

Ancient Termiz in Medieval Archeology

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Abstract: In this article, information about the city of Termiz and the division of ancient cities into types, the role of archaeological data in determining the location and type of the city is important. Temiz Archaeological Complex Expedition (TAKE), a scientific expedition established for the first time in Central Asia to determine the historical periods of the city of Termiz and its surroundings and to collect archaeological materials, will be told about its activities in 1936-1938.

Keywords: Hayitobodtepa, Jondavlattepa, Beshkapa, Dalvarzintepa, Zartepa, ditch-gov, archi-aloli, Chingiztepa and Karatepa, Uzkomstaris.

In Central Asian archeology, Temiz Archaeological Complex Expedition (TAKE) was led by the well-known archaeologist E.Masson. Several groups of employees of the Committee for the Protection of Ancient and Art Monuments of Uzbekistan (Uzkomstaris), the Leningrad State Hermitage, the Central Museum of the Struggle against Religion in Moscow, and the Samarkand and Termiz History Museums were included in the expedition. A group led by A.P. Okladnikov found the skeletal remains of a child from the Muste period in the Teshiktash cave and made a discovery of world significance.

The historical topography of the city of Termiz was compiled. The ancient Buddhist temple of Chingiztepa and Karatepa was opened and friezes of the ancient period were found; Archaeological research was carried out in the ruins of Ayritom. The study of the ruins of the palace of the Termizshahs has been widely started. In connection with the history of irrigation of Termiz and its surrounding regions, medieval architectural monuments were also studied. Complex art examples of ceramics dating back to the 1st century BC and 1st century AD have been found, and a serious step has been taken to study the history of the Kushan kingdom. For the first time in Uzbekistan, a sample of Kharoshti Indian writing written on a stone vessel was found. These archeological findings played a major role in determining the periods of emergence, development and depression of slave society in Central Asia. In general, the activity of the expedition was not limited to the study of Termiz and its surrounding regions, but also gained scientific importance in the archaeological research and periodization of the history of Central Asia. In the 1970s, E. V. Rtveladze divided them into types for the first time, based on the results of the study of the monuments of North-West Bactria, including the monuments of the Kushan period: - The first group. Large cities belong to the oldest cities - the second group. Semi-urban, semi-rural monuments - Third group. Village type monuments - Fourth group. Mountain villages - First type: archi-aloli occupying a large area, fortified cities with defensive fortifications (Old Termiz) - Second type: archi-aloli, which includes many villages and other types of structures, and the area is a single defense Cities not surrounded by fortifications - The third type consists of two forms: - The first form - medium-sized cities, archi-alali, rectangular or square in shape with defensive fortifications and moats besieged cities. The total area is from 10 32 hectares to 30 hectares. These include cities such as Dalvarzintepa, Zartepa. - The second form - arki-aloli with a total area of 5 to 10 hectares, located in one corner of the city or separately from it, their layout is rectangular or polygonal, protected by strong defense structures. The defensive walls are fortified with bastions. These include Hayitabadtepa, Jondavlattepa, Beshkapa, Degriztepa. - Fourth type: Cities with

a total area of 1 to 3 hectares. Their design is often rectangular or rectangular, and the arch is located in a certain corner of them. It is surrounded by fortifications protected by turrets. Outside the main part there are structures like the outer city. Constructions of this type are very common in North-West Bactria. These include Oktepa, Ismoiltepa, Karvontushdi, Bobotepa, Hayrabodtepa. Monuments of the semi-urban and semi-rural category: structures of this type are not similar to the structures of the first and third types in terms of their structure and characteristics. They do not have archi-excellence and defense fortifications. Their total area is several hectares, sometimes more than 10 hectares. Constructions of this type include Khotinrabad, Kultepa, Oktepa and Ayritom. Villages: First type: Villages with a total area of more than 1 hectare. The design is rectangular, sometimes with an arch.

