History of Urban Planning in the Kokan Khanate

Akhmedov Jamoldin Djalolovich — PhD in Technics, Head of the Department of Architecture, Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Fergana, Uzbekistan

Makhkamova Dilnoza Muradjonovna — Master's student, Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Fergana, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the history of urban development in the Kokan Khanate, mosques and other structures of the Kokan Khanate that have reached us.

Keywords: Cisterns, muezzin square. Kasansay Juma Mosque, Tilla Kori Madrasah, architectural monuments

Introduction

In the second half of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century, as a result of the establishment of the Kokan Khanate as a centralized state with a strong central authority, a certain revival of the economy did not fail to affect cultural life. Several architectural monuments, roads, bridges, and baths were built in the country's capital, Kokan, and other cities. In the first half of the 19th century, architectural monuments were built in the khanate by Umar Khan, Muhammad Ali Khan, Nadirabegim, Khudoyar Khan, Sultan Muradbek, Sultan Sayyid Khan, military chiefs Muslimquli, Aliquli, Khalmuhammad thousands and advanced and enlightened people of their time, urban planning was fast-paced. developed. The main focus in architecture is madrasahs, mosques, houses for dervishes and qalandars, shrines, cisterns,

The main part

In the 1970s, among the remains of buildings found in the centres of Afrosiyob, a type of building dating back to the 5th-8th centuries and reminiscent of the present coffeehouse and teahouse was identified. This building consists of several rooms, among which the hotel, whose sides are more than 8 meters, stands out. A platform was made along its side walls. The mosques of the Kokan khanate that have reached us can be divided into several types. These are neighbourhoods, mosques and smaller mosques near a shrine, madrasah, palace, or market. Among the Jome mosques, Ko'kan, Andijan and Kosonsoy mosques are distinguished by their magnificence and architectural design. The Kokan mosque consists of a building with 98 wooden columns, an open front and brick walls on the other three sides. It is assumed that the mosque was built during the reign of Umar Khan, who ruled the Kokan Khanate in 1809-1822. In the centre of the huge porch of the mosque is a long rectangular room with two rows and 10 columns. The total area of the mosque porch is 97.5 x 25.5 meters. A 22-meter-high tower stands in front of the porch. The courtyard of the mosque is landscaped and surrounded by a wall. Andijan Juma Mosque was built as one structure

with the madrasa of the same name and forms its western part. This mosque is the largest monument in the entire Ferghana Valley. Unlike the Juma mosques of Bukhara and Samarkand, it consists of a hall surrounded by a porch on three sides, typical of the Kokan Khanate. The minaret of this large mosque is also the highest mezana in the valley, with a height of 32 m. The tower is raised on an 8-sided plinth, and the walls are given a colourful finish, with orange and calligraphic figures carved between them. The platform of the muezzin is made of a circular arch and covered with a dome. The appearance of the Kosonsoy Juma Mosque reminds of the types of prayer mosques. The entrance to this walled building is through a domed gable. The mihrab part of this mosque, built in the 18th century, consists of two three-winged buildings on both sides, with an open front. The total area of this part is 28.6 x 10.8 meters. The main gable is made with 14 small shelves and 6 small arches, the bricks are raised in relief. Representing the high art of bricklaying, this facade has a similar appearance to some European architectural forms. The type of mosque as a building connected to each other by a two-pillared closed room and a pillared porch is common. Each mosque has a different architectural solution based on this method. Yangikisloq, Mulla Vali, Quyqakisloq, Churindi and other mosques are examples of this. There was also a school for building madrasas with a local focus in the Kokan khanate. One of them is the Kamal Qazi madrasa, built in Kokon in the 19th century. This building is located to the west of the Jame Masjid and consists of a traditional hall, classroom and mosque surrounding a 20x20 m square courtyard. The front style of the entrance porch consists of a tile pattern, and the two ends of the porch are finished with a domed roundhouse typical of many madrasahs in the Ferghana Valley, as in Khudoyar Khan's temple. But Bukhara, Another aspect of the Samarkand madrasa architecture is the fact that the front porch of the second story of the main porch on the entrance road looks out onto the street. This royal balcony was repeated several times in the madrasa architecture of the Kokan Khanate. It is also found in the architecture of the Khanate of Khiva, and in this respect, it connects the architecture of these two regions. The porch of the madrasa was built with four pillars facing east. Inside the building, carvings are used. The walls are made of adobe bricks. One of the madrasas built based on the traditional madrasa design, formed in Central Asia from the XI-XII centuries, is the Norbotabi madrasa in Kokon. The design of this building reminds of the structure of the Kokaldosh madrasa in Bukhara and the Kutlug Murad Inaq madrasa in Khiva. The courtyard of the Norbotabi madrasah has a murabba' (square) appearance and is 38x38 m, with a total size of 72x52 m. Its edge corners are made impassable, and the corners leading to the corner cells are made. Two arched side porches leading to the courtyard used as a summer classroom block the surface of the cell, like the northern and eastern porches in Khiva madrasas and Tilla Qori madrasas. The four outer corners of the building are fixed with bouquets. The series of rooms on the north-facing terrace has a perfect architectural solution. There is a three-domed miyonsarai (vestibule), a classroom and a mosque, as well as additional rooms. There is a wonderful madrasa in Shahrikhan, which can be called a combined example of several architectural arts, such as madrasa construction, residential construction, and palace architecture. this building was built in 1872 by the order of Abdulhamid Haji under the leadership of the son of Kuramboi Buvanazar. The finials above the building's gable and the finishing of the gable's sides are reminiscent of the Sitorai Mohi Khosa palace in Bukhara, and the gable is decorated with gables: the graceful forms are derived from the “ganchkori” style used in the rooms and porches of residential buildings. Two verandas on the second floor facing the street also show the possibility of skillfully using the housing element in public buildings. Only the front part of the building has been preserved. In fact, it is not difficult to notice that it was built around the courtyard in the form of 2-story rooms, summer and winter classrooms, and mosque-like rooms. The hanch and wood carvings in the preserved part,

Conclusion

In the architecture and applied art of the Kokan Khanate, along with the traditional styles typical for the whole of Central Asia, local features have been preserved. The representatives of Kokan and Tashkent schools of architecture improved and developed the traditions of their schools in the construction and decoration of public buildings and in the selection of patterns. The local schools of architecture of Kokan and Tashkent are distinguished by their wide-plan, voluminous landscapes, exquisite elegance of decoration and equipment, exuberance of colors, and wood and gesso carving. In the architecture of the Khanate, there are many decorations that are beautifully turned, decorated with Islamic motifs, and polished with more red and green paints.

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