

Muqdisho

iyo taariikhda dhismaha

- WASAARADDA WAXBARASHADA, HIDDAHA IYO TACLIINTA SARE EE DOWLADD FEDERALAKA SOOMAALIY
- GOBOLKA BANAADIR

• SAFAARADDA TALYAANIGA EE MUQDISHO

• HAY'ADDA TALYAANIGA EE ISKAASHIGA HORUMARINTA

Lala kaashaday

- Jaamacadda Ummadda Soomaaliyeed
- Akademiyada Sayniska iyo Fanka ee Muqdisho
- Xarunta Cilmibaarista Soomaaliyeed ee Università di Roma Tre
- Scuola di Specializzazione in Beni architettonici e del Paesaggio, "Sapienza" Università di Roma
- Archivio storico, Università di Bologna
- Dipartimento di Architettura e Design, Politecnico di Torino
- Scuola di Ateneo di Architettura e Design, Università di Camerino
- Somali Academy of Science and Arts of Mogadishu
- Dipartimento di Architettura e Studi Urbani, Politecnico di Milano

Guddiga cilmibaariseed

Susanna Bortolotto

Lucio Carbonara

Bernardino Chiaia

Alessandro Curuni

Daniela Esposito

Mohamed Ahmed Faqi

Mohamed Ahmed Jimale

Nuredin Hagi Scikei

Pier Giorgio Massaretti

Mario Micheli

Annarita Puglielli

Renzo Riboldazzi

Shukri Aden Mohamed

Alessandro Volterra

Isku dubaridka hawlgalka ee Talyaaniga iyo Soomaalida

Gentucca Canella

Elio Trusiani

Isuduwayaasha

Gabriella Restaino

Maria Spina

Tarjumadii

Cabdalla Cumar Mansuur

Isgaarsiinta muuqaalka sawirrada

©RHIRG

Reclaim History International Research Group

Guddiga Cilmibaarista, Isku dubaridka hawlgalka ee Talyaaniga iyo Soomaalida iyo isuduwayaashu waxay aad ugu mahadcelinayaan inta suurtagelisay hirgelinta bandhiggan. Waxaa si gaar ah u mahadsan:

- **Cabdullaahi Goodax Barre**, Wasiirka Wasaaradda Waxbarashadda, Hiddaha iyo Tacliinta Sare ee Jamhuuridda Federaalaka ee Soomaaliya
- **Cabduraxmaan Cumar Cusmaan**, Duqa Maagaalada Muqdisho ahna Guddoomiyaha Gobolka Banaadir
- **Khaalid Macow Cabdulqaadir**, Guddoomiyaha guddiga Golaha Shacbiga ee Warfaafinta, Dhaqanka, Boostada iyo Isgaarsiinta, iyo dhammaan xubnaha Guddigan
- **Cabdulqaadir Nuur Xuseen**, Guggoomiyaha Akademiyada Cilmiga, Fanka iyo Suugaanta

Waxaa mahad gaar ah loo jeedinayaa, oo kalsooni iyo taageeraba looga helay hawshan:

- **Carlo Campanile**, Safiirka Talyaaniga ee Muqdisho
- **Guglielmo Giordano**, Madaxa xaruunta AICS Muqdisho

Cabdi Daahir Cusmaan, Wasiirkii hore ee Waxbarashada, ayaan uga mahadcelinayaa taageerada aan ka helnay, waxaana si gaar ah mahadnaq nooga mudan **Barbara Bertani**, **Xasana Axmed**, **Laura Inzerillo**, **Alessandro Manni** iyo **Alessandro Tuzza**, oo giddigooda si hagar la'aan ah ay gacan uga gaysteen bandhiggan, waxayna nagu deeqeen sawirro aan horay loo daabacin.

*Waxaa sidoo kale mahadsan **Madina Scacchi**, **Yuusuf Sheegow** iyo **limaan A. Maxamed** oo ka tirsan **SA – Somali Architecture** (www.somaliarchitecture.com), kuwaasoo ay ku deeqeen mashruucan sawirradooda saddex dhinac-cabbir ah.*

ANCORAGGIO DI MOGADISCIO

Kaydadka Dawladeed iyo kuwa shakhsiyadeed

Ee laga helay sawirradan waa kuwan magacyadooda oo la soo gaabiyay:

AAF – Archivi Alinari, *Firenze*

AAT – Archivio Alessandro Tuzza, *Milano*

ACS – Archivio Centrale dello Stato, *Roma*

AdRS – Archivio digitale di “Restituiamo la Storia”, *Roma*

AMI – Archivio Michele Inzerillo, *Palermo*

ASBI – Archivio Storico della Banca d’Italia, *Roma*

AS-FBN – Archivio Storico Fondazione Banco di Napoli, *Napoli*

AS-INAA – Archivio Storico Istituto Nazionale Assicurazioni Assitalia, *Roma*

ASSC – Archivio Storico del Santuario della Consolata, *Torino*

ASU-Bo – Archivio Storico dell’Università, *Bologna*

ASU – Archivio Storico UniCredit, *Milano*

AVB – Archivio Veglio Bertani, *Modena*

BStMC – Biblioteca di Storia Moderna e Contemporanea, *Roma*

ICCD – Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo e la Documentazione, *Roma*

IsIAO – Archivio Istituto Italiano per l’Africa e l’Oriente, *Roma*

LabRSI – Laboratorio di Ricerca Storica Iconografica, Dip. Scienze Politiche,
Università Roma Tre, *Roma*

SGI – Società Geografica Italiana, *Roma*

USMM – Ufficio Storico della Marina Militare, *Roma*

Sawirrada soo socda waxay muujinayaan hodantinnimada hab dhismeedka magaaleed ee dhaxalgalka ah ee Muqdisho. Si loo aqoonsado meelaha xiisaha leh, **3 MARIN DALXIISEED** ee ugu doorroon ayaa laga soo xulay – oo laga soo qaatay buugaagta dalxiiska Soomaaliyeed oo la daabacay horraanta qarnigii 20aad – kuwaasoo loo maro booqashada magaalada. **MARIN DALXIISEEDKA 4** waxaa lagu hirgeliyay deeqdii cilmiyeed ee **Gentucca Canella**.

Muqdisho: taariikh dheer oo kun sano gaaraysa

MARINKA 1 → *Daaraha magaalada ee qarniyadii dhexe*

MARINKA 1a > Booqashada Shingaani

laga bilaabo degaanka sooyaalaka ah ee Sukunda Liido ilaa Minaarada Cabdulcasiis, ku dhereran Waddada 1da Luulyo

MARINKA 1b > Booqashada Xamarweyne

laga bilaabo Waddada Sukunda Liido ilaa barxadda masjidka Jaamaca iyo Suuqa

MARINKA 2 → *Magaalada iyo warbixinnadii dalmareennada iyo juqraafiyahannada*

Yāqūt Abd Allāh al-Rūmī al-Hamawī; Muhammad Ibn Battuta; Vasco da Gama; Duarte Barbosa; Luigi Robecchi-Bricchetti

MARINKA 3 → Goobaha casriga ah

MARINKA 3a > laga bilaabo Dakaddii hore oo ku dhereran Waddada Soomaaliya (Waddadii hore ee Re Vittorio Emanuele III)

MARINKA 3b > laga bilaabo Dekadda cusub ilaa Filla Soomaaliya (Hoygii hore ee Waaliga) loona gudbayo xarunta Tareennada

MARINKA 3c > iyadoo la marayo Waddada Axmed Bin Idriis (Waddadii hore ee Regina Elena) loona gudbaayo Waddada Sukunda Liido ilaa laga gaaro Isbitaalka

MARINKA 3d > Booqashada hawlihii uu qabtay Veglio Bertani (1912-1994), bo

MARINKA 4 → Agabka iyo kaabayaasha magaalada gudaheeda iyo dibaddeeda

MARINKA 4a > Waddada weyn: Muqdisho – Balcad – Mustaxiil – limay – Shaashamanna – Addis Abeba

MARINKA 4b > Beeraha Tuulada Duca degli Abruzzi (waa Jowhar)

MARINKA 4c > Degmawaraabis (biyomareen)

MARINKA 4d > Adeegyada boostada iyo isgaarsiinta

MARINKA 4e > Hawlaha dekadeed

MARINKA 4f > Dhismo shacbiyeed oo qiima jaban

MARINKA 4g > Magaalada aan hirgelin

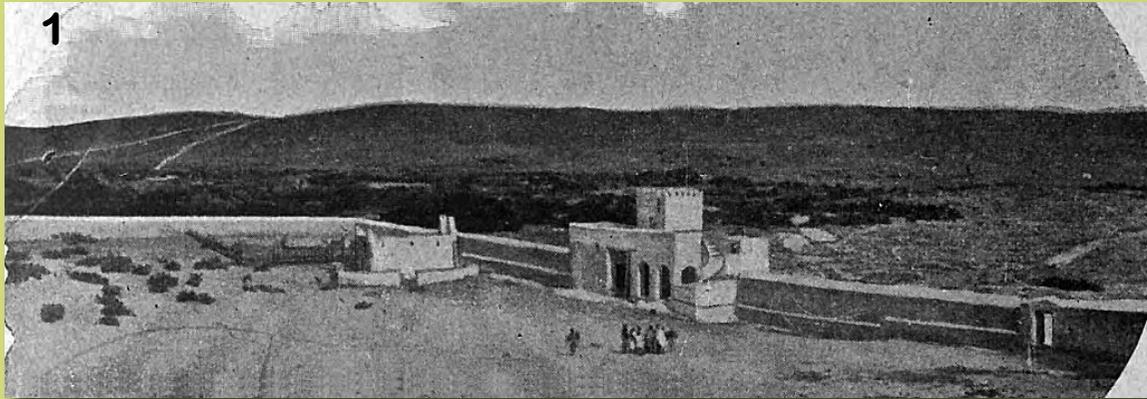


Gudaha labada xarriiq ee guduudan waxaa laga arki karaa qaybta ugu qadiimsan ee magaalada, dhismayaasha Islaamiga ee sooyaalka ah iyo daaraha ugu doorroon ee magaalada oo la dhisay horaanta qarnigii 20aad