These include the monuments of Oktepa in Sherabod oasis and Eshonbabo in Shorchi district. The second type: Villages without arches and defense walls. Their total area is about 1 hectare. In some corner of this type of monument there is a tomb. These include Batirabadtepa, Dombiraabadtepa (Sherabod oasis). The third type: Yards in rural areas. They are located separately, the area is 0.2 - 0.3 hectares. Mountain villages. This type of structures have a polygonal appearance located on the slopes of mountains or in mountainous areas. These include such monuments as Maidankurgan (Kohitang Mountains), Sina (Hisar Mountains). E.V. Rtveladze, for the first time, typology of ancient monuments of North-West Bactria was an important step in dividing monuments into types and types. In the 70s of the 20th century, in connection with the study of the urban culture of Bactria, the well-known archaeologist scientist V. M. Masson also approached the issues of dividing the ancient monuments of North-West Bactria into types. V. M. Masson divided ancient monuments of Bactria into types based on the results of classification of Mesopotamian monuments by Western European and American scientists. V. M. Masson took the total area of monuments as the main criterion in his research. According to the researches of V. M. Masson, the border between the cities and villages of Northern Bactria was 5 hectares. Monuments with a total area of more than 5 hectares are included in the city type, those smaller than that are villages. Archaeologist Sh. Pidayev approached in the same way in his work dedicated to the villages and rural communities of Northern Bactria. E. V. Rtveladze, V. M. Masson, Sh. Thanks to the researches of archaeologists such as Pidayev, the division of the ancient cities of Northwest Bactria into types, dividing them into cities, towns, villages within the urban series, villages, and religious buildings was formed in this way, and later this method was formed in the early Iron Age of Northwest Bactria. It was used by A.S. Sagdullayev, Sh.B. Shaydullayev to classify the monuments, and it was continued by B.A. Litvinsky, V.S. Solovyov and T. Annayev in the classification of the monuments of the V-VIII centuries of Tokharistan. 3.2. Chaghaniyan, Budrokhtepa ancient city Chaghaniyan is an ancient city, a historical and cultural region located along the middle and upper reaches of the Surkhandarya (Chaghonrud) River, which is called Saghaniyan in Arabic. It was first recorded by Xiang Szan around 630 AD. The oldest traces of human habitation in this area belong to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. In the second half of the 2nd millennium BC, the first farming settlements (Molalitepa) appeared here, and in the middle of the 1st millennium BC, the first city Kyziltepa appeared. 1st century BC In the 1st century AD, Chaganian was one of the main centers of the Yuechi state. In the 1st - 3rd centuries AD, Chaganian was part of the Kushan kingdom. The economy and culture of Chaganian flourished during this period, many cities and villages were established, commodity-money relations, irrigated agriculture, various professions, fine and practical arts, especially sculpture, developed. In the second half of the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, Chaganian was under the control of Sasanian kings. In the 2nd half of the 5th century AD, in the 6th century, the region first became part of the Hephtalian state, and then the Sassanid state. From the 2nd half of the 6th century to the 2nd half of the 8th century, Chaganian was ruled by a local dynasty, in whose name the supreme rulers of Tokharistan were subordinated to the Turkic Yabgu. The names of some Chaganian rulers or chagankhudots have been determined by written, epigraphic and numismatic data: Faganish, Sashr, Zarin, Turontash, Tish, Khnar. In the second half of the 7th century AD, the Arabs came to Chaganian, they ended the local dynasty at the end of the 8th century. From the middle of the 9th century or from the 2nd half to the beginning of the 11th century, Chaganian was the hereditary property of governors from the Mukhtaji dynasty, considered one of the most powerful semi-independent vassals of the Somanites. The emirs of this dynasty, Abu Bakr Muhammad bin

Muzaffar (died 940/941), especially Ahmad bin Abu Bakr Muhammad - Abu Ali Chaghani (died 955/956), held the most important administrative positions in the Samanid court (including Khurasan Viceroy and Sipohsolarship) are occupied. During the Mukhtaji period, Chaganiyan included Shuman and Okharun regions in the north-west of Tajikistan, in addition to the present Surkhandarya region.

