

## DAHMAI-SHAHAN OR THE TOMB OF THE KHANS

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**Abstract:** This article covers the history of the construction of the tomb of the khans, as well as information about Dahmai-Shahan.

**Key words:** Uzbekistan, Fergana Valley, Ming dynasty, Dahmai-Shahan, Amir Umarkhan, Nodirabegim, Muhammad Isa.

**Introduction.** The Fergana Valley is the fertile heart of Uzbekistan, the birthplace of outstanding people, poets and thinkers. Among the architectural monuments of Kokand, a special place is occupied by a unique ensemble-tomb of the Kokand rulers - Dahmai-Shakhan.

It is known from history that the Kokand Khanate was one of the states taking place in the history of Uzbek statehood, which was ruled by rulers from the Ming dynasties. Some khans, that is, the rulers of the khanate, died in other countries, the location of which of them is unknown. However, many of these khans were buried in one place, according to the existing tradition, in the Dahmai Shahan, that is, in the tomb of

the khans. The word "Dachma" can be translated as a necropolis or tomb.

Discussion. Dahmai-Shahan, is located in a large cemetery in the area of the city of Yangi Chorsu of the city. After the death of Amir Umarkhan, or rather her husband, Nodirabegim, the poetess decided to build a tomb, and there to bury her husband and his ancestors. The tomb of the khans consists of three parts: a domed room with a U-shaped roof, a two-column porch, a mosque and a courtyard cemetery. The entrance to the hut is through the western roof (9.4 x 11.7 m). The roof has towers on both sides. The eyes have a geometric shape, more blue and blue rivets are used. The upper part of the roof is significant, decorated with multi-colored tiles, and in its appearance it resembles a lily of the valley. The sides of the roof are decorated with a couple of blue peppers. The remaining areas are blue and white tiles in the lower part, medium yellow, black and blue tiles resembling polos, at the top. The remaining areas are red, blue, white hexagonal and decorated with rhombic tiles[1.227-228].

The carved doors, adding to the overall beauty of the hut, are elegantly decorated with floral patterns and Arabic inscriptions. Above the gate, a hadith is written in Arabic majolica script: "Aspirations lead to respect, envy leads to poverty. Each lowness leads to another lowliness." [2] There are two doors, one on the porch and the other at the entrance to the mosque. Both doors are double glazed and tastefully made of maple wood. In terms of decoration and beauty, they can compete with the ornate doors of Khiva, Samarkand and



Bukhara.



The mausoleum is domed, one of the windows on the inner wall facing the roof, and with the other to the mosque. The third was open. The bricks between the large arches on the inside and the window arches are vertical, and the gables are wavy. The bricks on the rest of the walls are flat.

Near the mausoleum there is a mosque with a porch (7x6.8 m). The entrance to the mosque was designed by Muhammad Isa, a master from Margilan. The mosque has two columns and its gable roof is divided into 4

cells. The ceiling of the mosque was decorated by the master Muhammad Qazi. The walls are decorated with carvings. Those who want to come here to read the Quran can enter the Dahmai Shahan and pray for the dead[1.229-230].



Inside the ensemble there is a small mosque and family burials. Every detail from the doors and leaf windows, ending with stone slabs, has a special artistic value. Prominent masters-mouths in carving wood and ganch worked on the decoration and construction of this mausoleum. The tombstones of the rulers are decorated with carvings, oriental ornaments and verses from the Holy Quran[3] ].

Also, on the instructions of Nadira, the Chalpak madrasah was built nearby. The

decoration of the mausoleum is a sprawling orchard and various floral arrangements.

According to legend, Amir Umarkhan bequeathed himself to be buried at the entrance to the shrine, and the will was executed. Currently, the tomb contains the graves of 19 rulers of the Kokand Khanate [4.466-467]. Dahmai Shahan was completely renovated in 1971. Efforts have been made to restore the original condition. The stones on the mausoleum have artistic value. They are decorated with elegant carved Arabic inscriptions and patterns. The hut was renovated in 2010-2011 [5].

Conclusion. In conclusion, I would like to say that each of us should cherish and respect the cultural heritage, the architectural monuments created and carefully preserved by our ancestors for many centuries. This is the responsibility of each of us!

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