

The History of The Study of The Jizzakh Orda Based on Archaeological and Written Sources

Ahrorqul Pardayev

Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor, Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan

Received: 21 March 2025; **Accepted:** 17 April 2025; **Published:** 19 May 2025

Abstract: The article examines the history of the Jizzakh Horde, one of the main cities of the Jizzakh oasis located in the center of the Transoxiana River, from the 14th to the 19th centuries, based on archaeological and written sources. It is scientifically proven that the Jizzakh Horde was restored during the reign of Amir Temur after the Mongol invasion and acquired the status of an important military-strategic city, and that during the period of the Central Asian khanates, the Horde functioned as the economic and administrative center of the Jizzakh oasis.

Keywords: Jizzakh Horde, Qaliyatepa, Amir Temur era, Mongol invasion, written sources, archaeological objects, Central Asian khanates, Russian invasion, Old City.

Introduction: The term Horde in ancient Turkic and Mongolian languages meant the military-administrative headquarters of a union of nomadic pastoral tribes. In the Middle Ages, this term was considered the residence of the highest-ranking rulers of states that controlled a vast territory, the main population of which was semi-nomadic and settled. These include historical cities such as the Golden Horde, the White Horde, the Blue Horde (Berka Saray), and the Red Horde.

During the period of the Central Asian khanates, the Horde was formed as a capital city, which included the Khan's palace, inner and outer fortresses, and other administrative buildings in its structural system, and was architecturally complete and made up of complex construction methods from a defensive point of view. All state administration departments of the khanate - the main divan, ministerial offices, the secretariat (mirzalik), the Khan's private palace, the reception hall, and the harem - were located in the Horde. The architectural and functional features of the Kokand Horde, the Tashkent Horde, the Bukhara Ark, and the Ichan and Dishan fortresses of Khiva were intended for the above-mentioned activities . [1]

Historical and ethnographic data, toponymic terms show that during this period, an administrative center was created that fully possessed the above qualities not

only in the capital of a khanate or emirate, but also in the capital of a region or principality of a certain state, occupying a leading socio-economic position, a political, and geographical position, located in an important border area, and of local importance. The so-called Horde, the Karshi fortress, the Shahrisabz fortress, Uratepa, and of course the Jizzakh Horde, and others, can be considered the Horde of the regions or principalities described above in terms of their characteristics and activities.

The largest and oldest urban monument of the oasis, the Jizzakh Horde, is located 6 km northwest of Kaliyatepa, on the right bank of the Sangzar River, in the area of the present-day city of Jizzakh called "Old City". The land on which the Horde was located had a number of advantages due to its flatness, spaciousness, fertility, and its location on a slope relative to Sangzar. The Horde was also located on the route of the caravan route that crossed Mirzachul, at the beginning of the Nurata - Forish - Utrar road. The Horde protected the Jizzakh oasis from the west, northwest, north, and northeast. The military forces that entered the oasis from these directions encountered resistance from the Horde. At a certain point in the late Middle Ages, the defenders of Kaliyatepa resisted invaders from the south and east. So, the construction of the Horde was a carefully thought-out oasis, built in the most necessary and desirable place in terms of protection.

Written sources do not provide precise information about when the Horde was founded and what its status was during its initial construction (city, fortress, village). This problem has not been resolved even through archaeological excavations and research.

In one of his scientific works, Y.F. Fulomov states that "the Jizzakh fortress (Horde) stood on the site of the ancient city of Jizzakh." [2] Undoubtedly, the concept of the ancient city of Jizzakh refers to the ancient and medieval city of Jizzakh - Dizak. Thus, according to the famous scientist, there was a city with a history dating back almost to the 20th century on the site of the Jizzakh Horde.

According to experts who have been studying the archaeology and ancient history of Jizzakh for many years, the ancient and medieval city of Jizzakh was located at the site of Kaliyatepa, located in the eastern part of the oasis. [3]

Kaliyatepa began to function not as the main city of the oasis, but as one of the main military strongholds from the time of Amir Temur. The reason for this opinion is that, as archaeological research shows, only the city center of Kaliyatepa and its surroundings contain cultural layers dating back to the late Middle Ages (14th-18th centuries). Life in the surrounding settlements ceased in the 7th-8th centuries and was not restored in later periods.

During the reign of Amir Temur, the central urban life of the Jizzakh oasis moved from Kaliyatepe to Horde. In the first quarter of the 17th century, life in Kaliyatepe completely ceased.

