



KOKAND – A CITY RICH IN ANCIENT ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS

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Annotation: *This article provides information about the history and ancient architectural monuments of Kokand – one of the ancient and vibrant cities of our country. The city stands out for its unique culture and historical heritage*

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Fergana - northeast of the Ustrushona region. A historical region located in the upper basin of the Syrdarya River. Currently, it corresponds to the Andijan, Namangan and Fergana regions of Uzbekistan, the Osh and Jalalabad regions of Kyrgyzstan, and the Khujand regions of Tajikistan. Fergana was first mentioned in the historian Herodotus's "History" under the name "the land of the Parikani". The word Fergana is written in the Sogdian sources as "Fraganik", meaning "a valley between the mountains, surrounded by a steep valley". In Chinese sources, it is called "Dayuan", that is, "Davan". Dayuan also means "valley between the mountains" in Chinese. The first state association formed in the historical territory of Fergana was the Davan state, which existed from the 3rd century BC to the 2nd century AD. There are different opinions about the origin of the word Fergana. Scholars believe that the term "Fergana" was written in the Sogdian inscriptions twelve centuries ago in the forms "Pargana", "Pragana" and in the Indo-Sanskrit language it means "small region"; in Persian it means "valley between mountains", "surrounded by a steep valley" they emphasize that it has meanings [1. – B. 100-101].



The Fergana Valley is called the “pearl of Central Asia” due to its beautiful nature, underground resources, and pleasant climate. Surrounded by the Tien Shan and Hissar-Alai mountains, the valley opened its gates to the Syrdarya River only in the west. The Fergana Valley has always played an important role in the history and culture of Central Asia.

The Fergana Valley is home to ancient cities such as Andijan, Osh, Margilan, Namangan, Kokand, and Khujand. Among these cities, the city of Kokand is of particular importance.

Kokand is one of the largest cities in Uzbekistan. It is located in the Fergana region, on the banks of the Sokh River. The first written sources about the city of Kokand - Khovokand, in the chronicles of the 10th century, mention that the city was located on the Great Silk Road and was famous for its handicrafts [2. – B. 182-183].

In 1740-1876, it was the capital of the Kokand Khanate. The city has such notable objects as architectural monuments of the 18th-19th centuries (Madrasai Mir, 1799; Jame Mosque, 1816; Mausoleum of Modarikhon, 1825; Dakhmai Shokhan ensemble, 1825; Kamol Qazi Madrasah, 1827; Sahibzoda Miyon Hazrat Madrasah, 1860; Khudoyorkhan Horde, 1873).

Narbotabiy Madrasah (Madrasai Mir) - an architectural monument in Kokand (late 18th century). It was built during the reign of Kokand Khan Narbotabiy. It is also known among the people as Madrasa Mir. Narbotabiy Madrasah was built near Chorsu Square. It is one-story, with a courtyard, a rectangular layout (52x72 m), with minarets-bouquets at 4 corners. A row of arched rooms is located around the courtyard (38x38 m). The facade faces north. On both sides of the Miyonsaroy, along the facade, there are there is a domed mosque and a classroom with 12 windows (with grilles). The Narbotabiy madrasah is built of baked bricks. The inside of the rooms is plastered. The star-shaped decorations of the dome and the altar of the mosque look magnificent. The doors are decorated with intricate patterns, and the interior is decorated with carved Islamic patterns. The exterior of the Narbotabiy madrasah is typical of the Bukhara school of architecture.



The Narbotabiy madrasah was built in 1213 AH, 1798 AD by the ruler of Kokand, Narbotabiy ibn Abdurrahmankhan. It is located in the former Buljor, now Yangi Chorsu square. Narbotabiy was given the title of "amir-al muslimiyn". Therefore, the madrasah was called "Madrasa-i amir-al muslimiyn". In popular pronunciation, there is a tendency to condense any name. Therefore, the name of the madrasa was shortened in pronunciation and became "Madrasa-i Mir". Although the name of the madrasa is called "Madrasa-i Mir" in official circles and documents, it is still known among the people as "Norbutabiy Madrasa". His Highness Muhammad Ya'qub Akhund binni Muhammad Khoja Eshoni Sadr was appointed as the head madrasa. The number of rooms is 50; the number of students of knowledge is 114; the number of teachers is 12. [3. – B. 302 - 303].