The capital of Chaghaniyan was also called Saghaniyan, and it was located on the site of the ruins of Budroch, 6 km southeast of Denov. The city of Chaganiyan (Saghaniyan) was one of the largest economic and cultural centers of Central Asia during this period. Chaganiyan's emir Ahmad ibn Muhammad gained fame in the East as the patron (mamdukh) of many great poets Daqiqi, Farruhi, Manjuqi. In the first half of the 11th century, Chaganiyan was to some extent dependent on the Karakhanids, and at some times it was considered an independent property. 2nd half of the 11th century In the 1st half of the 12th century, Chaganiyan became part of the Seljuk state. In the second half of the 12th century and the beginning of the 13th century, Chaganiyan was ruled by 35 Karakhanids, Qarluqs, Ghurians, and Khorezmshakhs. After the Mongol invasion, in the middle of the 13th century, Chaganiyan became the hereditary property of Yesun Tuva, the grandson of Chigatai Khan, and then his son Barak. During this period, the New City was created on the site of the former rabad and existed until the beginning of the 16th century, then it was conquered by Shaibani Khan. After that, the main center moved to Dehinav (now Denov). Budrochtepa is an ancient city. It is located in Denov district of Surkhandarya region. The area is about 120 ha. It includes hills called Zakhartepa, Okmozortepa and Dunyotepa. In the Middle Ages, Budrochtepa was called Chaghaniyan and consisted of the king's palace, city hall and rabad. Budrochtepa is called "Chaghaniyan" in the Sughd inscriptions on Afrosiyab wall paintings, and "Saghaniyan" in Arabic sources. For the first time in 1960, Budrochtepa was opened by the art history expedition of Uzbekistan. It is known from the archaeological excavations that Budrochtepa passed through several historical periods (stages): First stage: in the 1st century BC, a small village was established in the places of Okmozortepa and Dunyotepa; The second stage: in the 1st-3rd centuries AD, the size of the city reached 10, Aqmozortepa was turned into a royal palace, surrounded by a 10 m thick defensive wall, and Dunyotepa was a large settlement; The third stage: at the beginning of the 3rd - 5th centuries AD, the city faced a crisis, the defensive walls became ruins; The fourth stage: at the end of the 5th century and the beginning of the 8th century, the city was rebuilt and consisted of 3 parts: the royal palace, the city and the rabad. The length of the wall around the city reached 3 km; The fifth stage: in the 8th - 9th centuries, after the Arab conquest, the city existed, and its size was slightly smaller; The sixth stage: the city developed in the first half of the X-XI centuries. The total area of the city has reached 6 km²; The seventh stage: in the middle of the XI-XII centuries, the city was conquered by the Seljuk sultan Aln Arslan. Anecdotal evidence showed that at this time life stopped in Dunyotepa and the status of the city also declined; The eighth stage: the middle of the 12th century, the beginning of the 13th century, the city was restored again; The ninth stage: at the beginning of the 13th century, the city was destroyed by the Mongol invaders, and at the beginning of the 15th century, life in the city stopped completely, Dunyotepa was partially destroyed, and Akmozortepa was turned into a cemetery, which was restored with baked bricks. The place of the city appeared in the east of Rabad - in a place called Gishli, where the cultural layer is 4-5 m; The tenth stage: the city was completely destroyed by the Shaybanites at the beginning of the 16th century. The capital of Chaganiyan now moved to "Deh-i-nav", now Denov, 10 km away from Budrochtepa. As a result of archeological research, necessary material evidence for each period was found. Among them are ceramic tableware, figurines, copper coins of the Kushan kings and silver and brass coins of the last period, jewelry made of stone and precious materials, glassware, weapons made of iron and brass, and many household items. found. 3.3.

Old cities testifying to the ancient history and culture of the Uzbek people. Zartepa is an ancient city located 26 km north-west of Termiz. Zartepa was investigated by archaeologist L. I. Albaum in 1951-1952. Zartepa is square in shape and its walls are 400 m long. The ruins of the eastern wall have been preserved up to 6-7 m, and the western wall up to 4 m. In the north-east of the city there is a square-shaped fortress, which is separated from the city by a large moat. In the 1960s and 1980s, archaeologists V. Zavyalov, K. Sobirov and Sh. Pidayev continued to study. Archeological excavations revealed the remains of houses and streets in the urban part of Zartepa. Most of the pottery

is painted with angob. Human and animal figurines and various coins were also found in Zartepa. The oldest finds belong to the IV-II centuries BC, the later ones to the early Middle Ages V-VII centuries.

