of Mirzo Ulugbek

⁵ Гофуров Ф., Шоймардонов И., Тўхлиев Ж. Яккабоғ тарихи. – Т., 1997. – Б.144 – 146.

⁶ Тўхлиев Ж. Яккабоғ: тарихий жойлар ва зиёратгоҳлар. – Қ., 2022. – Б.17.

⁷ Одилов К., Нурмуродов И. Аждодлар силсиласи. - Қарши: Насаф, 2012. – Б. 23-24.

⁸ Жўраева С. Ўзбекистоннинг жанубий ҳудудларидаги зиёратгоҳлар тарихи ва уларнинг маҳаллий аҳоли ҳаётида тутган ўрни. Монография. – Тошкент: “Ўзкитоб савдо нашриёт матбаа ижодий уйи” 2021. – Б.108.

⁹ Бунёдкорлик буюк боболардан мерос // Қашқадарё, 2011 йил 11 май.

¹⁰ Ф. Хурсанов. Абдушукур оғалиқ масжидини ким курдирган. //Қашқадарё. 2021 йил 3 март.

in the early years of Istiqlol, the Kokgumbaz, Hazrati Imam mosques that he built in Kohna Kesh were completely renovated ¹¹.

More detailed accounts of the Molik Ashtar mosque are rare. From some sources it is said that its architectural solution is typical of neighborhood mosques. The mosque is a covered hall with a dome and is in the form of a cinchli Castle. The 8 × 8 metre-sized chamber is entered by the main (front), right and left side through existing double-plate doors, surrounded by a porch with 12 embossed column bases, built in an open manner on three sides. The inner wall, or rather the upper part of mekhrobi, is inscribed with the Arabic script based on the Kufic letter with the key of "tawhid" in Brown letters. Above it, Arabic numerals indicate the date of 1304 AH (corresponding to 1887 CE), and this logically also refers to the year in which the mosque was built. 9 hujra Khams were built around the mosque, reminiscent of a unique complex. They are said to have been used as recitals, that is, for independent reading of religious books ¹².

The Abdushukur Oghaliq mosque building in Shahrisabz is located opposite Koba karvonsaroyi in the central part of the city, next to the old bathhouse. Until the years of independence, the current mosque " Abdushukur Ogholiq " was mistakenly named after Khoja Mirhomid. Later, the inscriptions on the wall of the mosque were analyzed and its original name was restored. The beggars were built in 1890 by a person named Abdushukur, one of the Princes ' Princes. The perimeter of the main building of the mosque is surrounded by a porch on three sides in an open way. His porch is supported by 12 embossed columns. This architectural monument was added to the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List on December 2, 2000. The mosque ceased its activities as a jome mosque since 2015 ¹³. In general, the Abdushukur oghaliq architectural monument served as the Jome mosque until 2015 for people living mainly in the Kulalik, partly in the zingiron and Koziguzar neighborhoods to perform communal prayers. Today, this historical monument, which is under the jurisdiction of the Shahrisabz State Museum-Reserve, is crowded with many tourists¹⁴.

Also, on the occasion of the 660th anniversary of the birth of Amir Temur, a list of monuments to be renovated and improved in the regions was formed in 1995 – 2000. In addition, the mosque "Chorgumbaz", located in the village of Kalkhak in the territory of qarshi district, the mosque "Tezob" in the Yakkabogtumani area were scientifically studied, and the work of Correction, repair and Canning was carried out by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs ¹⁵. In addition, the renovation of Shaykh Yodgor

¹¹Қашқадарё вилояти маданий мерос бошқармаси маълумоти, 2022 йил 13 август.

¹²Қашқадарё вилояти маданий мерос бошқармаси маълумоти, 2022 йил 13 август.

¹³Хурсанов Ф. Масжидларни обод қилиш фазилати // Кеш, 2021 йил 28 сентябрь.

¹⁴ Ф. Хурсанов. Абдушукур оғалиқ масжидини ким қурдирган. //Қашқадарё. 2021 йил 3 март.

¹⁵ Қашқадарё вилояти маданият ишлари бошқармасининг Амир Темур таваллудининг 660 йиллиги муносабати билан амалга оширилган ишлар юзасидан ҳисоботи, 1995 йил.

Vallamy madrasa in Yakkabagurgani area was also included in the 1995-1996 work plan and carried out repairs ¹⁶.

The jome mosque in the village of Avazmalik, Shahrisabz district, was built in the second half of the XVIII century and is considered a historical monument. However, in the midst of the past years, the pillar and the paint of this mosque were moved and drowned. In 2016-2017, with the power of the villagers, this jome mosque was radically renovated and given a second life ¹⁷.

In conclusion, the attitude towards the issues of preserving, repairing and restoring the original state of the historical mosques and madrasas in the Oasis has changed radically. It is our task to convey these monuments to future generations while maintaining their historicity.

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¹⁷ Саъдуллаев Э. Жомеъ масжиди қайта таъмирланди // Кеш, 2017 йил 13 октябрь.