Shingaani iyo Xamarweyne: aasaaska magaalada qadiimka ah

Sawir laga helay Google Earth ayaa la dulsaaray sawirrada labadii degsiimo, oo la sawiray **1923** (AdRS, fondo SGI). Sawirka Shingaani (**MARINKA 1a**) wuxuu maanta u muuqdaa in uu burbursan yahay, laakiin midka Xamarweyne (**MARINKA 1b**) intiisa badani waa sidiisi hore

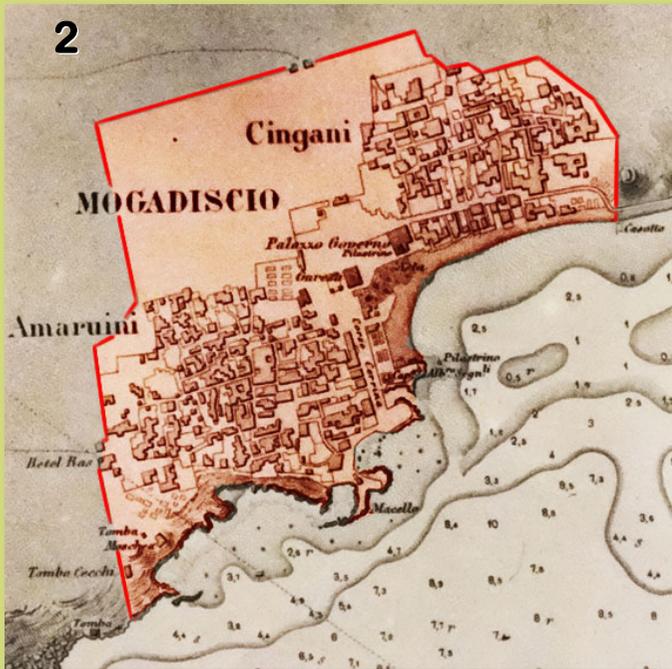




Shingani iyo Xamarweyne:
derbigii magaalada qadiimka ah

Sawir 1, 1899. Ilinka woqooyi ee derbiga magaalada ku wareegsan. Sawir laga soo qaatay warbixintii sahmiye Talyaani ah, Luigi Robecchi Bricchetti, oo ku sugnaa Muqdisho 1891

Sawir 2, 1891. Naqshad laga hayo markabka “Stafetta”



Sawir 3, 1908.
Naqshad laga hayo markabka “Stafetta”



Sawir 4, 1934. Muuqaalka magaalada: Shingaani iyo Xamarweyne

4



MARINKA 1a > Booqashada Shingaani

“Shingaani, xaafad lagu aasaasay meel bacaad leh”

Dadkii hore ee degganaa Shingaani waxay guryo ku dhiseen meel u dhow badda. Halkaasoo, bilowgii 1900, niman Talyaani ah oo saarnaa markab ay ka sawireen xaafaddaas



Sawir 5-6, 1900-1908.
Wejiga hore ee guryaha u dhow badda



MARINKA 1a > Booqashada Shingaani

Sawir 7, 1916. Xeebta. Dhanka bidix waxaa ka muuqda haraagii dhisma qadiim ah



Sawir 8, 1916. Raacato taagan xeebta oo sugaysa xoolo dhoofin. Xagga dambe: guryihii Shingaani



MARINKA 1a > Booqashada Shingaani

laga bilaabo degaanka sooyaalaka ah ee Sukunda Liido ilaa Minaarada Cabdulcasiis, ku dhereran Waddada 1da Luulyo

Wejiga hore ee guryaha u dhow badda



Sawir 9, 1890. Aagga arkiyoloojiyeed oo laga eegay dhanka galbeed

Sawir 10, 1906. Guryaha saaran xeebta badda





MARINKA 1a > Booqashada Shingaani

laga bilaabo degaanka sooyaalaka ah ee Sukunda Liido ilaa Minaarada Cabdulcasiis, ku dhereran Waddada 1da Luulyo

Aagga arkiyoolojiyeed ee Sukunda Liido

Sawir 11, 1924-25. Aagga arkiyoolojiyeed iyo dhismooyinka cusub ee Talyaaniga dhisay

11



Sawir 12, 1926-28. Haraa dhismeed oo loo yaqaan “Daartii Mudafar”, leh saqaf muhim ah oo aan horay looga arkin hab dhismeedka Muqdisho

12





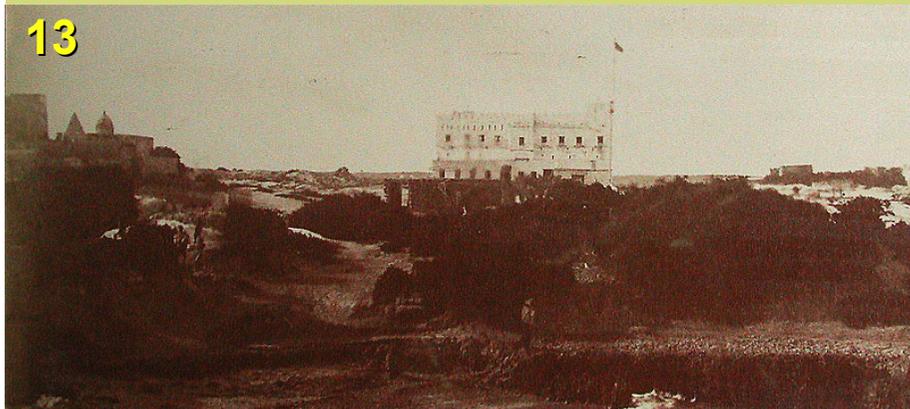
MARINKA 1a > Booqashada Shingaani

laga bilaabo degaanka sooyaalaka ah ee Sukunda Liido ilaa Minaarada Cabdulcasiis, ku dhereran Waddada 1da Luulyo

Daaraha ugu doorka roon ee ku yaalla aagga Waddada 1da Luulyo: Daarta Suldaanka

Suldaankii Zanzibar ayaa dhisay bartamaha qarnigii XIX, daarta dhowr jeer ayaa dib u habayn lagu sameeyay

Sawir 13, 1889-1891. Daartii Suldaanka Zanzibar, inta aan la beddelin. Laga eegay dhanka galbeed



Sawir 14, 1938. Gareesadu waxay ka muuqataa bartamaha sawirka; dhankeeda midigna waa daarta Waaliga





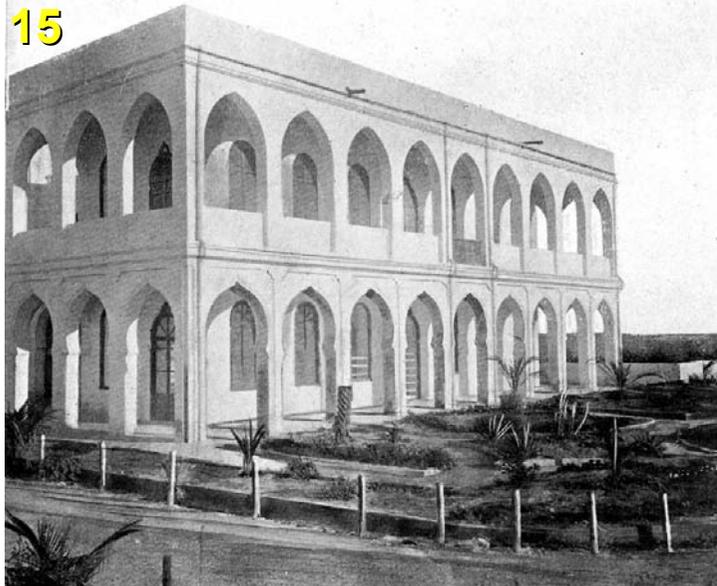
MARINKA 1a > Booqashada Shingaani

laga bilaabo degaanka sooyaalaka ah ee Sukunda Liido ilaa Minaarada Cabdulcasiis, ku dhereran Waddada 1da Luulyo

Daaraha ugu doorka roon ee ku yaalla aagga Waddada 1da Luulyo: Qasriga Waaliga

Sawir 16, 1916 qi. Wejiga hore ee Qasrira kaddib markii la dhisay xafiisyada Waaliga

Sawir 15, 1913. Bilowga dhismaha Qasriga



MARINKA 1a > Booqashada Shingaani

*laga bilaabo degaanka sooyaalaka ah ee Sukunda Liido ilaa
Minaarada Cabdulcasiis, ku dhereran Waddada 1da Luulyo*

Sawir 17, 1927-29. Daaro ku ag yaalla Qasriga Waaliga

17





MARINKA 1a > Booqashada Shingaani

laga bilaabo degaanka sooyaalaka ah ee Sukunda Liido ilaa Minaarada Cabdulcasiis, ku dhereran Waddada 1da Luulyo

