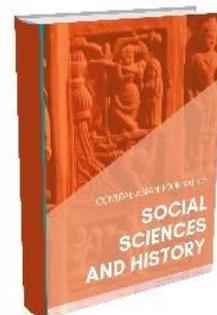




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The Role of Objects of Cultural Heritage in the Study of the History of Uzbekistan (On the Example of Kokand)

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Abstract:

The article shows the role of cultural heritage sites in the study of the history of Uzbekistan on the example of Kokand. The problem is analyzed in the context of some architectural structures of the Kokand Khanate and the colonial period of the Russian Empire.

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Along with textual sources, material sources, such as architectural monuments, are extremely important in the study of Uzbekistan's history, notably the Fergana region. Currently, the country has 8,208 cultural heritage objects under official protection, including 2,250 architectural structures, 4748

archeological monuments, 678 monumental art items, and 532 sightseeings*. In addition, more than 4,000 material and cultural monuments are included in the UNESCO list.

It is known that most of the historical and cultural monuments preserved in Uzbekistan are intended for religious ceremonies (madrassas, mosques, minarets, mausoleums, etc.).

According to sources, the number of historical and architectural monuments in Uzbekistan in the early twentieth century was more than 40,000†. Unfortunately, during the colonial period of Tsarist Russia and the Soviet regime, many architectural structures in the republic were demolished or adapted for other purposes.

As for the architectural structures of Fergana region, 376‡ historical-architectural, archeological and monumental monuments are registered in the region as cultural heritage. 58 of them are located in and around Kokand. Many of these objects are of great historical significance and are architectural structures of the 17th - early 20th centuries§.

It should be noted that why ancient and medieval architectural structures are rare in the Fergana region or valley? Because the valley is located far from the center of the medieval states of Central Asia (Samanids, Karakhanids, Khorezmshahs, Amir Temur and Temurids, etc.), in the border areas, this region was threatened by nomadic peoples from the northeast, the Mongols, and later the Chinese. Therefore, large facilities like in Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva and Tashkent have not been built in these areas. Most of the architectural structures were built after the formation of the Kokand Khanate (in 1709). The architectural constructions built in the 18th–early 20th centuries are significant in the study of the Fergana Valley's history, particularly the Fergana region.

In 1875, there were 182 madrasas, 1,709 schools, 235 sanctuaries, and 6,154 mosques in the Fergana Valley. For example, in the November 21, 1897 issue of the Turkistan Region newspaper, a list of madrasas in Kokand was published under the signature of the correspondent Yusufjon Mirzo. According to this list, the correspondent enumerates 38 madrassas by name. In general, according to experts in the field, the number of madrassas in Kokand has been growing steadily, reaching more than 50 in the 1920s**.

The oldest historical monuments in and around Kokand date back to the Arab conquest. Examples of such architectural monuments are Poshsho Pirim, Bibi Ubayda, Chomoch bobo, Bastom buva and Qorayozi bobo. These monuments are mainly located in Buvayda, Dangara, Uzbekistan and Uchkuprik districts, which are adjacent to Kokand. The historical and architectural monuments of the city of Kokand were built mainly during the khanate. As Kokand was the capital of the khanate, the architectural monuments of this period are mostly located here. In particular, Dahmai Shohon where Kokand khans are buried and Khudoyorkhan Horde, Modarikhan mausoleums, Norbotabiy madrasah, Hojibek, Zinbardor, Hurjum complexes, Mavlonboy, Mulkobod mosques, the buildings – built by the

* The information is taken from the site <https://www.pv.uz/uz/news/moddiy-madaniy-merosning-royxati-tasdiklandi>.

† Askarov B., Abdurashidov K. Let's take the right approach to the restoration of monuments // People's speech. 1998. 20 February.

‡ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. "On approval of the national list of real estate objects of tangible cultural heritage." Tashkent, October 4, 2019, No. 846.

§ Reference on the study by the regional working group on the study of objects registered for registration as tangible cultural heritage in Fergana region (2017)..