The ancient city of Kampirtepa dates back to the 3rd century BC. It is located on the right bank of the Amudarya, 0.5 km west of the village of Shorab in the Surkhandarya region. Campirtepa 2 parts; It consists of the castle and the part that is not surrounded by a wall, located 37 to the west and east of it. The total length from west to east is 750 m, from north to south 200-250 m. The castle (area 4 ha) consists of arches and residences. It is surrounded by a 5 m thick defensive wall; internal corridors were built into the wall, towers were installed in the corners, and it was surrounded by a moat. The arch is located in the central part of the castle, a part of it was washed away from the south side. The area of the arch is 1.3 hectares, and there was a gate in the southeast corner. The arch is surrounded by a 5 m thick brick wall. The wall is surrounded by a 10 m wide moat. In the interior of the arch, there are rooms designed for different purposes, which form 4 large blocks connected by corridors. The unfortified part of Kampirtepa is mainly occupied by a complex of burial structures. In its north-western part, on an area of 0.5 ha, there are 10 burial structures of the naus type, which were made of raw bricks of a square shape 33-34-35 X 33-34-35 X 13-14 cm in size. In the eastern part, there is another burial structure, its layout is rectangular, stretching from north to south, 66.5 m long, 3-4.2 m wide, consisting of three buildings separated from each other by corridors. In this part of Kampirtepa, a khumdon with a circular shape was found. Life in Campirtepa is divided into three main periods: The first period (III-II centuries BC) in the southern part of Campirtepa, where the castle was built in place of the future arch; A large part of the settlements from the time of the Greco-Bactrian kingdom was washed away by the Amudarya water. In the second period (2nd-1st centuries BC), life began to partially revive in the place of the arch. Third period (1st-2nd centuries AD) - the height of Campirtepa, the construction of a strong fortress, the formation of its system. A lot of pottery, ornaments, figurines, etc. were found in Campirtepa. Kattatepa is a medieval city belonging to the VII-XII centuries. It is located 7 km south-west of Sherabad (Surkhandarya region). The area is 20 ha. It is the largest urban ruin of the early Middle Ages in Termiz region. Kattatepa consists of 3 parts and a rampart, all of which are surrounded by a defensive wall. From the end of the 7th century to the first half of the 8th century, ceramic fragments were found here, with verses of the Qur'an written on them.

According to E.V. Rtveladze, the city of Khushvarog was located on the site of Kattatepa in the early Middle Ages. Khushvarog is a large city surrounded by 3 rows of defensive walls, and before the Arab invasion, it was considered the center of the Kufton settlement in the Sherobodarya basin. In the V-VIII centuries, the city had its own mint, where silver and copper coins were minted, which were in circulation only in the Sherobodarya basin. In the first half of the 8th century, the city of Khushvarog was destroyed by the Arabs, but after some time, it was restored under the name of Hashimgird during the reign of Abu Muslim. Hashimgird is not mentioned in XI-XII century sources. Life in Kattatepa died out by this time, and its inhabitants moved to a new village near Sherabad, which was built on the site of the Kushon-era city ruins of Kafirkala. Mirzaqultepa is a fortress belonging to the early Kushan period, the end of the 1st century BC - the beginning of the 1st century AD. It is located in the area of the Termiz city airport, in the middle of the canal from Surkhandarya, which supplies water to the ancient city of Termiz. The preserved square part of the monument occupies an area of 1 ha and is 3 m high. In 1973-1976 and 1974-1980, the Bactrian expedition of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan Sh. Pidaev conducted archaeological research in the southern part of Mirzaqultepa. 2 architectural stages are noted. Excavations were carried out at the level of the upper architectural stage and the defensive walls of the fortress and about one hundred rectangular and square rooms of different sizes, streets and corridors were opened and studied. The walls of the fortress and the house are made of square raw bricks and are distinguished by their symmetrical appearance. Each house consists of 3 - 5 rooms. Special warehouses have been opened to store grain products in warehouses. From Mirzaqultepa, high-quality pottery, iron and brass mirrors, sickles, knives and sickles, stone tools, millstones, stones, ornaments, bone buttons, terracotta figurines of male and female deities, deified by the population statuettes of horse, ox, elephant, monkey, tiger, Bactrian script engraved on ceramic, copper coins minted in imitation of Heliocles, the Greek-Bactrian king, etc. were found. The population was mainly engaged in agriculture. Several graves appeared in the