Iyadoo laga baxayo Shingaani loona soconayo ilaa Minaarada Cabdulcasiis

Sawir 18, 1924-25. Shingaani oo laga eegayo dhanka Bari

18



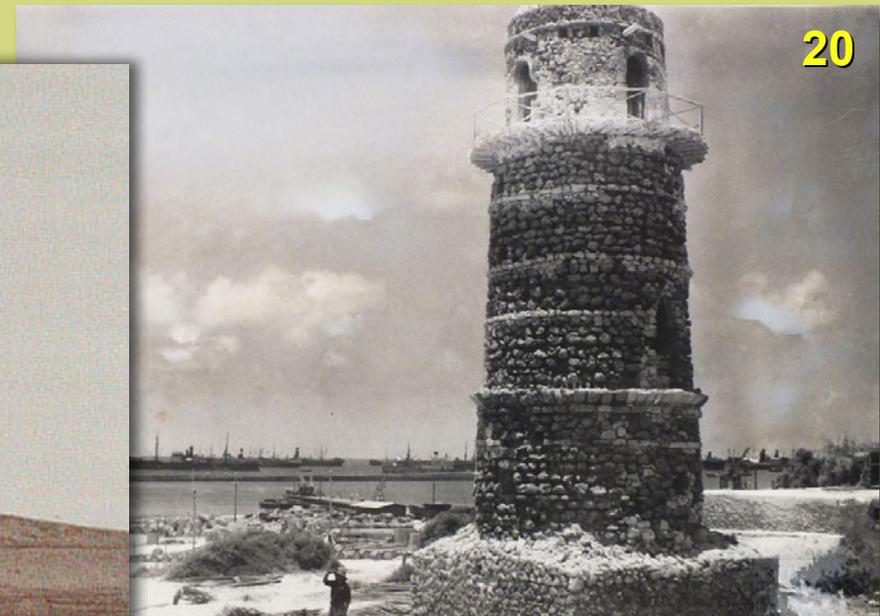


MARINKA 1a > Booqashada Shingaani

laga bilaabo degaanka sooyaalaka ah ee Sukunda Liido ilaa Minaarada Cabdulcasiis, ku dhereran Waddada 1da Luulyo

Kuudka, oo taariikhdiisi la hubin, wuxuu ka dhex muuqda raasi ku yaalla bariga Shangaani. Sida ay qabaan dadka qaarkood, taariikhda dhismihiisi waa qar. XVI

Sawir 19, **1889-1891**. Minaarada iyo masjidka Cabdulcasiis



Sawir 20, **30meeyadii**. Soddomeeyadii: Kuudka

MARINKA 1b > Booqashada Xamarweyne

“Xamarweyne: xaafad lagu aasaasay meel dhagxaan leh”

Degitaanka Xamarweyne waxaa lagu bilaabay meel dhagxaan leh. Waxaana laga dhex helayaa dhismayaasha iyo maasaajiddada Soomaaliya ee ugu fac weyn

Sawir 1, 1935. Muuqaalka sare ee Xamarweyne

1





MARINKA 1b > Booqashada Xamarweyne

laga bilaabo Waddada Sukunda Liido ilaa barxadda masjidka Jaamaca iyo Suuqa

Sawir 2, 1927-1930. Daaraha xiga xagga badda oo laga eegay dhanka jaballada badda



Sawir 3, 1929. Xamarweyne oo laga eegayo dusha sare ee bacaaka



MARINKA 1b > Booqashada Xamarweyne

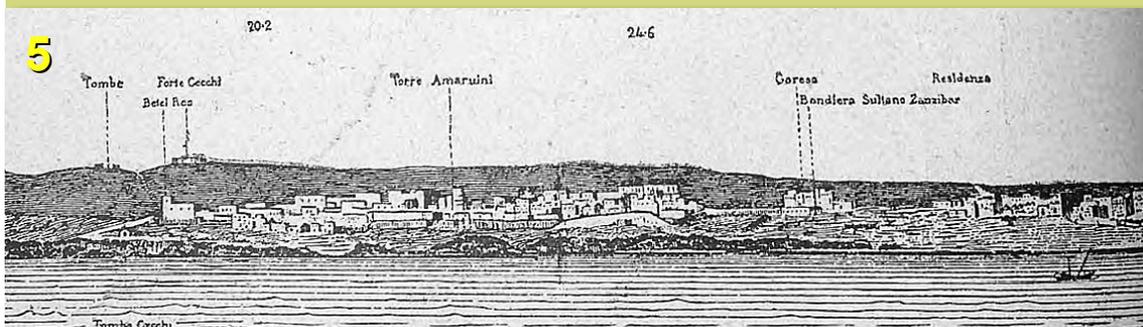
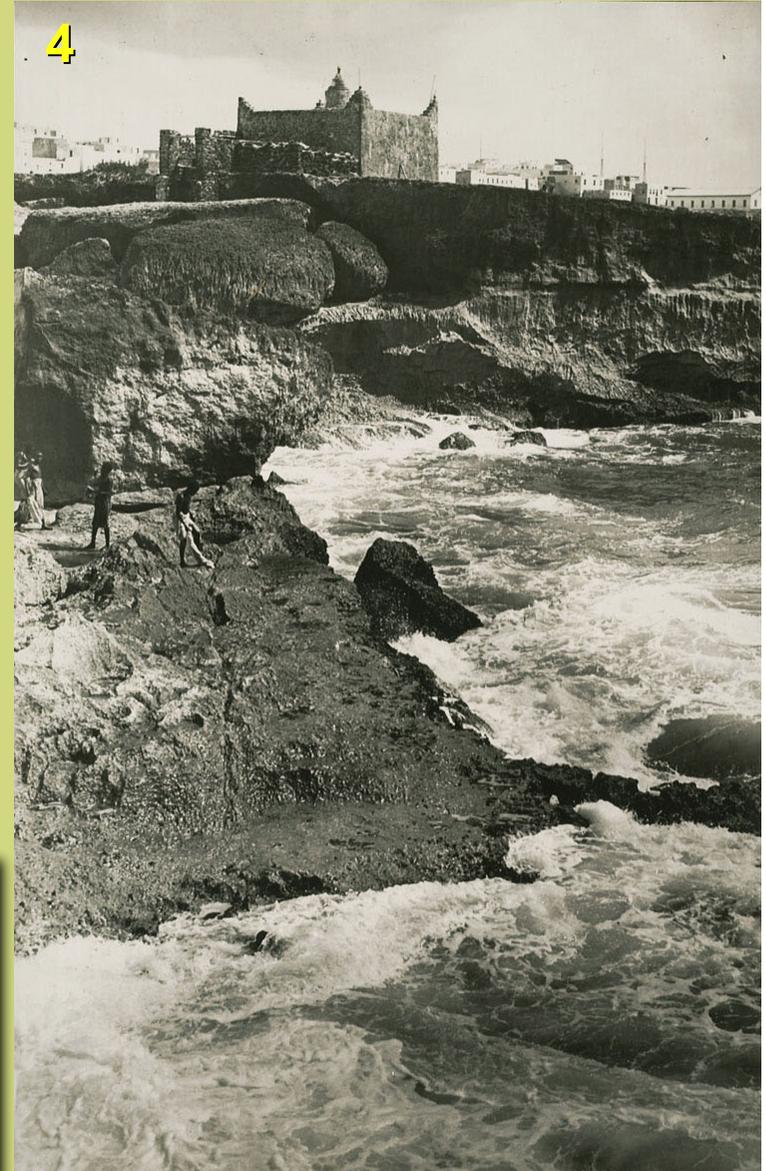
laga bilaabo Waddada Sukunda Liido ilaa barxadda masjidka Jaamaca iyo Suuqa



Sawir 4, 1927-1930.

Masjidka Faraj Bin Cali oo ku dul yaalla jaballada badda

Sawir 5, 1899. Xamarweyne oo laga eegayo dhanka badda (Sawir laga soo qaatay warbixintii sahmiye Talyaani ah, Luigi Robecchi Bricchetti, oo ku sugnaa Muqdisho 1891)



MARINKA 1b > Booqashada Xamarweyne

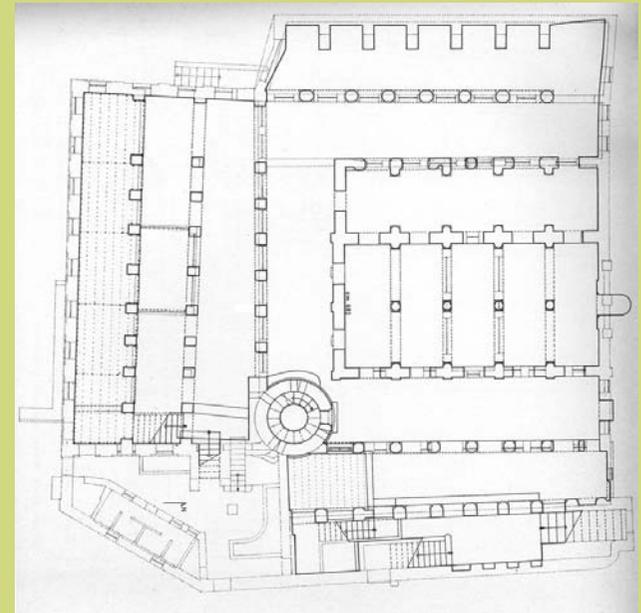
laga bilaabo Waddada Sukunda Liido ilaa barxadda masjidka Jaamaca iyo Suuqa

Masjidka Jaamaca. Waa midka ugu qaddiimsan magaalada. Waxaa la dhisay 636 H. (1238 M.)



