

History and Modernity of Odina Complex in Karshi

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Annotation: This article discusses the history of the Odina Mosque, one of the oldest shrines in Karshi, its description in the sources, the structure of the shrine and the attention paid to it in recent times.

Keywords: Sahibqiran, Amir Temur, Karshi city, Karshi region, fortress, Odinamasjidi, Kashkadarya bridge, amr bath, Gulshanboghi, mosque, madrasa.

It is known from history that in the Kashkadarya oasis, as well as in Central Asia, the largest city in Karshi, Amir Temur played a supporting role, strengthening the walls of the fortress, built the mosque "Odina". In Kashkadarya, he built a wooden bridge over the road from Karshi to Kasan. Later, in the 15th century, a solid bridge was built here. In order to improve the Karshi steppe, he added a 45-kilometer canal to the Manas river, which was dug in the beginning of BC, from Dargom to Ortachol.

Initially, the city was conquered by Sahibkiran in "Temur's Statutes", historians in Ibn Arabshah's "Ajoib al-maqdur fi tarikhi Taymur" ("Wonders of destiny in the history of Temur"), Nizamiddin Shami, Sharafuddin Ali Yazdiylar in "Zafarnoma", Mu'iniddin Natanzi's "Muntahab ut -tavorih Mu'ini" ("Collection of Mu'ini History") [1: 231-261].

In 1865, Sahibkiran captured the city of Karshi, where he spent the winter of 1365-1366, rebuilt the defensive wall and built a large mosque [2:].

Karshi Fortress is a unique monument of medieval urban planning, built in the XIV century. L.A. Zimin [3: 622], M.E. Masson [4:] expressed the opinion that the walls of the fortress were strengthened by Amir Temur. As mentioned above, the historian Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi also wrote this in his book "Zafarnoma". The center of the fortress is the Odina mosque in Registan, and among them are the Nur, Oliy, Mirbeka, Abdullakhan, Saidqulboy, Bekmirkazak, and Choriboy madrasas, which were built in recent times. Many of them, such as Azim Sayyad, Hotamboyl, Shermuhammad, Khanaqah, Chakar, Kilichboy, were destroyed, only the Odina mosque survived [5:].

Historians believe that the Odina mosque was built by Amir Temur. Academician B.Akhmedov wrote that Odina mosque was built on the advice of Sahibkiran's eldest wife Saroymulk khanum [6:].

This idea was also confirmed by the archaeologist M.E. Masson. Not far from the mosque there is an ancient bath ("Amir bath"), which was restored by order of Temurbek.

According to historical sources, Sahibkiran wintered in Karshi in 1385-1386 and built a large mosque in its center, and the Odina mosque became one of the unique architectural structures included in the Registan complex.

Archaeological excavations carried out in early 2005 in the area of the mosque revealed more ancient brick walls, floors of rooms with blue glazed bricks, round bricks and square pillars [8: 94-97]. In the post-appearance period, Odina was adapted for the mosque. For this reason, one side of

some circular columns is oriented. Along with these architectural remains, fragments of high-quality majolica and mosaic wall coverings, carved bricks of the late fourteenth century were also found. These findings testify to the construction of a building with beautiful murals during the reign of Amir Temur. However, there is no information in the written sources of the Sahibqran period that any building was built inside the Karshi fortress by the great ruler.

According to the plan of the Karshi fortress identified by M.E. Masson, the Odina mosque was built in the center of the fortress. Based on this, the foundation brick walls protruding from the bottom of the mosque can be considered as the ruins of the Kebekhan Palace. The circular and square pillars of this building are of excellent quality, unlike the pillars of the mosque, which are solidly lined with fine plaster between the bricks.

Written sources contain information about the mosque in Karshi. In particular, as noted in Hafiz Abro's work "Geography", written in 1414-1420, "Nakhshab, also called Nasaf, is now known as Karshi. This is an ancient city, located on a plain. On the way from Bukhara to Samarkand, the road passes through there ... There is a small fortress. The mosque is inside the castle. The tomb of King Kebek is there. Their buildings are made of clay, only the mosques and the tombs of the sultans are covered with baked bricks and tiles." The walls and pieces of tiles found under the Odina mosque must have been the remains of a mosque mentioned in Hafiz Abro's account.

According to the historian, the mosque he saw was built during the reign of Amir Temur. During Temurbek's reign, every structure built in Movarounnahr was built with his consent.

The mosque of Karshi, built by Sahibqirion, has been in operation for more than a century and may have been destroyed when the people of Karshi were massacred in 1512 by Najmi Soni, the commander of King Ismail of Iran. Reconstruction of the city of Karshi, which was destroyed during the reign of Ubaydullah, is in full swing. The historian Zayniddin Wasifi described Ubaydullah's work on the development of Karshi. W. W. Barthold called Ubaydullah "the ideal ruler in the spirit of the Muslim religion."

