

TOMB OF MIR SAID BAHRAM: HISTORY AND TODAY

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the information about the architectural and historical monuments located in the territory of ancient Karmana, their construction and repair processes, architecture. In particular, there is information about the life and work of the famous mystic Mir Said Bahrom, who lived in the X-XI centuries, the history of the construction of the mausoleum, as well as its restoration during the years of independence. Mir Said Bahrom is a mature scholar, cleric, pious man, prophet, saint who lived in the X-XI centuries, and his lineage goes back to the Prophet Muhammad (saas). His mausoleum is located in the center of Karmana, among the monuments of the republic. The building was built during the Karakhanid period and Mir Said Bahrom is buried in the middle of its interior. In the article, the current state of the architectural monument where this scientist is buried is enriched with new information about the history of the study.

KEYWORDS: *Architectural Monument, Architecture, Mysticism, Kufic Writing, Cultural Heritage, Ganchkori Manor, Tourism, Mosque*

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INTRODUCTION

One of the current scientific tasks is to summarize and study the preservation, repair and restoration of historical and memorial monuments in our country. Today, the reconstruction, repair, demarcation and demarcation of 7,638 cultural heritage sites (including 4,000 archeological sites and more than a thousand architectural buildings) in the country are underway.

During the years of independence, our ancient history, rich cultural and spiritual heritage, restoration, study and promotion of our spiritual values, national statehood, cultural monuments, holy shrines, mausoleums, mosques and madrasas of our saints have been restored to their original appearance. The process of overhaul has begun on the basis of the requirements. Undoubtedly, historical memory, culture, enlightenment, the scientific heritage of our great scientists play an important role in educating the younger generation as fully mature, perfect people. Therefore, as a result of comprehensive reforms in Uzbekistan today, the attitude to national values and cultural heritage has changed radically, unique architectural monuments, historical monuments of religious and enlightenment significance, sacred shrines are being restored and beautified. This can be seen in the example of Navoi region, where historical and architectural monuments of the republic are concentrated.

Extensive work has been done in Navoi region over the past period. The renovation of historical and cultural sites, shrines and shrines is being carried out gradually. A total of 437 objects are included in the list of material and spiritual heritage of Navoi region, which are monumental, architectural, monumental art, archeological monuments. According to the list of cultural heritage sites of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 28, 2019, a total of 437 cultural heritage sites were registered in Navoi region, including 232 historical, 121 archeological and 63 architectural monuments. Of these, 13 are national and 50 are of local significance, and 48 are monumental monuments.

The name, period, address, category of all objects in the region are clearly formed and taken under state protection. Nevertheless, there are enough problems with historical and cultural monuments. Today, the rich history of Navoi region awaits its fans as an undiscovered reserve of unique cultural and historical heritage. As a result of archeological excavations in Uchkuduk, Navoi region, in the villages of Stone Forest, present-day Uchtut, Ijand, Sangbursay of Navbahor district, tools and primitive rock paintings of Stone Age hunters were found and included in the UNESCO list of historical monuments [1; 22.]. Also, Raboti Malik, Mir Sayyid Bahrom, Hazrat Qasim Sheikh architectural complex, Hazrat Arif Degaroni monument, architectural monuments such as Tashmasjid, Shohimardon, archeological sites such as Burquttepa, Oqsochtepa and recreation areas such as Oltinsoy, Nurata with their beautiful and picturesque monuments, it is true that it makes a great impression on customers.