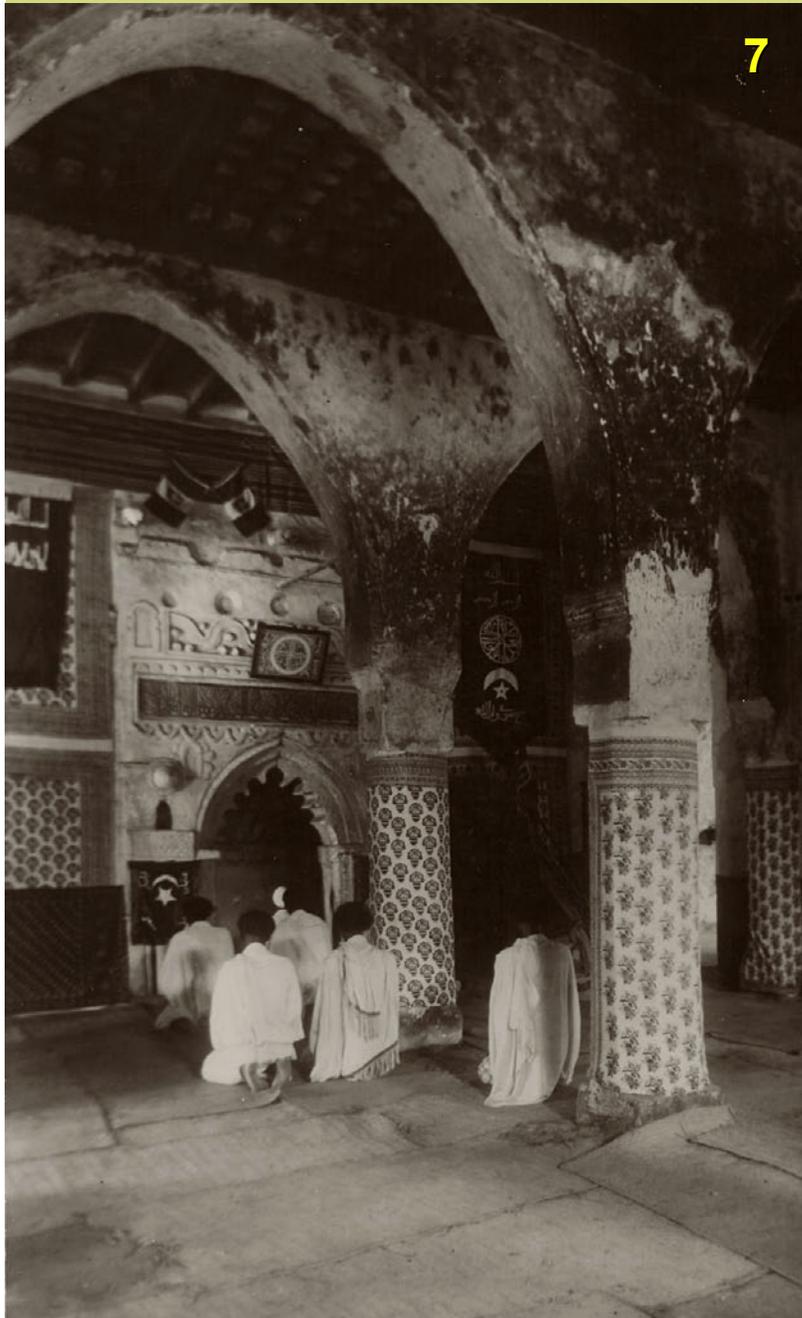
Sawir 6, 1927-1930.

Barxadda Jaamaca iyo masjidka



70meeyadii.

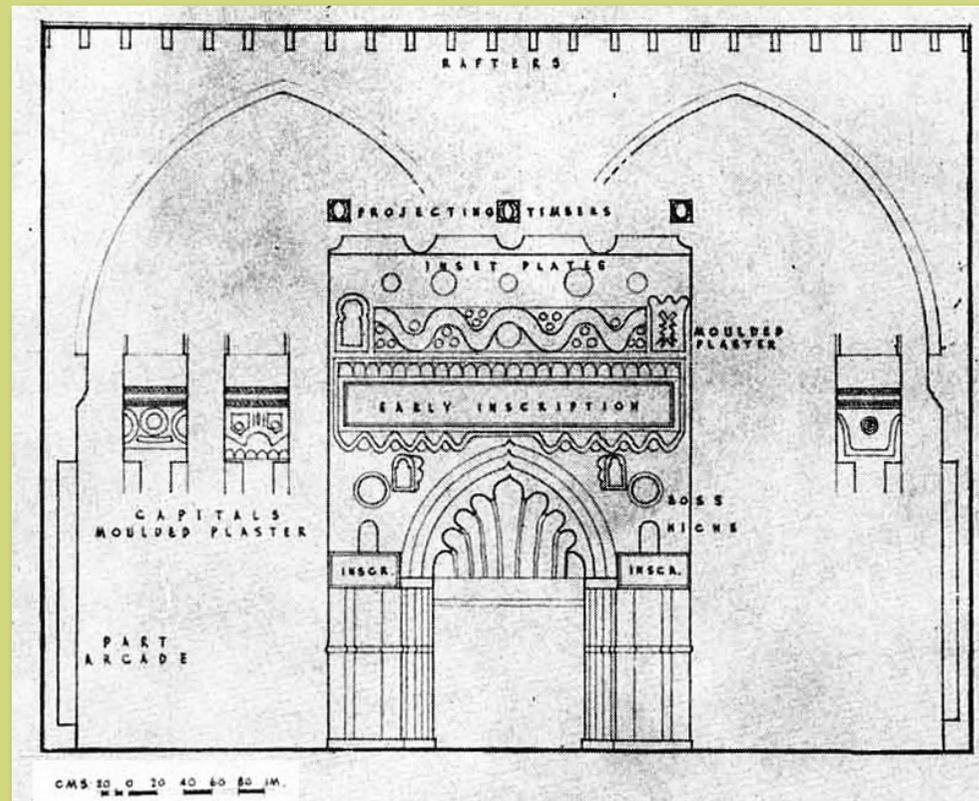
Naqshad (da M. Inzerillo, *Le Moschee di Mogadiscio*.Palermo: ILA,1980)



MARINKA 1b > Booqashada Xamarweyne

*laga bilaabo Waddada Sukunda Liido ilaa barxadda
masjidka Jaamaca iyo Suuqa*

Sawir 7, 1927-1930. Masjidka Jaamaca. Muuqaalka mixraabkiisa



Jaaha

(da Peter S. Garlake, *The early Islamic architecture of the East African coast*. Nairobi & London: Oxford University Press, 1966)



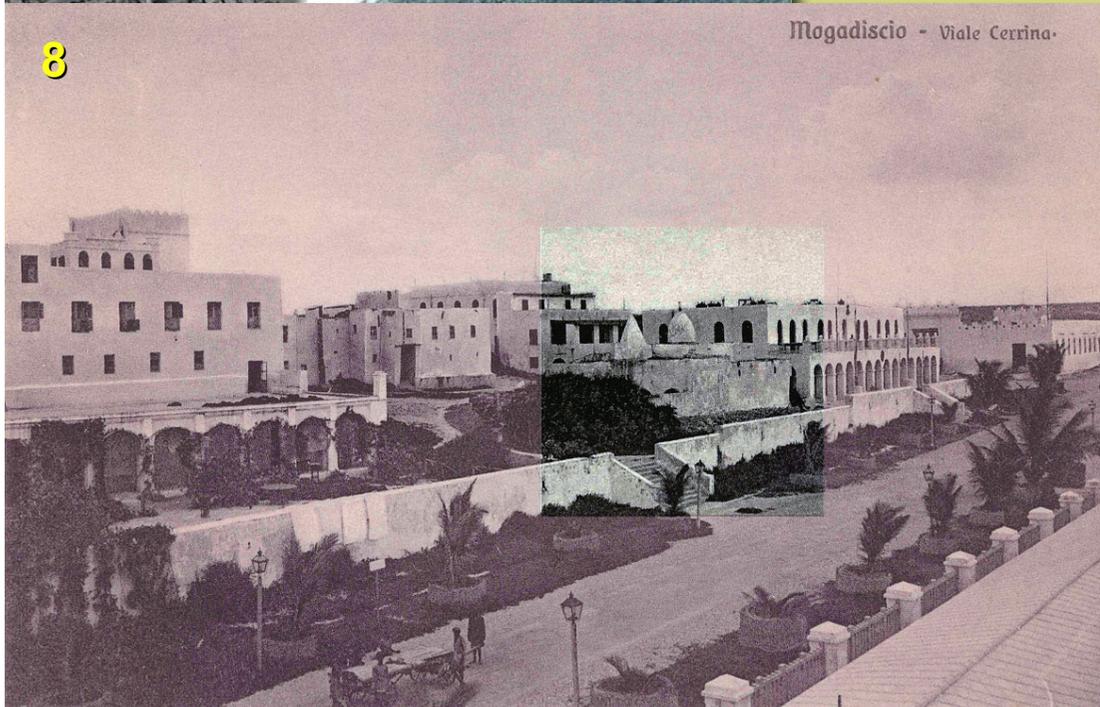
MARINKA 1b > Booqashada Xamarweyne

laga bilaabo Waddada Sukunda Liido ilaa barxadda masjidka Jaamaca iyo Suuqa

Masjidka Fakhrudiin. Waa masjid aad u facweyn. Waxaa la dhisay 667 H (1268-69 d.C.)

