



## Architectural monuments of Central Asian khanates in the first half of the 18th century

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**ANNOTATION:** In this article, the architectural monuments of the Central Asian khanates of the first half of the 18th century, in particular, the Bolohovuz dome mosque in the Bukhara emirate, the Shergazi Khan madrasa in the Khiva khanate, the Juma mosque in Hazorasp and the Said Ota or Yormuhammad Devon mosque, and the Andijan Juma mosque in the Koqon khanate. "Mori monuments" are mentioned.

**Key words:** Bukhara Emirate, Bolohovuz Dome Mosque, Khiva Khanate, Shergazi Khan Madrasa, Hazorasp, Juma Mosque, Said Ota or Yormuhammad Devon Mosque, Ko'qan Khanate, Juma Mosque of Andijan, architectural monument.

The architecture of the Bukhara Emirate made a great contribution to the development of urban planning, the development of building types, and the development of new architectural and artistic applied arts in general. A lot of research can be done in this area. In particular, it is worth mentioning the Havzi Nav ensemble, which was built by Abdulaziz Khan in the part of the city that was expanded in the 18th century. The architecture of residential buildings of Bukhara serves as a whole treasure in the study of the history of architectural art.

The fact that most of Khiva's monuments were built in later centuries is one of the reasons for their relatively good preservation. This can be a witness to the fact that the field of architecture is extremely active in the process of considering the placement of buildings in the construction of monuments. Residential buildings differed greatly in rural and urban areas. Most of Khiva's madrasahs have 2 floors of rooms facing the street and one floor facing the courtyard. Almost all madrasahs have a bouquet. L. Yu. Man'kovskaya divides these buildings into three composite types, which are as follows:

1- those located along the traditional long compositional axis;

2- those located in a transverse form;

3- those that are built based on the shape of the construction site, on a free scale.

The architecture of the Khiva khanate is distinguished by the fact that it creates various architectural solutions in the construction of madrasahs, as well as in the construction of mosques, with a number of innovations and unique new features. The architectural solutions of the neighborhood mosques during the Khiva khanate were built based on the conditions of the local climate.

Considering the unique aspects of the architecture of the Kokan Khanate, it should be noted that this region has been one of the developed cultural centers since ancient times and has a deep history of architecture and urban planning. The architecture of the Kokan Khanate, while absorbing the architectural traditions of the entire Central Asia, was created on the basis of the local culture specific to the ancient Ferghana Valley, therefore, the cities of the



Kokan Khanate of the 18th century were mainly of the Middle It represented the appearance typical of centuries-old feudal cities. Cities consisted of an ark and a city.

Architectural monuments of Bukhara Emirate.

The Bola Pool Complex is the only surviving monument in Registan Square. It is located near Ark, the emir's castle. The complex consists of a pool, Friday mosque and minaret. The oldest part of the complex is Bolo-hoz (meaning "children's pool"). Bola Hovuz - mosque was built in 1712 based on the decision of the wife of the government of Bukhara. According to other interpretations, Amir Shahmurad (1785-1800) built this mosque for public worship in order to be close to the people. The most beautiful mosque in Bukhara, despite the cultural and economic crisis in the Emirate of Bukhara at that time, completed.

This magnificent multi-pillared mosque dates back to the 18th century. The wooden ceiling of the veranda supported by attractive columns is decorated with wood carvings and floral and geometric patterns. It is one of the preserved ponds in Bukhara. The Bola Pool Complex is the only surviving monument in Registan Square. It is located near Ark, the emir's castle. The complex consists of a pool, Friday mosque and minaret. The oldest part of the complex is Bolo-hoz (meaning "children's pool"). It is one of the preserved ponds in Bukhara. The large domed mosque of Bolohovuz Mosque was built in 1712, the courtyard and the rooms were built in the 19th century, the porch and the separate minaret next to the mosque were built in 1915-1917 by master Shirin Murodov and master Hafizov. Friday prayer was performed in the mosque. Bolohovuz Mosque is a murabba-shaped building with sides of 11.5 m, decorated with shield-shaped and complex relief patterns. The mihrab is decorated with elegant patterns. Ganch stucco pediment is on the east side of the mosque, decorated with ganch patterns. Two-story rooms with high shelves were built on the sides of the peshtok. The mosque has 20 tall and thin wooden pillars. The shelves on the side walls of the porch are polished. The wooden ceiling of the porch, supported by attractive columns, is carved with wood and has floral and geometric designs. The porch of the mosque and the ceiling with hanging chandeliers are especially magnificent. Looking at the Bolohovuz Mosque from the Registan Square, the facade, the small minaret on the side of the square, and the pool in the middle make a wonderful impression. The shores of the pond are reinforced with steps made of large stones. In 1997, on the occasion of the 2500th anniversary of the city of Bukhara, among all the monuments in Bukhara, the Bolohovuz mosque was renovated. It was included in the list of UNESCO World Monuments. On August 30, 2000, the law "On the protection and use of cultural heritage objects" was adopted. This law, adopted by our state, is a legal guarantee of the protection of architectural structures.