According to experts such as M. Ishakov and N. N. Nemtseva, who conducted research on the formation of a complex of archaeological monuments in the 1960s and 1970s, the ruins of Horda are a large medieval city monument. However, in the mid-1970s, the "Memory" memorial complex was built in Horda to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the victory in the Patriotic War. As a result, its former appearance was destroyed. The microrelief and topography of the monument were seriously damaged, cultural layers were mixed, and information about the stratigraphy of the city was confused.

According to a group of elderly elders, the Horde's magnificent defensive walls, the site of the moats, a pond with a "Muslim brick" (square-shaped) built on its surface, several mosques and the site of streets were preserved even in the 30s and 40s of the last 20th century. Due to the expansion of cotton fields and urban development carried out in the 1950s and 70s, most of the Horde, except for the defensive fortifications and the city center, was razed to the ground.

According to archaeological reports, the microrelief of the Horde before its destruction was typical of an urban monument, with clearly defined locations of the ark (governor's palace), the city hall, defensive fortifications, neighborhoods, squares, ditches, and ponds. A medieval crypt built of adobe bricks and the site of several mosques have also been identified. Artifacts and pottery samples found in the Horde date back to the 9th-12th; 14th-16th; 17th-19th centuries. [4] Several samples of pottery found in the Horde, which are kept in the collection of the Jizzakh Regional Museum of Local Lore, were dated by archaeologist M. Pardaev to the 6th-8th centuries AD. Although traces of the first settlements and structures on the site of the Horde have not yet been identified, it can be assumed that life began here at least 1,500 years ago.

In 1997, the Jizzakh detachment of the Institute of Archaeology named after Ya. Fulomov of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan conducted excavations at the Urda monument based on specific plans. As a result of the excavations, part of the ruins of a residential building of the late 18th and 19th centuries were discovered and studied. The foundation of this building was built of medium-sized stones. The height of the foundation is 0.60 m, the width is 0.50 m. The building was built of square-shaped baked bricks with a thickness of 6-7 cm and side dimensions of 30-32 cm. Also, samples of ceramic vessels dating back to the 15th-17th centuries were noted and subjected to scientific analysis. Since the layer of stagnant water and swamp begins at a depth of approximately 3.5 m from the surface of the earth, it was not possible to study the more ancient periods of the Horde. As a result of stratigraphic studies, a number of data were obtained on the periods of the Horde's activity dating back to the 16th-19th centuries.

As a result of planigraphic excavations conducted in the courtyard of the Jizzakh spinning mill, the remains of an underground passage - a tunnel - dating back to the 18th-19th centuries were discovered. It is observed that the tunnel started from the Urda arch and headed northeast, that is, towards the defensive wall. The tunnel was built of square-shaped (32x32x6 cm; 30x30x6 cm; 28x28x5 cm; 26x26x5 cm) baked bricks. Its width is 1.8 m, height is 2.2 m, and the upper part is closed in the form of an architrave. On both side walls of the underground passage, special niches were made of bricks of the above-mentioned dimensions at a certain distance (6-8 m) and torches were installed in it for lighting. The secret underground corridor served for the protection of the governor of Orda and his relatives during the hostilities. [5]

was built at a depth of 2.70-2.75 m below the current ground level. At the time, this structure was almost 4.0

m below ground level. Judging by its dimensions, it was possible to move through it not only people, but also horsemen (leading their horses).

As a result of the scientific research conducted in order to supplement the information on the history of the Jizzakh Horde, among the archive materials, a topographical plan of the last stage of the activity of the Horde fortress and a number of related photographs were found. The photos show a general view of the Horde, the residential houses of the neighborhoods, the sun-kissed upper parts of the defensive walls in the distance, and one of its gates made of spruce wood.

The topographic plan drawn by Russian topographers in the late 1860s, after the tsarist troops conquered Jizzakh and destroyed it in the Urals, does not include place names, scales, symbols, or even directions, suggesting that it was created for military purposes and kept secret.

Indeed, after the Horde was captured by the troops of Tsarist Russia, Jizzakh for some time served as a border zone between the Bukhara Emirate and the occupied Turkestan lands. In order to prevent the expected military offensive of the Emirate from Samarkand - Yangikurgan (now Fallaorol) or from the northern foothills of Nurota, now Farish, Jizzakh and its surroundings, including the ready-made fortification of the Horde, were systematically studied by Russian military topographers. Maps and topographic plans of places convenient for defense were drawn up. Practical work was carried out on the problems of food, water supplies, and the collection of fodder for horses.