During the reign of Sahibqran, the Odina Mosque was built on the half-ruined ruins of the Karshi Mosque, which had been built earlier, and many of the pillars and domes of the old building were still used in the construction of the new mosque. The walls of the mosque are made of baked bricks, with thick straw laid between them, and it was built in a hurry. On the opposite side of the main roof of the building, 20-25 meters north of it, at a depth of about 3 meters above the ground, were found the remains of walls made of baked brick with a height of 1.5 - 2 meters. In front of the monument, at a distance of about twenty meters, there are ruins of solid brick walls 5-6 meters long and 1.20-1.40 meters high. These walls may be associated with the walls of the Kebekhan Palace.

The complex, restored in the second half of the twentieth century, consisted of a mausoleum porch and a minaret. The mausoleum is rectangular in shape, with a dome-shaped roof, made of baked bricks, with towers at the corners of the main roof. The side walls have altar-shaped windows and are surrounded by bars. The interior of the mausoleum is decorated with ganch carvings.

During this period, the porches were bombed and destroyed during the invasion of the Russian Empire. The awning was also restored by Sayyid Alimkhan during the renovation of the fortress. After the overthrow of the Bukhara Khanate in 1920, in the first year of Soviet rule, the awning was destroyed again.

The dome of the mosque and the remains of the minarets were preserved until 1914. Amir Sayyid Alimkhan repaired a number of buildings and structures, as well as the Kashkadarya bridge, Karshi fortress, Abdullakhan madrasah and Odina mosque.

During the Soviet era, the mosque housed various offices and was later used as a warehouse. In 1938, the area around the mosque was surrounded by a high wall and turned into a prison. In December 2004, on the occasion of the 2700th anniversary of the city of Karshi, the prison was relocated. The Odina mosque has also undergone extensive repairs and measures have been taken to restore the original appearance of the unique structure. The monument was first transformed into the Center for National Identity, and then into the Center for Crafts (Jewelry).

In early 2005, archeological materials were obtained in the area of the Odina Mosque in the Old City of Karshi, allowing to study the historical development of the city of Karshi. [7:18]

At the beginning of October 9, 2021, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited the monument, and at his initiative, this historical monument was restored. The complex includes the Museum of Repression Victims in the structure of Karshi State University, which recognizes and recognizes the memory of people who sacrificed their lives for the freedom and development of their homeland over the years in Kashkadarya region.

The museum consists of 4 halls and 11 sections and has been turned into a shrine. Doctoral students, masters and students of the university are directly involved in research work at this institution. There are also training courses for bachelors and masters of the Faculty of History. The presence of a sardoba in the eastern plain of the Odina complex was also discovered and restored. The Kashkadarya Bridge "Amir Temur Bridge" in the north of Karshi is also being radically improved and used as the most attractive recreation area of our people.

This means that in 1365-1366, 1385-1386, Amir Temur, along with the Odina mosque in Karshi, built the "Amir bath" and "Gulshan garden". He built markets, caravanserais, rabats, and gardens in and around the city. He repaired the Kashkadarya bridge and ensured the smoothness of the roads. Now the monuments have been turned into a place of pilgrimage.

Temurbek was the first city to occupy Karshi without the consent of the Chigatay khans. He later established a permanent military unit in Karshi and constantly monitored the state of the city's development and construction [8: 66-67].

Abu Ubayda ibn Jarrah (d. 639) accompanied Muhammad (s.a.v.) on all his marches. In the history of Islam, he was known as a brave and extremely courageous mujahideen, a great commander, and a man of prestige. In 639 he died of a plague in Damascus. His grave is in the village of Amya, west of the Shari'a River.

In 1401, during his march to the land of Damascus (Baysan district of Jordan), Hazrat Sahibkiran visited the tomb of his Companion Jordan (Jordan), who made an invaluable contribution to the development of Islam.

Amir Temur brought the tomb of this great man to the city of Karshi and, in honor of the great man, built a majestic mausoleum on the east side of the city of Karshi - the complex of Khojai Jarroh [10: 540]. This monument was repaired in 2006 on the eve of the 2700th anniversary of the city of Karshi. In 2012-2013, it was renovated again, completely changed in appearance, and turned into a blessed shrine.

Born in Marv, Turkmenistan, Abdullah ibn Mubarak al-Marwazi (736-798) was a leading jurist and hadith scholar of his time who studied in Mecca and Medina. [10:14] Sahibkiran visited the tomb of the scholar in Hitt, Iraq. He once lived in Bukhara, Samarkand and Nasaf. Temurbek brought this great scholar from Khoki and placed him in the village of Khoja Muborak in the present-day Mubarek district, where he built a khilkhona. Islam has honored and respected the great scholar. Now this place is also beautified and our people use it as a place of pilgrimage.

Temurbek has always been inspired by the spirits of the famous mystic scholars of Turkestan, Husam Sheikh (15th century) in the village of Pudina in Kasan district and Sultan Mir Haydar (15th century) in Kasbi.

In short, Hazrat Amir Temur began his first steps to establish his independent government in the great city of Karshi. Temurbek's love and attention to the city of Karshi, the cradle of freedom, was especially strong, as this city was the main base for Sahibkiran in gaining power and entering the world political arena.

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