Architectural monuments of Khiva Khanate.

Sherghazi Khan madrasa. The Sherghazi Khan madrasa, built at the beginning of the 18th century, is located on the southern side of the Ichan fortress, in front of the Pahlavon Mahmud mausoleum. Madrasa Khiva Khan began to be built during his march to Khurasan. The khan's body was buried in a small tomb built adjacent to the main shrine to the west of the madrasa. The main buildings of the madrasa are connected to each other. The madrasah style is 2 floors. At the entrance through a huge gate, there is a domed miyansarai, and a mosque with a dome and a classroom are located in two corners of it. The small rooms above



the Mionsarai were the dormitories for students. Shelves, takhmon, bowls are made on the walls. A row of 1-story rooms around the courtyard has a front porch, and there is a pool in the middle of the courtyard. The number of cells is 55. Madrasa decorations are not preserved. Or the building is not decorated at all. The small closed shelves with figures are reminiscent of the hollow spaces in the design of residential buildings. Decorations used on the walls were also used for books. The domes in the vestibules are flat, elliptical in profile, laid on circular stone on spherical sails. The facades are made of black stone, the courtyard walls are covered with special construction material. The only decorations on the facades are the carved bars on the windows. The foundations are made of brick, without barriers and built on a flat front. It looks like a continuation of the walls. Their depth is around 0.67-1.0 meters. the pits in front of the foundations are filled with broken bricks and sand. The foundation is placed as follows: first it is leveled with a slope to the south, it is laid with a layer of ganch, then a layer of sand 1 m thick is poured on top, it is laid on top with a layer of clay laurel or a waterproofing layer, so that saline groundwater does not affect the foundation According to the written sources, Shergazi Khan did a lot of work for the pursuit of science, he had conversations with many scientists and poets of his time. According to the following history, after the construction of this madrasa, historians named it "Maskani Fazilon" (House of Scholars). There is historical information about the education of young people from Central Asia and Kazakhstan in "Maskani Fazilon". The great poet of the Turkmen nation Makhtumquli-Firogyi (1733 - 1793), the famous Sufi of the Kazakhs, teacher Beket Ahmad (1750 - 1813) and the great poet of the Karakalpaks Ajiniyaz (son of Haji Niyoz Qosiboy) (1824 - 1878) are among them.

Exhibitions about the education of Makhtumkuli Firoghi, Father Beket, Haji Niyoz Kosibay's son in this madrasa and their legacy have been opened in the madrasa. After conquering Mashhad in 1715, Shergazi Khan brought 5,000 qizilbash from Iran for the construction of the madrasa. Among them were architects and flower growers. After the Khan of Khiva, Shergazi Khan, promised them liberation, the craftsmen put their skills to work and build the monument. However, Shergazi Khan deliberately extended the time and constantly introduced innovations to the construction. Enraged by this, the slaves killed Khan on his next visit to the building. Shergazi Khan will be buried in the building next to the madrasa. Due to the subsidence of the soil on the ground where the mausoleum is located, the grave fell two meters down. That's why he descends to the tomb of Shergazi Khan through the stairs. According to written sources, Shergazi Khan did a lot of useful things for those who wanted to learn. He was always in conversation with scientists and theologians. As mentioned in the dedication text of this madrasa, historians and poets called this building "Maskan-i Fazilon" ("Abode of Scholars"). The phrase became a chronogram for the date of construction at the same time. In other words, the numerical value of the letters of this phrase (abjad) gave the desired date. Since then, this name has become the second name of the madrasa. A number of famous people of the time studied there, such as Turkmen poet Mahtumquli, Uzbek poet Pahlavanqul Ravnaq, Kazakh Sufi and poet Beket Ota, great Karakalpak poet Ajinyoz.

