

SAY YES TO NEW ADVENTURES NAVOI

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The history of Nurota memorial complex goes to the ancient period of history. Even in the X th century there were some mosque, a number of rabots-burial places of for sacred and learned people, and some sacred visiting place. The inhabitants from Bukhara and other places as a sacred visiting place. The visitors from others places called Nur as “Bulkhara Nuri” (the Ray of Bukhara). Lots of learned people lived there who made a notable contribution to the spread of science and education into the hearts of people. One of the mosque Panjvaqt called also “honaqo”. There is an ancient mosque not far (30 kms) from Karmana near the Khazora village. It was one of the most ancient mosques of Movarounnahr – Deggaron mosque. It is supposed to have been erected in the XI century. It is situated in a small strongly built but later lost village. The name of the mosque and the village is taken from the lifestyle of the local inhabitants. They used to make metal cauldrons for cooking. It is to be noted that a well know sufiy Shayh Mavloni Orif Deggaroniy was born and buried in this village. He is considered to be the tutor of

Bahovuddin Naqshband. Later Deggaron village has grown into a citadel called Khazora. It was built in accord with the architectural rules of that time. Facade and columns are built of bricks and pasha. Domes and special columns are made of bricks. Four columns holding the central dome are made of bricks and decorated with the gypsum in the form of three leaves. Eight more small domes supported by the columns in the manner of “balkhi”.

There is a memorial complex in Varg’ozi village of Qiziltepa district. On both sides it is covered with a small dome and it has two columns built of bricks of these lines (XVI cent).

There is also a beautiful minaret not far from the mosque built in the XVIII century. It is 24 meters high and the diameter of its bottom is 3.65 meters. The top of the minaret has a chimney and small windows. According to the information presented by the local people this complex has contained madrasah, bath and some classrooms.

There is no information that there was a cemetery, but according to the photo taken in the 50s of the XXth century there was a cemetery near the mosque. Today this complex became a permanent visiting place for the local people and the visitors. The origin of the name of the Qosim Shaikh

Azizon is connected with the name of a real historical person. He was the son of Karmana. His full name is Qosim Shaikh Azizon Karmanagiy (1500 – 1578/1579) a well know religious and political leader in Central Asia. He was the follower and the student of Shaih Khudodi Valiy a well know leader of sufiy order. He was famous for his fight for peace. In the XVI century Qosimshaikh comes to help the future ruler of Mionkal

Abdullahon II (1557 – 1598), the son of the then ruler Iskandar Sulton in his fight against the united forces of Samarkand, Tashkent and Turkistan. He not only moved to the citadel with his follower but also helped the local government personally to improve



defensive position of the citadel against the enemies. Architectural complex contains three buildings a burial (sur – rounded paces) under the open air. The oldest one among them is Qosimshaikh's hazira.