This can certainly be recognized as measures taken for defensive purposes.

In addition, Jizzakh, an important, strategically important city on the eastern border of the Bukhara Emirate, was used by Russian generals as a base for their troops before and after their march to Samarkand and Bukhara. The "new city" built in Jizzakh (inhabited only by Russians and Russian-speaking people) was one of the first buildings built in this area and is still called "barracks". This base for soldiers and officers was renamed the "red barracks" after the October coup. [6] Thus, Russian generals used Jizzakh, and in particular its administrative center, Horde, as an important base for their future and subsequent invasion efforts. It was here that plans for future military operations were drawn up, ammunition stocks were collected, and the wounded and additional food supplies were stored. It was planned that Jizzakh would serve as an important "bridgehead" in the event of expected setbacks during military operations.

By studying Orda and its surrounding areas, determining the borders of scattered pieces of pottery

related to Orda's material culture, collecting ethnographic data, opinions expressed by informants and interlocutors and comparing them to topographical plans, comparative studies made important clarifications on the general area, borders, and historical topography of Jizzakh Tuproqkurgani (Orda) during the Khanate period. From our research, it became known that the Horde plan is 1x5000 cm. made to scale (i.e. 50 m at 1 cm). According to the topographic plan, Orda has a rectangular shape. The length of its sides in the north-south direction is 1100 m. x 900 m. is equal to. The square-shaped arch is located in the middle of the city. Its sides are 300 m. x 200 m. is equal to. Based on these figures, it can be said that the total area of the Horde was almost 100 ha. , and the arch was 6 ha .

According to the stories of the elders of Jizzakh, the defense walls of Horde were so long, high and wide that the guards rode around on the wall in a horse-drawn cart and guarded the city. The carriage of guards coming from the opposite side continued its way without interfering with each other. According to the topographic plan, the total length of the defense walls of Orda is 4 km. reached In the system of defensive walls, there were defensive towers at a certain distance. These semicircular constellations are densely located mainly on the northern and eastern walls of the Horde. This shows from which direction the forces that threatened the Horde came and moved (Kokand khanate, Oratepa begship, nomads ... and finally the Russians).

The location of the moats filled with water is marked on the outer side of the defensive walls. There was a suspension bridge in front of each of the three gates to enter the city. According to Ahmad Donish, who wrote the history of the Mangid dynasty, in order to prevent the Russians from breaking through the gates of the Jizzakh Horde, earth was piled up on the inside of the gates by carts. According to the author, after a long attack and struggle, when the Russian soldiers entered the Horde from the Uratepa Gate, all the defenders' exit routes were blocked, and it was not possible to open the Tashkent and Samarkand gates. As a result, many Jizzakh defenders threw themselves over the 10 m high walls and died.

According to Mirza Abdulazim Sami, after a short battle and heavy defeat on May 8, 1866, in a place called Maida Yulgun on the left bank of the Syrdarya (this place was called Sassikkul by Ahmad Donish and Irjar in the works of Russian historians. It is not far-fetched that Irjar - Erjar was originally called Urjar), Emir Muzaffar hastily returned to Jizzakh. He appointed the Mangit Allahyor Devanbeg as the governor of Jizzakh and ordered him to surround the Horde of Jizzakh with

a second line of defensive walls. [7]

The topographic map we have also shows the Horde's second ring of defensive walls. So, it can be assumed that this wall was hastily rebuilt within about five months after the "Battle of Erjar", that is, until October 1866.

According to Ahmad Donish, after the capture of Tashkent by the Russians, one hundred thousand tangans were allocated for the construction of an additional defensive wall in Jizzakh, which was considered the border of the emirate and the gateway to Samarkand. [8] Thus, on May 17, 1865, after the capture of Tashkent, the construction of the second wall of the Jizzakh Horde began, and this work was completed in almost a year and a half.

M.A. Terentyev also reported on the gates of the Jizzakh Horde and wrote: "All three gates - Samarkand, Oratepa, Kamyshkurgan or Tashkent - were tightly blocked from the inside with a mound of earth, blocking the exit of the garrison. By order of the emir, the commandant of the fortress vowed to defend the city to the last of his strength." [9]

According to the topographic map, the northern and eastern gates of the Horde, namely the Tashkent and Oratepa gates, were completely destroyed during the assault. Only the western Samarkand gate survived.