Saqafkiisi waxaa si gaar ah ugu dul dhisan laba qubbadood, mid kankoosan iyo mida qaab haram leh

Sawir 8, 1918. Muuqaalka waddada weyn ee magaalada. Masjidka Fakhrudiin oo aad loo muujiyay. *Sawir Booskaar Sawir 9, 70meeyadii.* Wajigiisi xagga galbeed





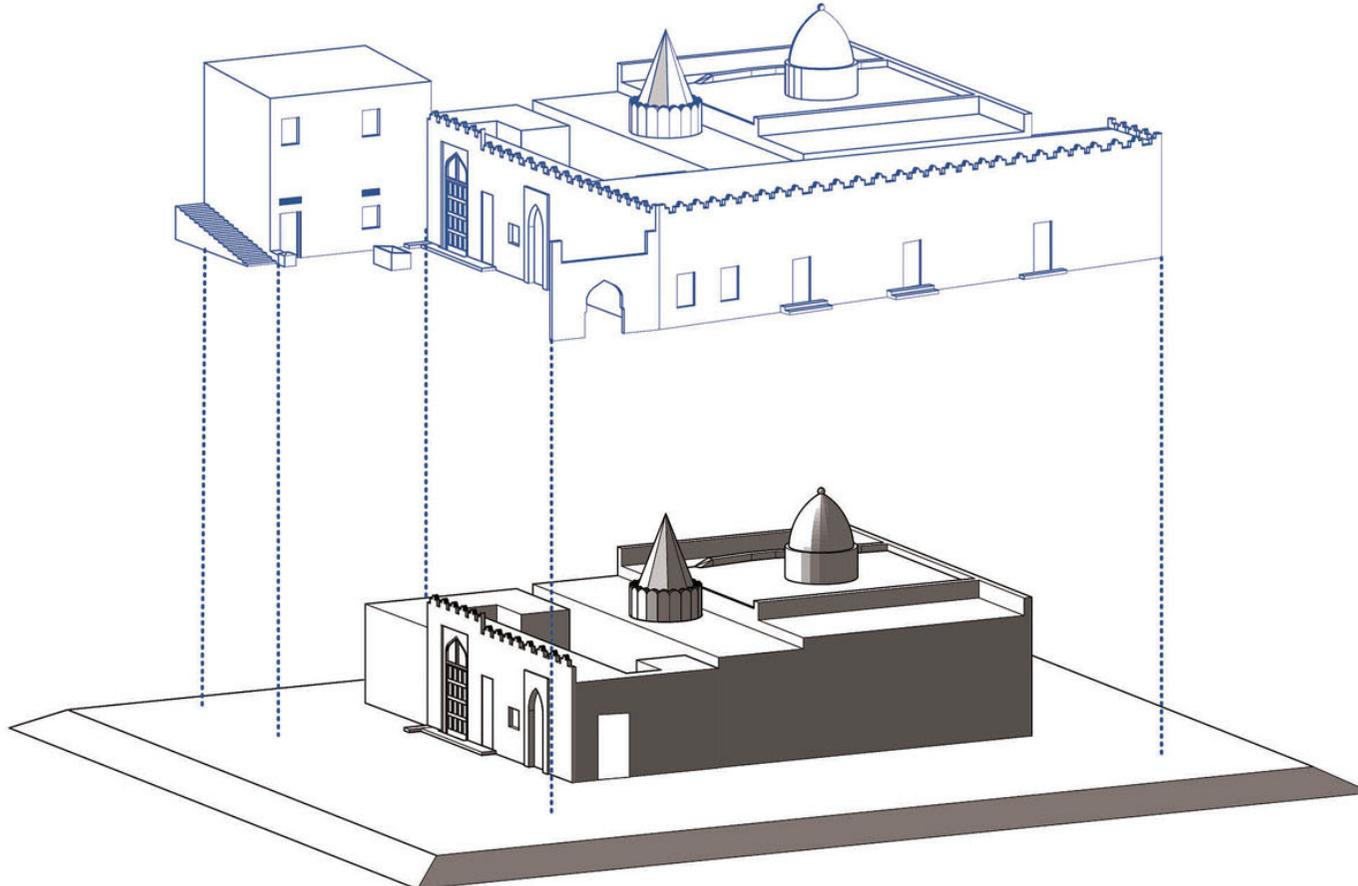
MARINKA 1b > Booqashada Xamarweyne

laga bilaabo Waddada Sukunda Liido ilaa barxadda masjidka Jaamaca iyo Suuqa

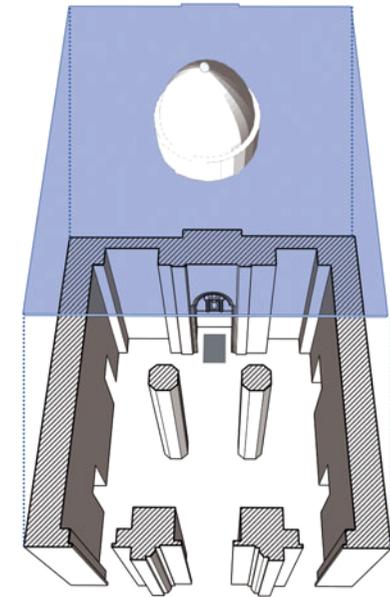
Masjidka Fakhrudiin. Adeegsiga habka saddexda baaxadood leh

Sawir 10, 1927-29. Masjidka Fakhrudiin

Sawir saddex baaxadood leh: laga arkayo dhanka woqooyi-bari



Sawir saddex baaxadood leh: hoolka mixraabka



2018.

(© SA – Somali Architecture)



MARINKA 1b > Booqashada Xamarweyne

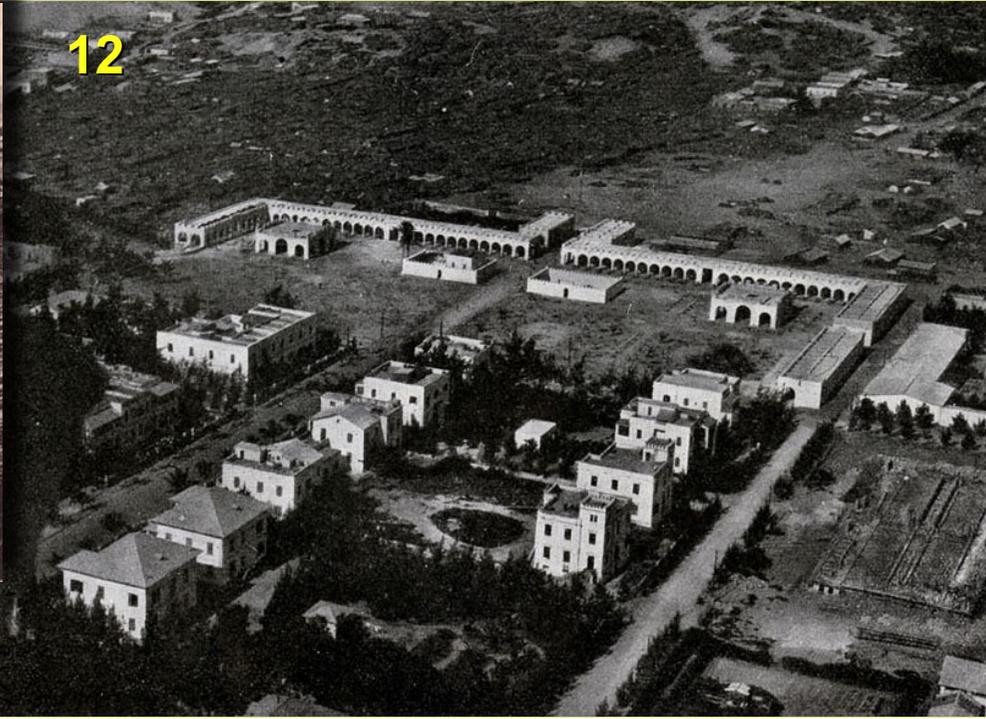
laga bilaabo Waddada Sukunda Liido ilaa barxadda masjidka Jaamaca iyo Suuqa

Aagga loogu talaggalay hawsha suuqu waa dibadda derbiga Xamarweyne

Sawir 11, 1936. Degaanka suuqa cusub oo dusha sare laga eegayo



Sawir 10, 1924 qi. Suuq ku yaalla dibadda derbiga Xamarweyne, sawir Booskaar





MARINKA 1b > Booqashada Xamarweyne

Sharfidda Khusrau ibn Muhammad al-Shiraazi, raadka Furus ee ugu facweyn ee laga helo Afrikada bari

Masjidka Arbaca Rukun taariikhdiisi dhismeed 667 H. (1268-1269 d.C.)

Soddomeeyadii, masjidka isbeddello xoog leh ayaa ku dhacay, daarta asliga ahna waxaa lagu kordhiyay minaarro

Sawir 14, 1930. Masjidka Arbaca Rukun oo laga eegay dhanka waddooyinka u dhow



Sawir 13, 1916. Sida uu masjidka ahaa ka hor 30meeyadii inta aan isbeddel lagu samaynin



MARINKA 2 > Goobaha magaalda ee ay ka hadleen dalmareennada iyo juqraafiyahannadu

– Yāqūt Abd Allāh al-Rūmī al-Hamawī (1179-1229)

Buuggiisa Mu'jam al-buldan, oo uu qoray 1224-1228, wuxuu taariikhyahankan reer Suuriya ku sifaynayaa Muqdisho magaalo ganacsi oo muhim ah, oo ku Badan ka ganacsiga foolmaroodi iyo hargaha xayawaanno gaar ah – sida geriga, wiyisha iyo shabeelka – kuwaasoo ay adag tahay in laga helo meelo kale oo ka mid ah dunida.

– Muhammad Ibn Battuta (1304-1368/1369)

Dalmareenka iyo taariikhyahanka Marookaanka ah, isagoo ka yimid Saylac, ayaa soo gaaray magaalada 1331, wuxuuna buuggiisi “Rihla” ku xusay: “Muqdisho aad bay u ballaaran tahay. Dadka deggani waa ganacsato leh khayraad badan; geel badan ayay leeyihiin, maalin walbana boqollaal ayay ka qashaan, ido badanna way leeyihiin. Magaaladan waxaa lagu sameeyaa dhar aan isku mid ahayn, oo loo dhoofiya Masar iyo meelo kale”. Suldaanka amarkiisa ayaa Ibnu Battuta lagu soo dhoweeyay, hoyga ardayda ayaana la dejiyay (agagaarak masjidka Fakhrudiin), masjidka Jaamaca ayuuna salaadda u aaadayay.

– Vasco da Gama (1469-1524)

Badmareenkaa Bortoqiiska ahi, markuu ka soo noqday Calicut (Kozhikode) 1499, wuxuu yimid Muqdisho, warbixinta safarkiisa wuxuu ku xusay: “Waa magaalo weyn oo gaashaaman, oo leh guryo 4/5 dabaq leh, daaro waaweyn iyo masaajiddo badan oo minaarado leh”.

