

VARAKHSHA IS THE RUINS OF AN ANCIENT CITY

Mahamadiyev Gayrat

2nd course master student of Faculty of History at
Samarkand State University

ABSTRACT:

The article summarizes the history and source studies of Varakhsha and the results of archeological research. Special attention is paid to the palaces found in Varakhsha and their unique works of art.

Keywords: Buxhara, Culture, Eastern hotel, Varakhsha

INTRODUCTION:

Varakhsha is the ruins of an ancient city. It is located 40 km northwest of Bukhara, in the ancient Rajfandun oasis of Dashti Urgenj Lake. Varakhsha is 9 hectares in area and 10-20 meters high. VA Shishkin (1937-39, 1947-54) conducted extensive archeological research in and around Varakhsha; A. Muhammadjonov (1975—77), O. V. Obelchenko (1977—79), G. V.

Shishkina (1987-90) also conducted excavations in some parts of Varakhsha. Archaeological excavations show that Varakhsha av. It was built in the 2nd century as several fortified villages connected to each other. To the northwest of the Varakhsha ruins, the outer wall and semicircular interior of one of the ancient fortresses were excavated by a 4.5 × 5 meter tower. The wall is 1.8-1.9 m thick and measures 37 × 41 × 10 cm. It is made of raw bricks. The walls and towers have pitch-shaped target holes 38-40 cm inside, 75-80 cm outside and 20-22 cm wide.

Mil. av. 2nd-1st centuries BC In the 1st and 2nd centuries, cultural life flourished in and around Varakhsha. In the 3rd and 4th centuries, Varakhsha was in decline. In the 5th century, Varakhsha was revived and became the residence of the ancient rulers of Bukhara - the

Bukhara gods. During this period, Varakhsha was surrounded by a strong wall, and an arch was built in its southern part. It was especially prosperous in the 8th and 10th centuries. Varakhsha and its environs are irrigated by 12 canals and have become one of the largest and central forts in the Rajfandun oasis.

The caravan route between Bukhara and Khorezm passed through Varakhsha. With the settlement of the Bukhara gods, Varakhsha became a large city. In the 11th and 12th centuries, its territory was more than 6 km wide. In the 12th century, life in the Varakhsha oasis suddenly came to a halt for unknown reasons.

In 1949-54, the history and architecture of Varakhsha were studied. The royal palace was built on one of the 15 m high platforms, surrounded by a large square square of raw bricks, and the other was built with a guard gate. In the eastern part of the arch the roof is long, covered in the form of an arched dome

There were corridor rooms (navkarkhona and gatehouse). In the center of the arch is the palace of the ruler of Varakhsha, whose southern side is adjacent to the defensive wall. It consisted of the East (11.5 × 17 m) and West (6.6 × 7.25 m) hotels and the Red Room (8.5 × 12 m). The palace is surrounded on the west side by a luxurious porch with three arched gable columns. The columns and ridges of the porch arches are decorated with ganchkori reliefs and various entrances.

The Red Room and the Eastern Hotel of the Palace have been fully excavated. The walls of the room are plastered with fine straw plaster, and the murals are painted in red, yellow, gray, black, blue, pink, and brown. They

have a variety of landscapes, with filmed princes and chokers fighting in front and behind with leopards; The target is a rider on a horse with a bow and arrow, and a ruler sitting on a golden throne in the shape of a winged camel. A princess kneeling on the wall of an eastern hotel with a glass in her hand, a king with a sword at his waist, a king with a clasp in one hand, a sacred fire burning in the middle of the fireplace, a prince kneeling on the right side of the fire, a statue of a knight praying, of particular note are the shield-riding cavalry fighting, as well as the hunting scenes in the bushes and groves.

Archaeological finds indicate that the room on the second floor of the southern rooms was decorated with ganchori patterns. Among the many embossed pottery patterns are fish swimming in the pool, an argali shot in the shoulder, a gazelle, a quail, a female bird of happiness - Humo, a dragon preparing for an attack, a horseman tied to a rope, and many other women's heads. and girah fragments occur. The decline of Varakhsha was caused by the lack of water in the irrigation systems of the region. The area of the settlement is 100 hectares. Varakhsha is an important military reserve on the western border of the oasis. The tenth-century historian Narshakhi Varakhsha reports the following: It is one of the largest villages. Previously, it was no smaller than the city of Bukhara and was older than Bukhara until the foundation. In some books, instead of Varakhsha, this village is called Rajfandun. There was the residence of kings; there is also a strong fort, for the kings have fortified this place several times. The previous walls of the village were equal in size to the walls of Bukhara. There are 12 irrigation canals in Rajfandun or Varakhsha; The village is located within the Bukhara wall. There was also a beautiful palace, the beauty of which became a proverb; it was built more than a thousand years ago by Bukhara-Khudat. When Hunuk-Khudat

renewed it for a long time, this palace was destroyed and ruined. When it was rebuilt, the palace managed to collapse again, but Bukhar-Khudat Buniat, the son of Takhshad, rebuilt the palace during the Islamic era and lived in that palace until he was killed. Ismail Samani - may God have mercy on him - called the villagers to peace and agreed to give them 20,000 dirhams and the wood and materials needed for construction (plus part of the building is still intact) they turned the palace into a cathedral mosque; but the population did not agree to the proposal, because their village does not need a cathedral mosque and a cathedral mosque does not need to be built here. The village has a market every 15 days and a fair that lasts 20 days at the end of the year. On the 21st they celebrate the new year and this day is called the new year of the farmers because the farmers of Bukhara start counting from this day (to determine the time of production of certain agricultural products) and rely on this definition of time. For magicians, the new year comes only after five days. Varakhsha played an important role in the war of the local population against the Arabs, there were important battles under its walls. Varakhsha Palace It is located on the south castle wall of the camp, which is located in the military part. The palace building, as excavations show, appeared in the V century AD. It lasted until the late 8th or early 9th century.

REFERENCES:

- 1) Own ME .First volume.Tashkent.2000
- 2) Muhammad Narshahi "HISTORY OF BUKHARA" Translation 1897-> Part 1
- 3) Alpatkina T.G. Ganch decor of Varakhsha Palace from the funds of the State Museum of the East: Material Culture of the East. Edition 3. M., 2002.
- 4) Julina D.A. Decorative decoration of Varakhsha palace: Material culture of the East. Edition 3. M., 2002.
- 5) Shishkin V.A., Varaxsha, M., 1963.