The population of the Horde was extremely densely populated. We can also learn this from the information of our informants and the topographic plan. The neighborhoods began almost behind the defensive walls, there were almost no open spaces in these areas. The streets were extremely narrow, interconnected, and all of these streets led to the square of the Horde khokim's arch. Only around the arch was there a certain amount of open space.

The residence of the Horde governor - the ark - is a historical structure that has survived to our time relatively well. Its current microrelief, dimensions, and height almost coincide with the data recorded on the topographic plan. Based on this data, it can be said that the gate of the ark was on its northern side. The ark gate is located opposite the Tashkent gate, in the same direction as the Samarkand gate, to its right. The ark was also surrounded by defensive walls. There were defensive towers on both sides of the gate in its southern and eastern parts. In addition to the governor's palace, there is a large square-shaped pond (dimensions approximately 50x50 m.), a mosque, and an ammunition depot.

According to historical data, the battles for the conquest of the Jizzakh Horde were mainly intense on its northern and eastern sides. This can be seen from

the destruction of the gates and neighborhoods on this side. During the storming of the Samarkand military gate and the neighborhoods around it, the population continued to live in this area for a certain time or Russian tsistilo troops were stationed there. Because on the topographic map, these neighborhoods and gates are depicted as areas that continue their activities.

According to A.P. Fedchenko, who visited Jizzakh in 1868, "Jizzakh is a small city, with a population of five thousand." [10]

In our opinion, the famous researcher A.P. Fedchenko provided information about the population that lived in the Horde even after its capture. However, if we take into account the residents of the mahallas located outside the Horde, specializing in certain professions such as jewelry, coppersmithing, blacksmithing, pottery, soapmaking, tanning, and butchering, and the residents of the mahallas of Uratepa, Mulkan, Tashkent, Khavos, and Akkurgan who lived in the summer in the field courtyards and in the Horde in the winter, then in the first half of the 19th century the population of the Horde was several times higher than the number indicated by the famous geographer and traveler A.P. Fedchenko. [11]

The fact that the city's inhabitants engaged in both crafts and agriculture in the late medieval period is also recorded in other cities of the Bukhara Emirate. [12]

In the late Middle Ages, during the time of the Central Asian khanates, due to its traditionally important military strategic position, and in most cases the boundaries of the territory were determined by this oasis, there was a dispute between the Bukhara Emirate of Jizzakh and the Kokand Khanate. As a result, many battles and military actions that caused devastation were fought on the territory of this region. Traces of these events are also reflected in the archaeological research mentioned above.

In the section carried out to study the stratigraphy of the Horde, the last periods of the city's activity, the first half of the 19th century, showed severe destruction, traces of severe fires, and large ash layers in the cultural layers. We have already mentioned that the destruction of the last period is associated with the Russian invasion. The destruction of the Jizzakh Horde in the first half of the 19th century is associated with the military campaign of the Bukhara emir Nasrullah to Jizzakh in 1828-1829. [13]

According to written sources, the ruler of Bukhara, Amir Haidar, in order to gain a loyal ally in the war against the Kokand Khanate, granted Jizzakh, along with the fortresses of Zamin, Yom, and Peshagar, to the ruler of Uratepa, Muhammad Rahim Otaliq. When Amir

Haidar's successor, Amir Nasrulla (1826-1860), ascended the throne, he began an attempt to "peacefully reclaim" the cities and fortresses that his father had granted him. After several official letters and negotiations, the emir received a positive response from the ruler of Uratapa, Muhammad Rahim Otaliq, and by a special decree appointed Mangit Fazibek Mirakhor as the ruler of Jizzakh and sent him to Jizzakh with several dignitaries. At this time, the Jizzakh people, whose main population consisted of one hundred and forty tribes, did not accept the representative of the Mangit tribe, Fazibek Mirakhor, as the governor. Fazibek Mirakhor returned to Bukhara in disgrace. Angered by the failure to carry out his decree, Amir Nasrullah marched on Jizzakh with an army of fifteen thousand in 1828-29. He besieged Jizzakh and held it at gunpoint for several days. Jizzakh was captured after great destruction and many victims. Two officials who had disobeyed the emir's decree were tied to cannons and shot in front of the population, 72 people were executed, and the population belonging to one hundred tribes was deported to Samarkand. Thus, Jizzakh again passed into the control of the Bukhara emirate.

Thus, the following can be concluded about the Jizzakh Horde.