In the ancient Karmana district there are four national and fifteen historical monuments and hills, fifteen monumental works of art, archeological monuments, cultural heritage sites, shrines and sights. In particular, one of the architectural monuments of Karmana district, Mir Said Bahrom, is a mature scholar, cleric, pious man, prophet, saint who lived in the X-XI centuries, and his lineage goes back to the Prophet Muhammad (saas) [2; 161.]. His tomb is located in the center of Karmana (Figure m1). It is typical of the X-XI centuries and is one of the monuments of the republic. The building was built during the Samanid period and Mir Said Bahrom is buried in the middle of its interior. Near the tomb are two tombstones with Arabic inscriptions. On the west side of the mausoleum was a natural hill. It is surrounded by a tomb and was called the tomb of Mir Said Bahrom. Today, the hill, the tomb and the mosque are in ruins. The mausoleum of Mir Said Bahrom was studied by Russian orientalists V.A. Nielsen and A.K. Pisarchik in the 1950s. Their research mainly provides information on the architecture of monuments [3; 72]. The mausoleum of Mir Said Bahrom has been registered as an architectural monument by the order of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 28, 2019 No. 401. The mausoleum is a historical monument of the Karakhanid period and was built in the style of the mausoleum of Ismail Somoni. In the middle is the tomb of Mir Said Bahrom. It is possible to assume that this monument served as a dormitory for students and pilgrims, rather than a madrasa, a summer mosque and rooms. On the roof of the mausoleum are inscriptions "Bismillahir rahmonir rahim" and "Al-Jalal" (Fig. 2). The natural hill on the west side of the mausoleum is surrounded by a tomb, which was called the tomb of Mir Said Bahrom. Today, the hill, the tomb and the mosque are in ruins [1; 21]. Very little is known about Mir Said Bahrom's identity in historical sources. According to some sources, Mir Said Bahrom was a major trader who traded on the Great Silk Road through Karmana to Afghanistan, Iran and Arab countries. He gained prestige by giving many donations from the wealth he gained. He knew the basics of Islam - jurisprudence, history. Towards the end of his life, he embarked on the path of mysticism, the owner of which became a prophet, and in this way reached the level of sainthood. As one of the unique objects of cultural heritage in the country, the mausoleum of Mir Said Bahrom has been submitted for inclusion in the UNESCO list of transboundary cultural monuments on the Great Silk Road.

The Mir Said Bahrom device is a unique device. This mausoleum is the smallest in Uzbekistan. According to other sources, this architectural monument in Karmana dates back to the X-XI centuries. It looks simple, in the shape of a domed rectangle; all sides are made of baked bricks of the same size, with front and back porches next to it. The internal dimensions of the building are 4.4x4.4 and the height is 7.5 meters. The roof consists of a simple dome with a crescent shape depicting the Muslim world on top of the dome. The front of the building has geometric patterns and a very beautiful arch at the entrance, which is inscribed in Kufic style. Inside the building there is a marble tombstone. The tomb is 1 meter wide, 2.5 meters high and 70 cm high. On the south side of the mausoleum there is a door, at the top of which there is a hole with a brown grate. The inner walls of the building consist of octagonal arches supporting the dome. The arches have wooden carvings. The two edges of the roof and the cornice are decorated with small bricks. The side and back walls are unadorned. The building is distinguished by the interdependence of architectural objects and the conciseness of patterns. The main façade of the entrance is re-assembled from baked brick. For ten centuries, this small mausoleum has stood as a living witness of history. This magnificent monument was built by the skilled masters of that period and is important today as a historical and spiritual monument.

The mausoleum has been studied several times by various historical archaeologists and expeditions. Pisarchik, through the efforts of V.A. Nielsen and the schematic drawings he wrote, relied on his data, historical sources, to prolong the life of the mausoleum that has come down to us today. Proof of this is the opinion of A. Pisarchik in the pamphlet "Pamyatniki Carmine" dedicated to the monuments of Karmana. In the pamphlet, the scientist gave specific facts about the dimensions of the construction of the mausoleum of Mir Said Bahrom, the structural composition of raw materials used in construction, the form of construction of the mausoleum [5; 23].

In 1965-1970, there was a mosque with a porch at the front and back of the mausoleum, which was later demolished during the renovation. During the severe winter of 1969, heavy snow and rain partially submerged the mausoleum building and cracks appeared in the walls and domes [6; 16]. The mausoleum of Mir Said Bahrom, which was last reconstructed and repaired in 1976, was repaired at the Bukhara Organization of Central Asia (Uzkomstaris) under the leadership of well-known archeologist V.A. Shishkin, based on the opinions of researchers II Umnikov and Musa Saidjanov. In the process of repair, based on the traditions of a number of folk masters Usta Ibrahim Hafizov, Rakhim Hayatov, Shirin Murodov, the restoration was limited to the use of only the damaged parts of the old-looking bricks.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 27, 1999 "On the establishment of Karmana district in the city of Navoi, Navoi region" [7; 1], the khokimiyat of Navoi region, together with the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan mausoleum complex, Sheikh Khoja Khisrav mausoleum, Mirzo-Charbog monuments. In accordance with this decree, special attention was paid to the restoration of monuments in the region.