– Duarte Barbosa (1480-1521)

Dalmareenkan Boortuqiiska ah, oo dawladdiisi u dirtay in uu sahmiyo xeebaha Badweynta Hindiya, ayaa qoray 1518: “Laga bilaabo xeebta [Baraawe] xagga Badda Casna loo socdo, waxaa jirta magaalo Islaameed oo weyn oo la yirahdo Mogadoxo, boqor ayaana xukuma. Waa xarun ganacsi kala duwan leh, sidaa darteed maraakiib badan ayaa soo gaarta oo ka timaadda boqortooyada weyn ee Cambaya [India], waxayna keenaan dhar fara badan, alaabo iyo xawaashba; sidoo kale Cadan ayay ka yimaadaan. Waxay la tagaan dahab, faanmaroodi, shumac iyo waxyaaba kale ee lagu ganacsado. Dalkan waxaa laga helaa hilib badan, qamadi, gerbi, fardo iyo miro kala jaajaad ah, sidaa darteed waa meel aad u barwaaqaysan. Af Carbi ayay ku hadlaan; ma haystaan hub badan, si ay isaga caabiyaan cadawgooda, fallaaro mriid leh ayay adeegsadaan”.

MARINKA 2 > Goobaha magaalda ee ay ka hadleen dalmareennada iyo juqraafiyahannadu

– Luigi Robecchi Bricchetti (1855-1926)

Dalmareenkan Talyaaniga ahi wuxuu sannadka 1891 ku hakaday magaalada muddo dheer, buug la yiraahdo “Somalia e Benadir” ayuun soo saaray 1899, oo ku xusay: “Muqdisho oo ah magaalo leh guryo cadcad waxaa ka muuqata qurux iyo raynrayn. Markii uu markabku ku dhowaaday magaalada waxaa si fiican u muuqday magaalada labadeeda qaybood oo kala go’an, oo u dhaxeeya qasriga Waaliga. Dhanka bidix waxaa qararka dushooda ka muuqda Xamarweyne oo ku wareegsan derbi. Dhanka midigna xeebta dusheeda waxaa ka muuqda Shangaani (waa erey Sawaaxili oo loola jeedo “Ciidda dusheeda”), waa qayb casriyaysan, oo wada cad, oo nadiifsan, waxaana ka dhex muuqda dhismooyin cusub oo raad carbeed leh, sida kuwaa badan ee lagu arko xeebaha Badda Cas. Dhanka midig ee Shingaani, meel taag ah waxaa ka muuqda kuud hoos ka ballaaran, intiisa korena aayar aayar ka sii dhuubanaya, wuxuu dhexda ku leeyahay garaangar ama afmeer, fiiqiisa sarena leh qaab toobin oo leh afar dariishadood. Waa kan kuudka Cabdulcasiis, oo dadka abogaaga ahina ay u yaqaannaan Minaaro. Muqdisho oo ka muuqata farxad iyo xarrago, waa magaalada ugu weyn uguna muhimsan xeebtaas, waxaa dhici karta in ay tahay magaaladii hore, Essenia di Pericle, Carabtuna waxay ku magacawday Madischa (biyihii boqorka), waxayna yiraahdaan: “Madischa ras el medina, kul jum fera nà zena kul jum faitena nà dana” (Madischa, boqoraddii magaalada, maalin walba ka muuqata farxad iyo xarrago, sidoo kale war badan iyo dagaal badan)”.



1907. Guryaha Shingaani; gaar ahaan kuwa xiga dhanka badda



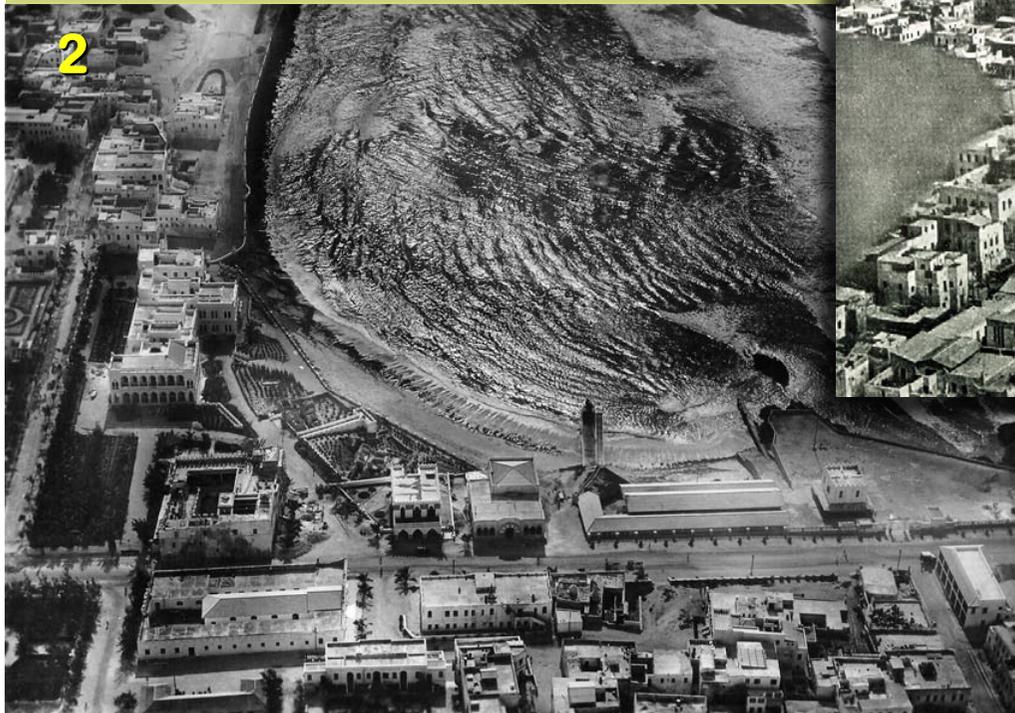
MARINKA 3a > Goobaha casriga ah

Laga bilaabo Dakaddii hore oo ku dhereran Waddada Soomaaliya (Waddadii hore ee Re Vittorio Emanuele III)

Waddada Soomaaliya waxaa ku baal safan daaraha aadka u matilaya sannadaha 20meeyadii iyo 30meeyadii



Sawir 1, 1923 qi. Muuqaalka guudka sare ee Waddada Soomaaliya



Sawir 2, 1930. Muuqaal guud sare



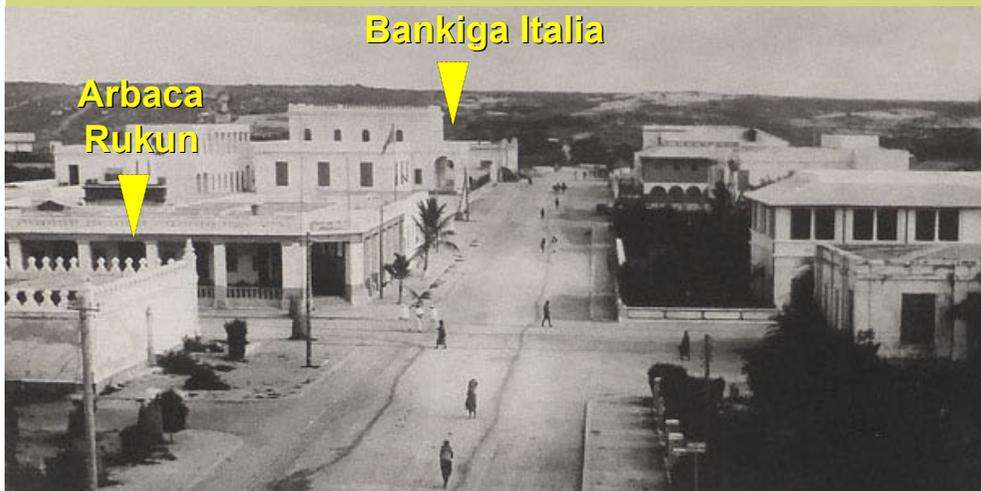
MARINKA 3a > Goobaha casriga ah

Laga bilaabo Dakaddii hore oo ku dhereran Waddada Soomaaliya (Waddadii hore ee Re Vittorio Emanuele III)

Aagga bartamaha Waddada Soomaaliya iyo xarunta maamulka ee magaalada

Sawir 3, 1930-35. Muuqaalka guudka sare: aagga Bankiga Italia iyo masjidka Arbaca Rukun

Sawir 4, 1924. Aagga Waddada Soomaaliya agagaarka masjidka Arbaca Rukun





MARINKA 3a > Goobaha casriga ah

Laga bilaabo Dakaddii hore oo ku dhereran Waddada Soomaaliya (Waddadii hore ee Re Vittorio Emanuele III)

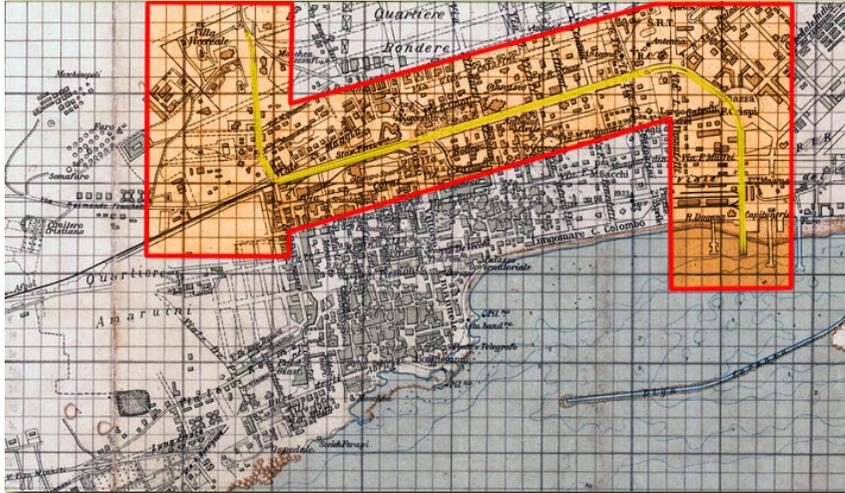
Aagga ugu dambeeya ee Waddada Soomaaliya waxaa ku yaalla goobo ganacsi: Bankiga Italia iyo Bankiga Roma



