

**Османов С. С.** Мечеть Ешил-Джамі в Бахчисарай / С. С. Османов // Вчені записки Таврійського національного університету імені В. І. Вернадського. Серія «Історичні науки». – 2013. – Т. 26 (65), № 1. – С. 76–84.

Мечеті були найчисельнішими культовими спорудами Бахчисарая. В епоху існування Кримського ханства їх було 32. У статті розглядається історія будівництва однієї з акцентних культових будівель Бахчисарая – мечеті Ешил-Джамі. Також аналізується участь Омера, придворного живописця при дворі кримських ханів Селямет-Герая і Крим-Герая, в розпису, а можливо і в будівництві мечеті.

**Ключові слова:** Бахчисарай, мечеть, культова споруда, фресковий розпис, пам'ятка архітектури, ремонтні роботи.

**Osmanov E. E.** Mosque Yesil-Jami located in the Bakhchisaray / E. E. Osmanov Scientific Notes of Taurida V. I. Vernadsky National University. – Series: Historical Science. – 2013. – Vol. 26 (65), No 1. – P. 76–84.

Mosques were the most numerous religious buildings Bakhchisaray. There were 32 in the era of the Crimean Khanate. The article examines the history of the construction Yesil Jami Mosque one of the iconic buildings of Bakhchisaray. Mosques incorporated number of historical monuments of Bakhchisaray as special type of Muslim architecture. Most mosques built of hewn stone; almost every mosque has a minaret or a circular tower of considerable height, topped with a crescent. Yesil Jami Mosque has not survived to the present day, but it continues to occupy a special position in the history of the Muslim architectural monuments of Bakhchisaray. History of the building of this mosque associated with the legend of unrequited love Crimean khan Crim-Giray to Georgian captive Dillyare Bikech early died far from home in captivity. Not survive any information about her unfortunately. Is that the title of «Bikech» pointing to its highest position in the hierarchy of the Khan's court: Bikech in the Crimea were called high court hostess. Legend has it that before she died, she asked her to be buried in a place of Bakhchisarai, would have been visible from the Yesil Cami. Mausoleum dyurbe Dilara Bikech clearly visible on the opposite slope of the valley. Master Omer, a talented poet and calligrapher, the authorship of this unique monument attributed Bakhchisaray. He worked in the reign of the Crimean khans Salaamed and Crim-Geray as the court painter and decorator. For some similarities methods of processing and painting the mosque Yesil Cami, we suppose, that the mausoleum Dilara Bikech also been painted Omer. The mosque was offset by a hipped roof with green tiles, from which it got its name. The building was built of stone and was painted both outside and inside. She covered the windows in two rows. There is a theory that, the mullah was killed near it, at the end of XVIII century and therefore it was considered unholy and could no longer fulfill its purpose. Anyway, the Yesil Cami, was soon abolished and at the end of the nineteenth century there has been arranged Tatar School – maktab. In 1917 year of October was founded The Museum of Turkey-Tatar culture in the Khan Palace. The main interest gave for historical objects arranged on territory of city Bakhchisaray – durbes, mosques. In November 1923, an architect, professor, P. I. Gollandsky inspected architectural monuments for more efficient use of allocated Glavnauka amount (135,000 rubles). Yesil Mosque Jami it was also examined. Her condition was considered threatened; repair work - dangerous for the workers, and the cost of repair - was nearly equal to the construction of the new building. Dutch offered to make all possible measurements, keep the decor of the mosque Yesil Cami and «give the time of his destructive work to finish». The director of the Palace Museum U. Bodaninsky outlined the history of the construction of the mosque, a detailed description of its appearance and the current state in his address to the Museum Department Glavnauki. The director of the Palace Museum insisted on carrying out repair work to restore it. The Soviet administration held the deportation of the Crimean Tatars. Rang out «offers» followed by ruin the main historical monument of the deported people. The palace was saved from destruction by the efforts of a student Bodaninsky Mary Sectional, insisted on the need to maintain at least the Palace of the motives that because of Pushkin, he became known to the whole world. The monument was left intact and the museum continued to work soon. One of the first tasks that confronted the museum staff was - viewing and recording of monuments of the city and the surrounding area in order to detect damage after the departure of the Nazis. Yesil Jami Mosque was almost destroyed during World War. Yesil Jami Mosque built up at the present stage area. Cafe-restaurant «Musafir» is here now.

**Key words:** Bakhchisaray, mosque, the iconic building, mural painting, architectural monument, repairs.

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