On July 13, 2001, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 300 "On the publication of the photo album Immortal Historical Monuments of the Islamic World in Uzbekistan" was adopted. The purpose of this decision was to promote among our compatriots and the international community that our country is the homeland of great scholars and saints who have made a great contribution to the development of Islamic teachings, philosophy and spiritual heritage, to demonstrate the great work done during independence. Based on this decision, a photo album entitled "Immortal Historical Monuments of the Islamic World in Uzbekistan" was published in Uzbek, English and Arabic. In particular, photocopies of historical shrines of about 10 cultural heritage sites in the region are included. According to the instructions given during the visit of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoev to Navoi

region on March 28, 2017, the statement of the joint meeting of Navoi region khokimiyat and Karmana district khokimiyat on April 20, 2017 on the improvement and repair of Mir Said Bahrom shrine was developed. In this statement, the deputy governors of regions and districts, specialists of construction and design organizations, responsible for the repair and protection of cultural heritage sites, instructed the Navoi Regional Department of Cultural Heritage to repair the mausoleum as much as possible. The interior and exterior of the mausoleum, the installation of lighting in the corridors, the laying of asphalt, the excellent execution of the system of service to pilgrims and the scientific study of the activities of Mir Said Bahrom and the history of the architectural monument were mentioned in this statement. The contractor, Temur Malik LLC, was involved in the repair work, and a team of 40 skilled workers with extensive experience repaired a number of historical and architectural monuments in Shahrisabz, Samarkand, Nurata and Kokand. Excess soil layer around the foundation of Mir Said Bahrom Mausoleum was removed and rainwater from the top was drained from the courtyard of the complex through special ditches. The foundation of the mausoleum was strengthened in several places, and all the unusable bricks of the structure were replaced. The two sides of the entrance to the Mir Said Bahrom mausoleum and the back side are baked brick (silicate) with a wall length (205 meters) of the wall. The height of the wall is 2 meters 15 centimeters, and the base is 64 centimeters high and decorated on both sides with a yellow frame made of Gozgan marble pieces. At the front of the mausoleum, at the entrance to the entrance, there is a 111-meter-long iron-tipped spear-shaped grate, each grid spacing is 3 meters 83 centimeters, and in the middle of the grate is a 2-meter column of 29 baked bricks (silicate). The base of the bars is 48 centimeters high and the front and back are covered with pieces of black and yellow marble. The outer corridor is 3 feet 35 inches, lined with white tile along the right and left sides of the entrance, and a white marble barrier around the tile. Each barrier is 1 meter 20 centimeters long and a total of 111 meters is placed in the corridor next to the fence. At the entrance to the gate, a 30-meter-long and 7-meter-wide flat asphalt was laid and small special reinforced concrete ditches were laid to drain the groundwater will be added. Six modern double-sided lighting fixtures have been installed, which still serve to keep the mausoleum lit in the evening. The entrance gate is also 5 meters 20 centimeters long and was rebuilt in the process of arched repairs with iron bars. The gate and iron bars are painted green. There is a 23-meter corridor from the entrance gate to the tomb of Mir Said Bahrom. The mausoleum, the front and back corridors of the mosque are also beautifully paved with Gozgan white marble stones. Between each walkway there are small landscaped plots of land, lawns planted inside, special small fountains and special lighting everywhere to create a homogeneous landscape in both winter and summer. In 2017, during the renovation of the Mir Said Bahrom mausoleum, a rectangular awning with a height of 5 meters was built. The porch is made of baked bricks and the width of the front side is 4.40x3 meters. The bathroom has a separate entrance for men and women through special doors. The lower foundation of the toilet is made of yellow marble tiles. Along with the toilet, a 4x3 warehouse was built. In 2018, in the process of reconstruction, the mosque with a porch was restored to its original state, relying on archival documents and drawings. The porch of Mir Said Bahrom's mausoleum has been completely renovated, the inner roof of the porch has been decorated in the spirit of that period with pottery, embroidered colors and polished original straw-colored vases, shaped and sealed by Kokand masters. The porch has 14 columns, the height of each column is 2 meters 80 centimeters, carved from walnut wood to fit the original position. The lower base of the pillars is made of embossed white marble stone with a base of 64 cm and a size of 25x25 cm. At the foot of the mosque's porch, 26x26 flat rectangular bricks were used. Prior to the renovation, the mosque had 7 windows, which were built of brick in a smaller size (135-47 in size). Due to the high wear rate during the repair process, all of these bricks were spilled and replaced with new ones to keep the one-layer top of the straw open and air circulation at a normal level. The entrance to the mosque is made of patterned wood, with a zulfín typical of that period, and measures 1 x 2.25. The interior of the mosque is also beautifully and simply renovated. On the qibla side, an arched