Sawir 5, 1930 qi. Xarunta Bankiga Roma



Sawir 6, 1937. Xarunta Bankiga Italia



Sawir 8, 1938. Guryaha hawlwadeennada tareennada



8

MARINKA 3b > Goobaha casriga ah

Laga bilaabo Dekadda cusub ilaa Filla Soomaaliya (Hoygii hore ee Waaliga) loona gudbayo xarunta Tareennada

Aagga magaalada ee dhex mara khadka tareenka (Waddadii Italia ee hore)

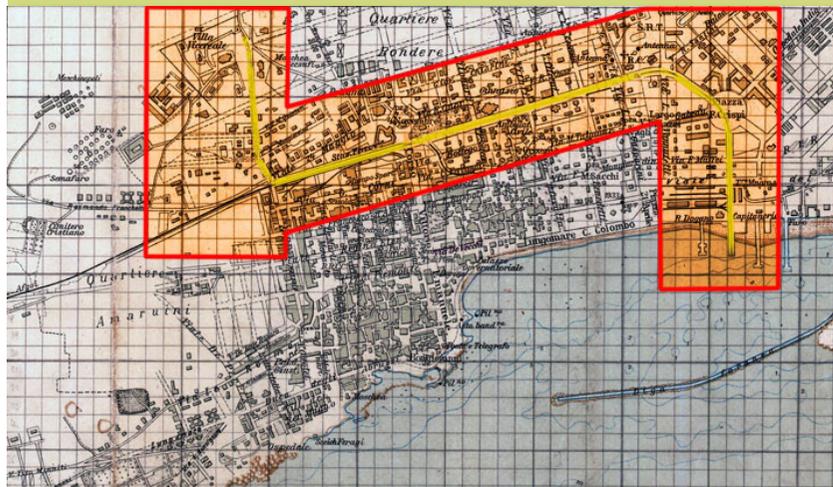
Sawir 7, 1935. Afaafka dekadda cusub. Sawir Booskaar



Sawir 9, 1938. Dugsiga Sare "De Bono"



9



MARINKA 3b > Goobaha casriga ah

Laga bilaabo Dekadda cusub ilaa Filla Soomaaliya (Hoygii hore ee Waaliga) loona gudbayo xarunta Tareennada

Rug tareenneedda

Inta u dhexeysa 1924 iyo 1927 waxaa la hirgeliyay 113 km ee waddo tareenneed. Magaaladu waxaay ku xiranayd Afgooye, 1927na Jowhar.

Sawir 10, 30meeyadii. Dhismaha safarrayda oo leh bersad sugitaan iyo gabbaadyo;

Sawir 11, 30meeyadii. Rugta tareennada ee Afgooye



10

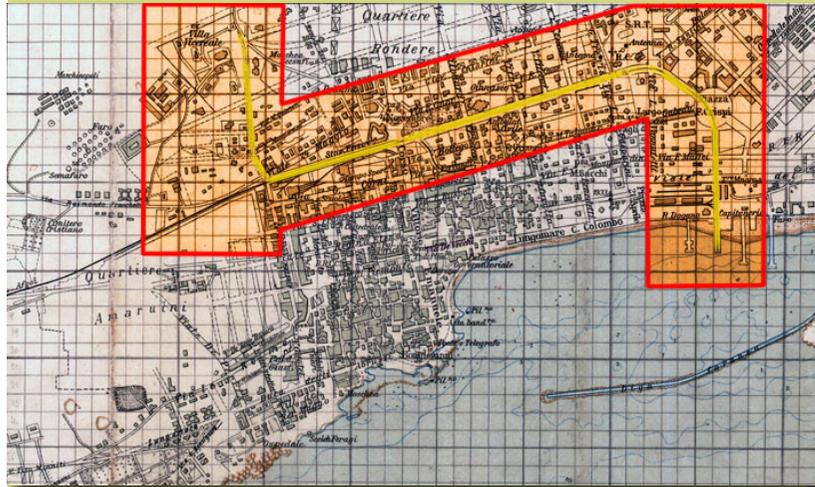


11



12

Sawir 12, 1927. Rugta tareennada ee Jowhar



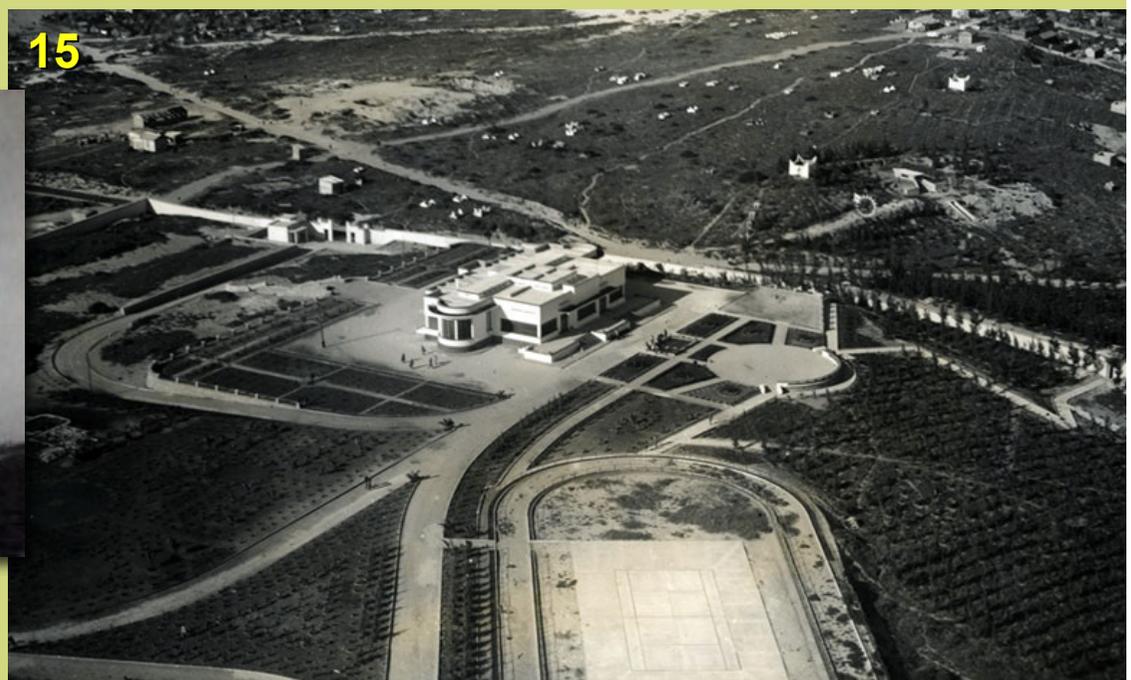
MARINKA 3b > Goobaha casriga ah

Laga bilaabo Dekadda cusub ilaa Filla Soomaaliya (Hoygii hore ee Waaliga) loona gudbayo xarunta Tareennada

Filla Soomaaliya

1930 ayaa la bilaabay dhismaha hoygaas, halka noobiyadda ku agtaalla la dhiisay 1903

Sawir 13,14,15 1939 qi. Muuqaalka guudka sare ee Muqdisho



16



Sawir 16, 1916. Noobiyadda iyo xarunta nalka u baaqo maraakiibta



MARINKA 3c > Goobaha casriga ah

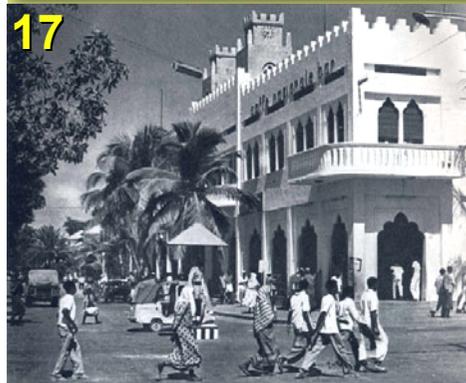
Iyadoo la marayo Waddada Axmed Bin Idriis (Waddadii hore ee Regina Elena) loona gudbaayo Waddada Sukunda Liido ilaa laga gaaro Isbitaalka

Waddada Regina Elena waxay ka furantaa dhanka galbeed ee Waddada Soomaaliya

Sawir 17, 50meeyadii. “Caffè Nazionale” oo ku yaalla isgoyska Waddada Soomaaliya

Sawir 18, 1950. xafiisyada Maamulka Wilaayada Talyaaniga ee Soomaaliya (AFIS)

Sawir 19, 1936. Muuqaalka guudka sare ee hoteeka Korojjesuud



17



18



19



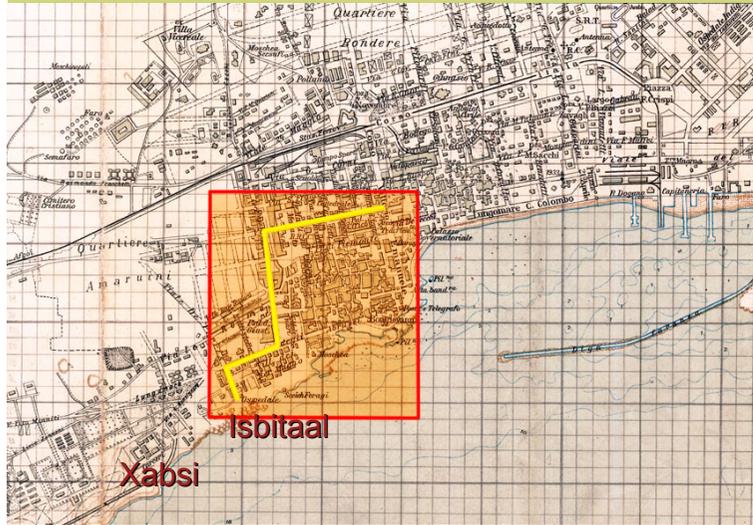
20



21

Sawir 20, 50meeyadii. Iskoolka Regina Elena

Sawir 21, 1938. Shineemo Xamar



MARINKA 3c > Goobaha casriga ah

Iyadoo la marayo Waddada Axmed Bin Idriis (Waddadii hore ee Regina Elena) loona gudbaayo Waddada Sukunda Liido ilaa laga gaaro Isbitaalka

