



## History of architecture city and ferghana cities in the region

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### ABSTRACT

This article includes a short description of the history of the city of Fergana and the famous neighbouring cities of the Fergana region and their historical architectural structures of cities. In the near future, the city will see a sharp increase in the modernization of the architectural direction.

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## Introduction

Fergana region is one of the centres of the ancient culture of Uzbekistan. Photographs of Stone Age settlements and rocks found in the area show that stone tools have been used by people in the valley since ancient times. The excavations of the Great Fergana Canal played an important role in the study of the archaeological sites of the region. During the excavation of the canal, monuments of the Bronze Age, slavery and land ownership were discovered and investigated. The findings of the V century BC and the early Middle Ages in the city of Kuva are well studied. Historical sources from the 10th to the 11th-century claim that this city was the largest in the valley after Ahsikat in terms of prosperity and size. Archaeological materials confirm that the city of Margilan was a large village in the X century, and in the XI-XII centuries, it took the form of a village.[1]

### Materials and methods

The city was founded in 1876. The initiator of the city's creation was the Russian general, the "conqueror of Turkestan" M. D. Skobelev (1843-1882), who served for a long time in Central Asia and was, in particular, the commander of the troops of the Fergana region.

On June 18, 1887, the city's construction project was approved. The founder, the first builder — the 2nd military governor Alexander Konstantinovich Abramov. At one time, he paid much attention to the architecture of the city.

The area where the construction of the city was planned was located 10-12 versts from Old Margilan, in the area of the location of the villages of Yarmazar, Sum and Chirimgan [2].

The city was assigned an important function - to perform the role of a military-strategic and administrative point to ensure the most reliable control over the territory of the former Kokand Khanate.

It was here that the newly formed region got its start. On March 2, 1876, Major General M. D. Skobelev was appointed military governor of the region and commander of the troops located in Fergana [3].

The obvious disadvantage was the presence of swamps in the northern and north-western parts. It was not possible to drain them immediately. Therefore, for a long time, malarial fever brought many troubles to the city. The choice of the name of the new city was handled by the office of the Turkestan Governor-General. Was already proposed the name "Fergana" or "Fergansk". We decided on a compromise solution—a new Margilan.

The type of city is a military-administrative centre. The layout is typical for such cities: a fortress, an esplanade and streets radially-concentrically diverging from them.

Specialists whose buildings determined the original appearance of the city: military topographer Zhilin, military engineers Sinclair and Korolkov, architects S. V. Lekhanov, [4].

Fergana is one of the few cities in Uzbekistan that was created less than 200 years ago. Its founder is the Russian General Skobelev. Located on the lands of the former Kokand Khanate (Figure-1), the city has grown to the current regional centre. Fergana, which fascinates everyone with its charming nature and unique beauty, has a long history. The reasons for naming this mysterious place "Fergana" are variously described in historical sources.



**Figure-1. The building of the Kokand Khanate.**

Scientists note that the word "Ferghana" was written in the early Middle Ages in the Sogdian

script in the forms of "Pargana", "Pragana" and in Indo-Sanskrit "small region"; in Persian, it means "valley between mountains", "closed valley". In the second century BC, it was called "Dovan", in the early Middle Ages - "Bohan", "Bohanna" [5].

Originally planned as a military-administrative territory, the city was built according to the military plan. There was a fortress, where the leadership was located, and the street lines radiating from it, leading to the outskirts, with radial roads crossing them. Later, the production of building materials, oil refining, and trolleybus routes were established in the city.

Today, the city is home to more than 380 thousand people. Due to the fact that the city stands on the site of an ancient settlement, it is popular among tourists. Near Fergana, there are traces of an ancient city, old Margilan. It is about 2 thousand years old. Once these lands were developed by Persian settlers. The city had well-developed agriculture and even then there were rare varieties of pomegranate, apricot. Special methods of preparing dried fruits have been preserved to this day. For example, only in Fergana, you can find dried apricots stuffed with peeled apricot kernels on the shelves.

The city was small but quite rich, as one of the Silk Road trade routes passed through it. This could not but affect the architecture and culture of the city. Pottery was actively developing here. The exchange of experience with Chinese potters brought positive results and in Margilan the masters developed their own special "handwriting" of pottery.

The Pir Siddiq complex is a creation of the masters of the late 18th century, built by the holy Pir Siddiq, who once took refuge in these parts. The beautiful building attracts attention with its exquisite colours of patterns and ornaments. Khudoyarkhan's Palace in Kokand is a no less striking structure. Impressive with its rich ornamentation, the facade walls can be seen from afar. With all its chic, characteristic of the east, the building today welcomes tourists.

You can feel like a real ruler in its walls, imbued with the luxury and former grandeur of the throne room. Unfortunately, not all ancient buildings have preserved this appearance, time is inexorable. Modern architects have reconstructed only a part of it [6].

But not only in the city, but there are also unique architectural monuments and attractions. The suburbs are no less interesting. Rishtan is the pottery centre of the region. The works of Rishtan masters are exhibited in major museums around the world in Germany, Russia, and China. In the house of the potter Alisher Nazirov, you can take part in a master class and make a real Rishtan Lyagan with a sky-coloured painting with your own hands.

The summer residence of the Timurids, the Museum with its unique Chust knives, many mosques, a Buddhist temple, one of the oldest in the territory, create a unique flavour of the Fergana Valley.[7]

Even though all the sights are scattered in different cities of the Fergana Valley, they are all quite close to each other, because they are the heritage of Margilan. You can go around all this in a short time, but the impressions will remain for a lifetime (Figure-2).



**Figure-2. Historical photo of the city of Margilan.**

Historical monuments - Studies of shrines help to shed light on the historical foundations, ways of development and traditions of the culture of the Uzbek people. Step of the shrine of the High Arch (Horde) "Dakhmai Shokhon" - the palace of the Kokand khans. And also, the monuments found in the settlements of the Chust culture, engaged in sedentary agriculture and animal husbandry, are important for the study of the Fergana Valley. Archaeological excavations show that the Fergana region has long been inhabited by people engaged in hunting, farming, animal husbandry, and at later stages of the existence of human society, culture began to develop.

### **Conclusion**

After the events of 1989 and due to the outflow of the Russian-speaking population from Uzbekistan, the production potential of Ferghana fell by more than 73% compared to 1985. Many factories are now closed. Now Ferghana is no longer the large industrial centre that it was in the late 80s of the XX century. Over the past 20-25 years, only a few modern structures have been built in the city — a hotel, a tennis court, a reconstructed city market and a gentrified park area. The number of cultural and entertainment centres has also significantly decreased. Of the more than 15 cinemas and clubs that operated in the 1980s, only 1 operates. Libraries have been redesigned, and most children's sports schools and sports clubs have been closed. According to the decree and the urban development plan of Uzbekistan, new architectural structures are planned until 2030. Shortly, the city will dramatically increase its architectural direction.

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