altar was built and painted white, with lanterns on both sides giving low-intensity light. Each of the 4 embossed columns, made of walnut wood with a height of 2.80, and the foundation stone at the bottom of it are made of white marble with 64 cm of stone. The masters from Fergana and Kokand demonstrated their skills by giving patterns and carvings to the ceiling, vassals and colors in the ceiling.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited the Ichan Qala complex in Khiva on March 12, 2020 and during the acquaintance with the restoration work carried out at the Amir Tora Madrasah, he stressed the need to pass on our cultural heritage to future generations and develop restoration schools in each region. As a result of these instructions, in Navoi region, the authorities began the reconstruction of shrines, mosques and madrassas [8, 1].

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "On measures to radically improve the activities of the religious and enlightenment sphere" No. PF-5416 dated April 16, 2018, in order to further improve and effectively use the holy shrines and shrines "Waqf" under the Muslim Board of Uzbekistan "Qasim Sheikh" complex, "Mir Said Bahrom" shrine, "Mavlon Arif Dehgaroniy" shrine, "Chil Ustun and Kokgumbaz" (Chashma) complex, "Avliyoota" shrine, "Aviloota" shrine "Boyazid Bastoniy" shrine, "Hodja Hasan Andoqi" shrine, "Kilich ota", "Sheikh Abul Hasan Kharakoniy", "Qanorboy ota" shrines were handed over to our people and foreign tourists on the basis of free use agreement [9; 1].

Scientists and masters such as V.A.Shishkin, V.T.Shukhov, V.L.Vyatkinlar, Musa Saidjanov, Shirin Murodov, Abdulla Boltaev, Kuli Jalilov, Shamsiddin Gafurov worked to ensure the longevity of monuments through scientific study, scientific repair and conservation. made a unique contribution.

Studying the history of the restoration of the monuments and shrines of the city of Karmana, which are rare masterpieces of our rich past heritage, is one of the important tasks of the researcher, local historian.

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FIGURES

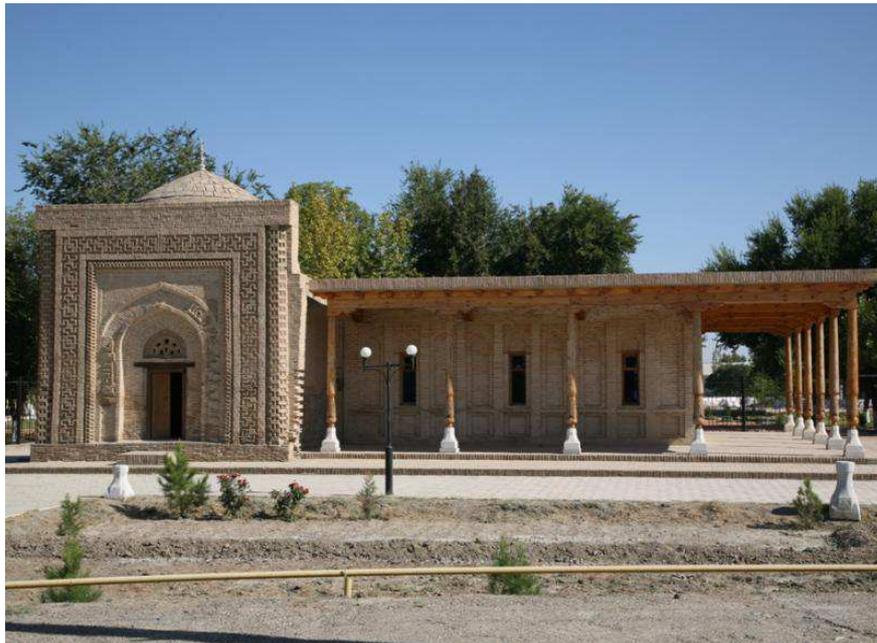


Figure 1: General View of Mir Said Bahrom Mausoleum.



Figure 2: The Inscriptions on the Mausoleum Gate.