1. In the early Middle Ages, the central city of the Fagnon region of the Ustrushona country was located on the site of the ruins of the city of Kaliyatapa, located on the eastern side of the present-day city of Jizzakh. During this period, Orda was one of the fortresses of Fagnon village.
2. As a result of the Mongol invasion, life stopped in Qaliyatapa, the capital of Jizzakh oasis. During the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids, Jizzakh Horde was restored and expanded as the capital of the oasis. City life moved from Qaliyatapa to Jizzakh Horde. During the period of Amir Temur and the Timurids, Orda served as a strategically important "military fortress" protecting the northern and north-eastern borders of the country from external enemies.
3. Since the 16th century, the Jizzakh Horde has served as a military fortress with strong defensive fortifications of the Bukhara Khanate and as the economic and administrative center of the Jizzakh principality.
4. During the Ashtar Khanate period, especially in the first half of the 18th century, life in the Jizzakh Horde deteriorated to a certain extent. This was due to the Kazakhs who entered Maverannahr as a result of the civil war in the Bukhara Khanate in the 1820s, and the military campaigns of the Iranian Shah Nadir Shah into the khanate. These events led to the migration of

the population of the Jizzakh Horde to other places.

5. From the second half of the 18th century, during the reign of the Mangid rulers Amir Doniyolbiy (1758-1785) and Amir Shokhmurad (1785-1800), the population was resettled from neighboring territories and new neighborhoods were founded, on the condition of granting various privileges. The number of neighborhoods and the population in the city increased. As a result, the Jizzakh Horde functioned not only as a military fortress, but also as an administrative, trade, handicraft, cultural and educational center of the oasis.

6. In the second half of the 19th century, as a result of the conquests of Tsarist Russia, the Jizzakh Horde was also destroyed and occupied by Russian invaders in October 1966. The Russians built the city of "New Jizzakh" on the southern side of the destroyed Jizzakh Horde. The area of the Jizzakh Horde and the neighborhoods around it was called the "Old City".

REFERENCES

- Pardaev M., Pardaev A. The Jizzakh Horde // Primitive Arch - History of Central Asian Urbanism and Culture. Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference. +arshi, "Nasaf", 1999, pp. 134-135.
- Gulyamov Ya.G. Kladbihe Kulpi - Sar // IMKU., VO'p. 2, T: "Science", 1961, p. 92-96.
- Berdimuradov A.E. RannesrednevekovO'e archeologicheskie pamyatniki Dzhizakskogo oazisa (Severo-Zapadnoy UstrushanO' V-X vv.): Autoref. diss. sugar ist. Nauk - M., 1985. 23 p.;
- Pardaev M.Kh. Severo-zapadnaya Ustrushana v epokh rannego srednevekovya (po materialam nijnego techeniya r. Sangzor). Autoref. dis. sugar ist. science Samarkand, 1995. - 24 p.
- Ishakov M. Report on reconnaissance and research in the upper zone of the Zaaminsky district of the Dzhizak region in July-August 1977 // Archive of obh.oxr.pam.istorii i kulturO' Uzbekistana. T: 1977. 17 p.
- Pardaev M., Pardaev A. Jizzakh Horde //+adimiy +arshi - the history of the urbanism and culture of Central Asia. Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference. +arshi, "Nasaf", 1999, p. 136.
- Pardaev M., Pardaev A. Jizzakh Horde //+adimiy +arshi - the history of the urbanism and culture of Central Asia. Proceedings of the International Scientific Conference. +arshi, "Nasaf", 1999, p. 135.
- Mirza Abdulazim Sami. History mangO'tskikh gosudarey. M., 1962, p. 62.
- Terentev M.A. History of Zavoevaniya Sredney Azii. T. I. Spb. 1906, p. 373.

10 . Ahmad Donish. Tractate Akhmada Danisha "History of the Mangit dynasty". Perevod, predmslovie i primechanie I.A. Nadjafovoy. D.: "Donish", 1967. - 45 p
Fedchenko A.P. Puteshestvie v Turkestan. M., 1950. p. 48, 63

Pardaev A., Pardaev M. Jizzakh in the Study of the Past // Uzbekistan in Ancient Times and the Early Middle Ages. MB Samarkand, 1992.: 55-56 p.

Agzamova G.A. Shakhrisabz - the center of economic and cultural life (16th - first half of the 19th century) // The place of the city of Shakhrisabz in world history. International scientific conference. T: "Science" 2002, p. 49-50.