** Komilov M. Indifference in repair // Literature and art of Uzbekistan. 1989. 19 May.

government of Tsarist Russia – The building of the State Bank of Russia, the “Brick bridge”, play an important role in the study of the history of the region as historical monuments dating back to the reign of the Kokand Khanate and Tsarist Russia.

The Poshsho Pirim complex, Bibi Ubayda and Bastom Buva mausoleums in Buvayda district, which have similarly valuable and interesting historical significance, reflect the construction traditions, economic, cultural and spiritual state of their time.

The largest historical monument of Kokand is the Khudoyorkhan Horde, which provides information about the socio-political situation of the Khudoyorkhan period, in particular, architecture, applied arts and many other aspects.

Another important aspect of the monument for historians is that it contains historical sources and archival documents that provide detailed information about the complex from its construction to the present day. The palace is one of the largest historical and architectural monuments of Central Asia in the 19th century. The Horde was built by Khudoyorkhan in 1863-1873^{††}. The palace covers an area of about 4 hectares. Thousands of people took part in its construction. The most experienced masters from Kokand khanate and Bukhara were invited to lead the construction. For example, Mir Ubaydullo, the master architect, Usta Soli Haji, Mullo Suyarqul, Fozilkhoja built walls and domes. Master Sufi Yuldash was a carver and master Fozilkhoja was a painter. The construction was supervised by 80 masters from different cities of Kokand khanate.

This historical monument originally consisted of 3 parts and 114 rooms. At present, only the last part and 19 rooms have been preserved. The words "Arki oli Sayyid Muhammad Khudoyorkhan" are written in capital letters in Arabic script on the roof of the palace gate.

The old edifice of Kokand astonished many tourists and scientists. In 1871, Russian geologist A.P. Fedchenko visited Kokand and observed the Horde: "We approached a wide plaza in front of the castle after crossing a huge river." Even better, a stunning castle beauty opens up from here." The palace building can be seen from behind the castle wall because it is built at a height."

Khudoyorkhan Horde tells us about the style of construction of buildings, decoration and what building materials were used in Fergana region at that time.

Another unique historical monument in Kokand is the Dahmai Shahon. The building was built in the first half of the 19th century by the order of Nodirabegim, devoted to Umarchan. Next to the Dahma there was a flower and orchard garden, where the Chalpak madrasah was built.^{‡‡}

This architectural ensemble consists of three parts: a domed room, a two-column porch - rooms resembling a mosque and a courtyard, and a cemetery. There are graves of Norbotabi, Sayyid Alimkhan, Sayyid Muhammad Umarchan, Sayyid Muhammad Aminkhan in Dahma. Umarchan's tombstone is inscribed with the Qur'an and excerpts from his poems.^{§§}

^{††}Nabiev R. From the history of Kokand khanate. - Tashkent: Fan, 1973. – P. 218.

^{‡‡} Bobobekov H. History of Kokand. – Tashkent: Fan, 1996. – P. 211.

^{§§} www. Tourstouzbekistan.com.

Another historical monument of Kokand in the late 18th century is the Norbotabiy madrasah. The madrasa was built in 1799 near Chorsu Square. Along with the Kokand masters, Muhammad Salih Usta Qasim from Bukhara also participated in its construction.

Due to the participation of Bukhara masters in the construction of the madrasa, the influence of the Bukhara School of Architecture is felt. With its structure and roof, the madrasa resembles the monuments of Bukhara – Kokaldosh, Mir Arab and Abdulazizkhan^{***}.

In the nineteenth century, Kokand had a large number of mosques. With its grandeur, architectural structure, patterns, and tiles, the mosque has attained to the level of a true art monument.

According to manuscripts and archives, the construction of the mosque was initiated by Alimkhan. By his decree the place was marked and the bricks were also brought. However, after Alimkhan was killed, the bricks were used to repair the old Horde.

According to Umarmkhan's order, in 1817 a mosque was built there. Mula Olim Mahdum Haji in his work "History of Turkestan" gives the following information about the construction of the mosque: "Olimkhan wanted to build a madrasah in place of the old mosque, and after the wall worked the same height as a man, an obstacle stopped him. After Alimkhan, Umarmkhan first demolished the building and built a second Jome' mosque and madrasah instead^{†††}".