Isbitaal Martiini “Giacomo de Martino”

Meel wax yar ka durugsan isbitaalka waxaa ku yaalla daarta xabsiga, oo qaabkeedu u egyahay hab dhismeedkii qalcad Carbeedyada yaryar

22



Sawir 22, 1927-30. Xabsiga oo dhan
Sawir 23, 1924. Isbitaalka oo laga eegay dhanka waddada. Xagga dambe waxaa ka muuqda daarta xabsiga

23



24



39

MARINKA 3d > Goobaha casriga ah

Booqashada hawlihii uu qabtay Veglio Bertani (1912-1994), bo

Filla Beexaani, Suuqa iyo Carwadii Soomaaliya ee ugu horreeysay

Sawir 24, 70meeyadii. Suuqa

25



26



27



28



29



Sawir 25-26-27, 1952. Carwadii 1aad ee Soomaaliya: qaybta Alitalia, afaafka laga gelo iyo qaybta FIAT

Sawir 28-29, 1960. Filla Beexaani, hoolka salaadda. Goobaha dadka lagu soo dhoweeyo ee Fillada Beexaani waxaa derbiyadooda ku naqshadaysan Sawir gacmeedyo uu sameeyay Veglio Bertani qiyaastii 1960.



Sawir 1-2-3, 1940.
Dhismaha warshadeed ee S.A.I.S.: warshadda sonkorta iyo aalad ka dhigta adkaha dareere

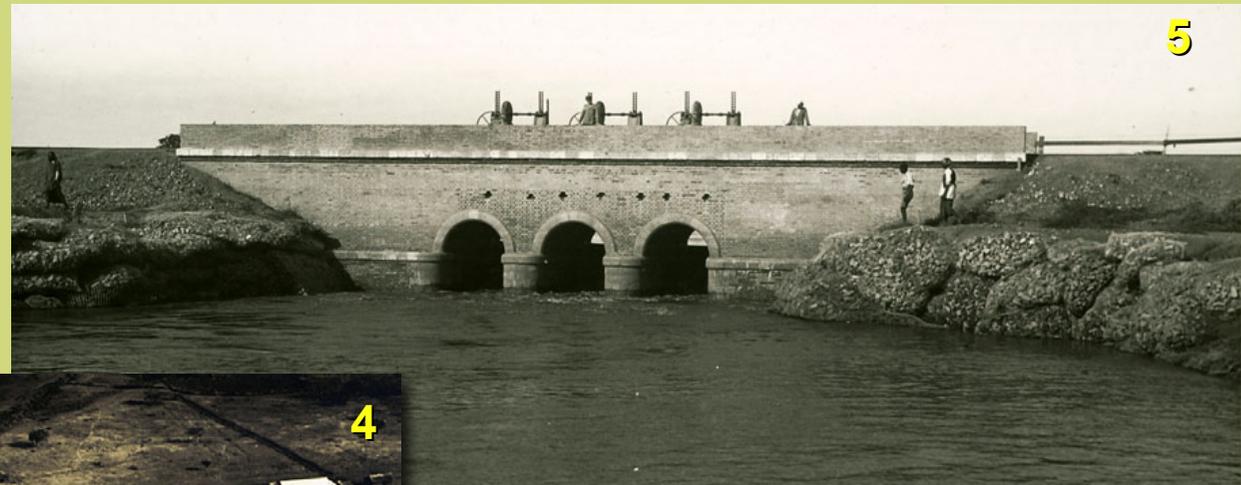


MARINKA 4b > Agabka iyo kaabayaasha magaalada iyo dibaddeeda

Beeraha Tuulada Duca degli Abruzzi (waa Jowhar)

Shirkad beereedda Talyaaniga iyo Soomaalida (S.A.I.S.)

Waxaa la asaasay inta u dhexaysa 1919 iyo 1929, beeraha S.A.I.S waxaa lagu waraabiya biyaha Webiga Shabeelle oo la soo marinayo kelliyo loogu talagalay oo dhirirkoodu gaaraya 150 km



Sawir 4, 1924 qi. Tuulada Jowhar: Hoyga boqqoreed

Sawir 5, 1924 qi. Tuulada Jowhar: biyaxireenka ku yaalla agagaarka S.A.I.S

Bogag taariikh magaalo

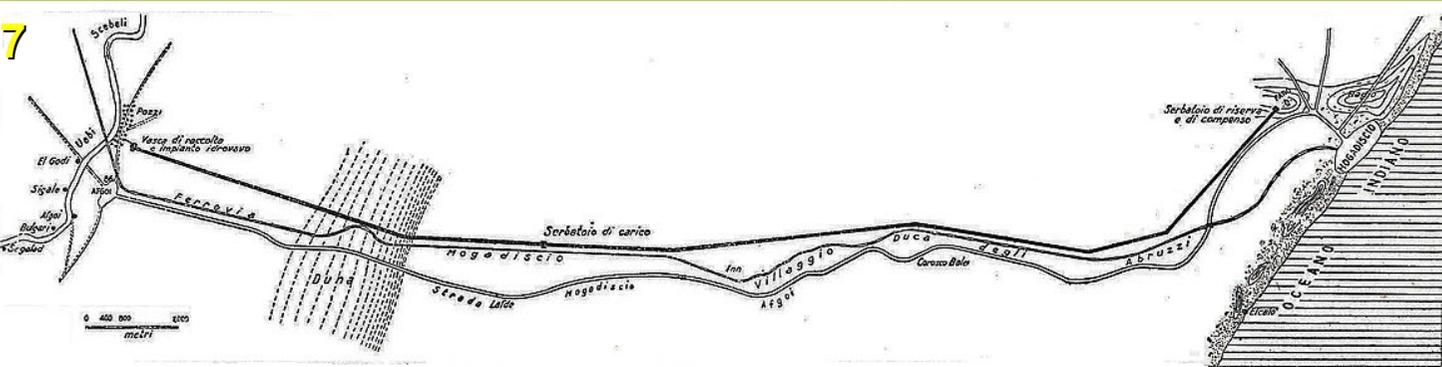


6 Sawir 6, 1924 qi. Biyaxireen lagu sameeyey Webi Shabeelle

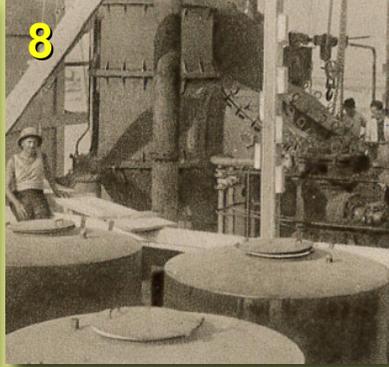
MARINKA 4c > Agabka iyo kaabayaasha magaalada iyo dibaddeeda

Degmawaraabis (biyomareen)

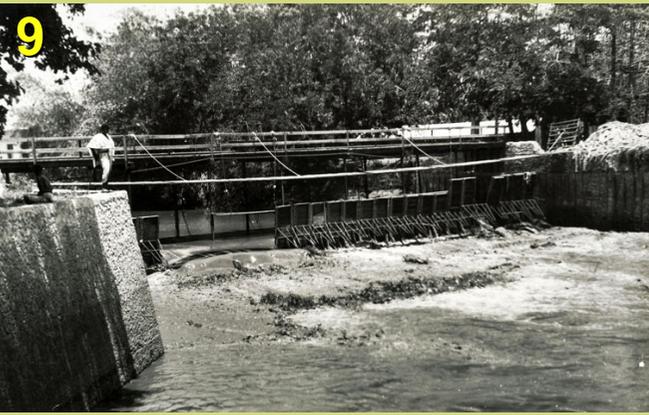
Dhismaha dibadda iyo gudaha magaalooyinka: dhuuma biyood iyo haanbiyood



7 Sawir 7, 1939. Biyagelinta Muqdisho



8 Sawir 8, 1939. Makiinad xareedayso biyo la eg 200 mk



9 Sawir 9, 1924 qi. Biyaxireenka Janaale



10 Sawir 10, 20meeyadii. Muuqaalka magaalada qadiimka ah oo laga eegayo dhanka haanbiyoodda

Sawir 9, 1924 qi. Biyaxireenka Janaale

Sawir 10, 20meeyadii. Muuqaalka magaalada qadiimka ah oo laga eegayo dhanka haanbiyoodda

11



MARINKA 4d > Agabka iyo kaabayaasha magaalada iyo dibaddeeda

Adeegyada boostada iyo isgaarsiinta

Xarun raadiye lalis; adeegyada boostada iyo shabakada qaybinta

Sawir 11, 1924 qi. Xarun raadiye lalis

Sawir 12, 1939. Basaska shirkadda Talyaaniga ee gaadiidka Afrikada Bari (C.I.T.A.O.) oo la dahfuray

12



Sawir 13, 1939. Khadad diyaaradeed



Sawir 14-15, 1939. Nooca diyaaradeed ee ka shaqaynayay khadadka diyaaradeed ee Soomaaliya laga bilaabo 1939

14



15





Mahadsanid / *Grazie*

Gabriella Restaino – Maria Spina

2018