The Dahmai-Shakhan mausoleum consists of three parts: a domed building with a U-shaped entrance, a mosque with a two-column porch for funeral prayers, and a family cemetery. The saganah occupies an area of 9.4 meters by 11.7 meters. The saganah and low dome, built in a simple style, give solidity to the building. Colorful tiles were used as an artistic means in the decoration of the mausoleum. The wide entrance is decorated with a ribbon-shaped pattern of tiles on a blue background and black pepper-shaped patterns. The middle lower part is decorated with eight small bricks of blue, green, and white the top is decorated with serrated stripes in the form of colorful fabric used to make traditional outerwear for Fergana.

The name "Hazira-Modarikhan" reveals the history of the construction of the mausoleum complex. "Modari-khan" in Uzbek means "Mother of the Khan". This historical monument is one of the attractions of the city of Kokand, which served as a burial place for women, completed in 1825. The mausoleum was built by order of the great poetess Nodirabegim on the site where the mother of her husband, the Kokand Khan Umarkhan, was buried. In the future, the mausoleum became the burial place of all women from the khan's lineage. It is worth noting that Islam does not support surrounding graves with stones or bricks, building monuments, and Muslims praying on top of graves. However, in the Fergana Valley, according to ancient traditions, various complex architectural complexes, "Haziras", have



developed around graves. The basis of such complexes is a grave surrounded by fences, and mosques-pilgrimage houses were built in the immediate vicinity to commemorate the deceased. Haziras are an example of medieval architectural monuments that clearly demonstrate the influence of Islam on architectural methods. The Horde, built by Khudoyorkhan in 1873, is well preserved. This building is also called the “Khudoyorkhan Palace”. The total area of the palace is 4 hectares, its foundation is raised to a height of 3 meters. For this reason, a special road was built from the east to enter the palace through the main gate. Arabic letters on the top of the gate.

Hokim Ayim Madrasah was built near the big bazaar of Kokand. Khudoyorkhan appointed Mullah Turdiali Mirzo as the head of the madrasah. In the same year, a large property was given to it as a waqf. The waqf document bears two seals of Khudoyorkhan and the seals of the judges of that time. In 1874, a caravanserai and 56 shops located in the Yakhishlik neighborhood of Kokand were given as a waqf to the Hokim Ayim Madrasah. At the same time, about 20 thousand tanobs of uncultivated land in the villages of Khanabad, Telemen, Iso Avliyo Cheki, Tajikishlok, Kangli, and Jomagoy Yuli in the Margilan region were given as a waqf to the madrasah. The annual income of the Hokim Ayim Madrasah from the waqf properties was around 1,000 gold coins. In 1877, the madrasah's mutawalli leased all the waqf properties for 1,090 gold coins. He kept part of the income for the renovation of the madrasa building, and distributed the rest to the mudarris, employees, and mullahs, according to the norms specified in the endowment. In 1879-1880, all endowment properties amounted to 1000 for gold, in 1881, the caravanserai and shops in the city were leased for 505 gold, and the endowment lands in the villages were leased for 405 gold. The commercial and industrial endowment properties located in the city, the caravanserai, shops, mills, baths, etc. brought a large income to the madrasahs compared to the endowment lands. In 1877, 1090 golds were earned from the endowment properties. In 1877-1881, the income from the endowment properties remained almost unchanged. The Hokimoyim madrasah was one of the largest madrasahs in Kokand, consisting of 2 classrooms



and 105 rooms. Some sources state that Khudoyorkhan built a madrasah in Khokand and named it Hokimoyim in honor of his mother. The madrasah building fell into disrepair due to poor treasury spending. Khudoyorkhan's brother, the Margilan khokim Sultan Murodbek, rebuilt this madrasah [4. – B. 14 - 15].

In conclusion, it can be noted that one of the most ancient cities of the Fergana Valley - the city of Kokand - is famous for its rich history and unique architectural monuments. Most of these monuments were built during the Kokand Khanate. Most of these structures have survived to this day and are under state protection.

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