The mosque was renovated in 1857 under order of Khudoyorkhan. The baked brick minaret, which stands opposite to the mosque, was built in 1852. The tower reaches a height of more than 22 meters^{‡‡‡}. This mosque, which is a luxury Fergana structure, is now protected by the government.

The construction of new style buildings began in the Fergana Valley after the Russian Empire conquered the Kokand Khanate.

It is well known from history that the city of Kokand was the main trade center of the Fergana Valley in the late 19th century. The city of Kokand was divided into two parts in the late 19th and early 20th centuries: the new and the old. The new part of the city housed commercial buildings, banks, and merchants' houses. Banks were positioned in the city's core district and in the largest structures. The construction of the new buildings of Kokand was first led by the chief architect of the city F.A. Mauer, and then by K.A. Khachatryan^{§§§}.

The Russian-Asian Bank erected a modern building in 1913, under the direction of architect IA Markovich. The building's windows are square and round in shape, and they have iron bars. The construction work was done by Japanese and Chinese masters^{****}. The Russian-Asian Bank has 11 locations in the city. The Supreme Trade Bank of Russia, the Moscow Commercial Bank, the Azov-Don Commercial Bank, the Volga-Kama Bank, the Siberian Commercial Bank, and three banks that specialize in land transactions are all examples. These buildings and structures are now under state protection as a cultural heritage, reflecting the policy of the Russian Empire in the country in the late

***Azimov I. Architectural monuments of the Fergana Valley. – Toshkent, 1986. – P. 31.

††† Mirzo Olim Mahdum Hoji. History of Turkestan. – Tashkent: Yangi avlod, 2009. – P. 86–85.

‡‡‡ Azimov I. Architectural monuments of the Fergana Valley – P. 25.

§§§ Mansurov U. XIX – XX centuries Kokand architecture // Moziydan sado. – 2014. – №2. – P. 25.

**** In the same place.

19th - early 20th centuries, including in the Fergana valley^{††††}.

We discussed various historical and architectural landmarks in Kokand earlier. As evidence of the educational system, culture, unique architecture, and history of applied arts of their time, these architectural monuments play an essential role in revealing the region's history.

In conclusion,

- Existing historical architectural structures in Fergana region are a crucial source of information for covering the region's history;
- Architectural structures, historical and cultural monuments are important tourist attractions in the development of domestic and international tourism in Fergana region;
- The existing historical and architectural structures of the region will serve as a basis for demonstrating the cultural and spiritual, architectural and construction traditions of the Uzbek people to the world and, in turn, to determine the place of our nation in world civilization.

^{††††} Isamiddinov M. The history of emergence of Sughd Cities // EPRA International Journal of Research and Development. Volume:5, Issue:10, October 2020 India. – P. 125–128; Mirsoatova S.T. New data on the late paleolithic of the Fergana valley // Евразийский союз ученых (2020. – № 10 (79/4). – P. 25–29; Farmanova G.K. The role of the geographic environment and climatic conditions in the formation of economic-cultural type of population when during ancient and antic period // ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. Vol. 10, Issue 11, November 2020. – P. 1612–1622. Impact Factor: SJIF 2020 = 7.13. DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2020.01639.0.; Rakhmatillayev H. Ethnodynamics of the city population of the Fergana valley of the first half of the XX century // EPRA International Journal of Research and Development. Volume: 5, Issue:5, May 2020. – P. 532–535; Arslonzoda R. Memoirs as a source on the history of Uzbekistan in the second half of the 19th – early 20th centuries // EPRA International Journal of Research and Development. Volume: 5, Issue:10, October 2020. – P. 119–124; Mahmudov O. *The beginning of the European renaissance*. EPRA International Journal of Research and Development. 2020; Vol. 5 (7). – P. 104–108. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36713/epra4787>; Khamayev N.M. The essence of the armed struggle against soviet power in Turkestan in the interpretation of journalists // Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR). 2020. – Vol-09. Issue-11, November 2020. – P. 146-150; Rasulov M. Archival documents on turkestan autonomy as a historical source (on the example of documents from the Fergana regional state archive): <https://doi.org/10.47100/conferences.v1i1.1267>