

## **THE HISTORY OF THE KOKAN HORDE**

Makhkamova Dilnoza Muradjonovna  
Fargona Polytechnic Institute, Faculty of Construction,  
Department of Architecture Master's Student, Group 23-21,  
Department of Building and Construction Architecture

Axmedov Jamoliddin

Research Advisor: Candidate of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor

### **ANNOTATION**

This article contains information about the unique aspects of the architecture of the Kokan Khanate, the history of architecture and urban planning, the culture of urban planning, and the "horde" of the Khan.

**Keywords:** Alexandria Eskhata, arch and city, "Horde", utility rooms, outdoor courtyard, ceiling pools

### **INTRODUCTION**

Considering the unique aspects of the architecture of the Kogan Khanate, it should be noted that this region has been one of the cultural centers that have developed since ancient times and has a deep history of architecture and urban planning. The urban planning culture of the Kokhan Khanate dates back to the first millennium BC. Among them, Elaton Buzilmas, Olis Iskandaria (Alexandria Eskhata), Aq tepa, Kul tepa, Munchok tepa, Mug' kala, Ershi, etc., which have 2-3 thousand years of history, have been excavated. also the cities of Koson, Kuva, Ozgan, Akhsi are mentioned in many places in the historical sources of the Middle Ages. Chinese historical sources have information about the high culture of the Fargan Valley in the early Middle Ages, but we mentioned above that the territorial centers of the kingdom were formed here during the rule of the Somonites and the Karakhanids. and the details of the cities built by Umar Sheikh and Babur Mirza during the Timurid period are widely covered in the masterpiece "Boburnoma". So, the architecture of the Kokand Khanate was created on the basis of the local culture specific to the ancient Ferghana Valley, as well as absorbing the architectural traditions of the entire "Central Asia". the appearance typical of medieval feudal cities expressed.

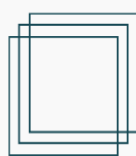
### **MAIN PART**

In 1710, when the power of the Shaybanites, which united a large part of Central Asia, collapsed, the Koqan Khanate was established in the Fergana Valley. However, the political and economic instability in Central Asia throughout the 18th century did not fail to affect the influence of the Kokhan Khanate.



The social situation became somewhat unstable at the beginning of the 19th century. By this time, the lands that were fragmented as a result of mutual throne struggles were united into a single khanate. Especially during the period of Koqan Khan Olim Khan (1800-1809 years), this problem found its good solution. Now the Koqan Khanate not only formed the main part of the Fergana Valley, but also the lands of the Tashkent and Chimkent Sayram Beys in its territory came under its control. Agriculture, trade and crafts developed, and the number of prosperous fortifications, villages and cities increased during this period.

Cities consisted of ark and city. In the centers of Shahrstan, where the streets cross, there is usually a market. As a result of the intersection of these two main streets, the city is divided into four branches. Dahals, in turn, were formed from several neighborhoods and guzars. It should be recognized that the Kokhan and Tashkent arches are called "Orda". Due to the demolition of the fortress in Tashkent, very little information about it has been preserved. But the place known as Khudoyor Khan in Kok has been well preserved to this day. The Kokan Horde was built in the 19th century and included several large and small courtyards united into a single building. Its total area is 4 hectares. In 1876, in the drawings and photographs taken by Russian specialists, we can see that the area in front of the main building's facade is surrounded by a large quadrangular courtyard. Thus, the palace was entered through the gate in the outer courtyard and went out to the front of the main building. The sides of the main building of the palace, surrounded by a garden, are 138x65 m. The front of the building is decorated with colorful tiles. The sides of the facade and the corners of the building are reinforced with pillars. Peshtok constellations are six-pointed, with a dome on top; decorative guardhouses were made. The top of the main arch of the peshtok and its two sides are decorated with eventati symbols. There are shallow archways on two side walls. The front yard served as a place of appeal for ambassadors, merchants and other guests and dignitaries, like the courtyard with a gir porch at the entrance of the Sitorai Mohi Khosa Palace to Bukhara. There was a goldsmith's shop in one part of this courtyard and a palace mosque with a separate courtyard on the right side. Also, in the Kokan court, there is a salomkhana typical of Central Asian arches, and special rooms of the king, including the king's house, household rooms, and the mint. The second part of the main building consists of a 2-story harem, built separately for each wife of the khan, which unites three separate courtyards. Brick was used as the main building material in the construction of Orda. Orda Gate is distinguished by its exquisite wood carving. Also, the wood carvings on the verandas and the decoration of the ceilings are noteworthy. The walls of the main rooms are decorated with ganch carvings, which are used together with rivets. Muqarnas and ceiling pools made on column heads show the sophistication of Fergana wood carving art. The floors of the rooms heated by Kashkar chimneys are made of spruce boards (parquet).



The porch is covered with marble. Local craftsmen Mulla Suyarqul, Solihoja, Faizikhoja from Bukhara took part in the construction of the building, and craftsmen Abdulla, Marasul, Masolih, Hakimboy took part in the finishing works. Master Mir Ubaydulla was the chief architect. I. M. Azimov, one of the scientists who studied the architecture of the Fergana Valley, connects the origin of the teahouses here with the fireplace, fire place, which existed before the spread of Islam. Even they believe that it was a stage of development for the current hotels.

### **CONCLUSION**

Although traditionalism has been preserved in the general structure and planning of the buildings built in the khanate, the influence of foreign relations can be felt in the architecture of Kokand. Many colorful bricks were used in the decoration of the buildings. The flowers placed on the ceilings differed from the ancient monuments of Central Asia in their quietness, brightness of paint, and their sometimes dazzling combination.

### **REFERENCES**

1. Uralov A.S., Xojixonov M. Temuriylar ma'naviyati va madaniyat. Samarqand 1999.
2. Ojegov S.S., O'ralov A.S., Rahimov K.J. Landshaft arxitekturasi va dizayn. Samarqand, 2003.
3. Uralov A. Markaziy Osiyoning islomgacha davridagi bog'-parklari va ularning keyingi davrlardagi izchilligi. Me'morchilik va qurilish muammolari. 2001
4. Begaliyev N. Samarqand darvozalari – Zarafshon gazetasi. 1996 y. 3-fevral soni.
5. Nilsen V.A. Arxitektura Sredney Azii V-VIII vv. T., 1966.