Said father's mosque is an architectural monument in Khanka district of Khorezm region (1766). The mosque consists of a covered courtyard (14.0x7.0 m), a hall (7.0x7.0 m), a porch and additional rooms at the entrance (guard house, stable, etc.). The front of the



mosque is occupied by a number of pillared porches. A well was kept in the center of the yard. The hall has a dome roof, brick friezes on the base of the dome, and 8 arched windows on the lower part. Said father's mosque. The column, doors and windows decorated with wood carvings are noteworthy. Among the Arabic inscriptions on the gate is the year of construction of the mosque. Yor Muhammad Devon (Saidota) mosque was built in the 18th century. He stood behind the tomb of Said Olovuddin. Abdurasulboy madrasah is adjacent to the eastern wall. The construction of the mosque consists of a hall and a tall porch attached to the dome. The view of the mosque is a rectangle with two gray sides turning towards the west. Perhaps one essential aspect of this is that it was later cubed. The total size of Said Ata Mosque is 8.95x13.5 m, the room is murabba-shaped (6.3x6.3 m), the dome is roofed, and the porch protrudes a little. Arches on the inner wall make the room spacious. The surface of the mosque is unadorned sprinkled with ganch. The porch altar is covered with mysterious carved rivets. The carved wooden columns are noteworthy. According to its design, the mosque is rectangular in shape and its two sides are directed to the west. However, later the mosque had a cube structure. It was renovated in 1983

Friday Mosque. The architectural solution of the Juma Mosque in Khazorasp (XVIII century) is reminiscent of the Khiva Mosque. It also consists of a multi-columned building without a courtyard, but it is much smaller than the one in Khiva, its sides are 25x21 meters. Columns are placed in 6 long and 5 wide rows at a distance of 3.6x3.2 meters. Various decorations were hardly used in the construction of the mosque. The mihrab is surrounded by a chain, the surface is embossed, and in some places there are traces of gilded kundal. Architectural monuments of the Kokan Khanate.

Andijan Juma Mosque. 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 Friday mosques of Bukhara and Samarkand, its design consists of a room surrounded by a porch on three sides, typical of the Kokand Khanate. The porch ceiling is decorated with colorful patterns. The minaret of this large mosque is also the highest mezzanine in the valley, with a height of 32 m. The tower is raised on an 8-pointed platform, and the walls are decorated with a colorful decoration, between which orange and even motifs are carved. The muezzin's platform is made of a round and round arch and topped 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 front. 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. 10.8 meters. The main gable is made with 14 small shelves and 6 small archways, the bricks are raised in relief. Representing the high art of bricklaying, this facade has a similar appearance to some European architectural forms. I. M. Azimov, having studied neighborhood, gazar and village mosques, admits that certain laws are embodied in them. The type of mosque as a building connected to each other by a two-pillared closed room and a pillared porch is widespread. In his works, he says that different architectural solutions are presented in each mosque based on this method.

In conclusion, it should be said that the architectural monuments of the Central Asian khanates of the first half of the 18th century, in particular, the Bolohovuz dome mosque in the Bukhara emirate, the Shergazi Khan madrasa in the Khiva khanate, the Juma mosque in



Hazorasp and the Said Ota or Yormuhammad Devon mosque, Andijan Juma in the Koqon khanate. We learned about the architectural monuments of the mosque, its construction methods and its history. The architecture of the Bukhara Emirate made a great contribution to the development of urban planning, the development of building types, and the development of new architectural and artistic applied arts in general. A lot of research can be done in this area. In the process of considering the placement of buildings in the construction of monuments, it can be witnessed that the field of architecture is extremely active. We also learned that residential buildings differed greatly in rural and urban areas. The architecture of the Khiva khanate is distinguished by the fact that it creates various architectural solutions in the construction of madrasahs, as well as in the construction of mosques, with a number of innovations and unique new features. Considering the unique aspects of the architecture of the Kokan Khanate, it should be noted that this region has been one of the developed cultural centers since ancient times and has a deep history of architecture and urban planning. 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.

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