ruins of Mirzaqultepa in the 2nd century AD. There is a cemetery 300-350 m north-east of Mirzaqultepa, where about 10 graves have been preserved. Ayritom is located 18 km east of Termiz, on the banks of Amudarya. First, fragments of a frieze with human figurines were found near Ayritom near Ayritom (1932). In 1933, the Termiz archaeological complex expedition led by M. V. Masson conducted excavations in Ayritom and found 7 more frieze fragments and the ruins of a Buddhist temple. The friezes belong to the 1st-2nd centuries, and they depict musicians playing koshnai, chiltar, oud, drums, and young men and women carrying garlands and fruit bowls. In addition, two graves of the end of the II century BC and the IV century AD were found in Ayritom, from one of them the skeletons of a warrior buried with weapons, and from the other of a woman buried with dishes and ornaments were found. B. Turgunov, in 1963-1966, the art history expedition of Uzbekistan conducted excavations in Ayritom. Its walls are 1.5 m thick and high. About 15 2-2.5 m door and windowless rooms where religious ceremonies were held were found. The rooms are accessed from above by special stairs. In the excavation conducted in 1978, a base of a statue with an inscription written in 6 lines in the Greek alphabet was found. Ayritom's material and cultural monuments are of great importance in studying the history, cultural heritage, customs, etc. of the Uzbek people during the Kushon period. Kuyovkurgan is a wealthy farmer's fortress of the early Middle Ages, 5th century AD. The monument is located 26 km north of Termiz, Angor district, 300 m east of Zartepa. Kuyovkurgan was fully explored by the Bactrian expedition of the Institute of Archeology in 1977 (Pidaev Sh.P.).

The fortress is a 2-story building built on a square (20x18) thatched platform. There are 5-6 rooms on both floors of the building. There was a hotel, a dormitory and utility rooms here. The utility rooms are in the form of a long corridor, and their roofs are made of rough bricks. The rest of the rooms are closed flat. The gate of the building is located on the north side of the fortress. 2 architectural stages are noted in the history of Kuyovkurgan. In the 2nd stage, some changes were made to the structure of the building's rooms. Raw rectangular bricks were used as building materials. During the study of the fortress, ceramic dishes of various shapes and other household items were found. Monumental sculptures made of clay occupy a special place among the finds. The sculptures depict white-boned women and men. Each of the sculptures has its own unique appearance. Sculptor gave life to the sculptures being created. Each sculpture is distinguished by its artistic perfection. The sculptures reflect the traditions of Kushan period sculpture. Statues decorated 3 walls of the hotel located on the 2nd floor of the fortress. 4 - the wall is decorated with a color picture. The statues of Kuyovkurgan are the only sculptural examples of the first centuries in Central Asia. The sculptures testify to the rich and highly developed material and spiritual culture of Tokharistan in the early Middle Ages. Kuyovkurgan is the first appearance of the fortress architecture typical of the early Middle Ages. The fortress is distinguished by its advanced architectural solutions. Residents of the city are engaged in various types of crafts. 3.4. In the sources of the city of Termiz, traveler and geographer Abu Ishaq Ibrahim ibn Muhammad al-Forsi al-Istakhri (850-934), who lived in the second half of the 9th century and the first quarter of the 10th century, "Masolik ul-mamolik" ("About the roads leading to the countries") In his works, he gave information about the borders, climate, administrative division, population and its occupation, famous people, trade issues of Termiz region. According to them, the Termiz fortress and the city on the banks of the Jayhun are located on the outskirts of the city and consist of a rabot surrounded by a strong wall. The governor's palace is in the castle, the prison (dungeon) is not in the kuhandi, but in the city, that is, in the middle of the market, where there is a jame mosque, and the namazgoh (a place where citizens pray) is in the rabat, i.e. inside the wall. is carrying. The buildings inside the bazaar are made of raw brick, wide streets and squares are paved with brick. The inhabitants of the city live on the banks of the river Jayhun, the fields of Termiz are irrigated with the water of the Sagoniyan (Chagonrud) river, drinking water for the population is taken from the river Jayhun using pipes. Al-Muqaddasi (Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Abu Bakr al-Muqaddasi) who lived at the end of the 10th century, wrote his "Ahsan al-Taqasim fi marifat al-aqalim" ("A Good Guide to the Study of Climates") In his work, he noted that Termiz is the largest city on the Jayhun River, many pilgrims and merchants come here from all over the world. The Kuhandiz fortress of the city is specially noted, it is recognized that there is one gate in Kuhandiz, and three gates in the city. Al-Muqaddasi also confirmed the above opinions and said that the city of Saghaniyan is similar to Rami,

and its province is similar to Palestine, that its mosque with tall columns made of baked bricks is located in the middle of the bazaar, and ceramic water pipes are connected to every neighborhood and household in the city. was said to have been carried out. According to the request of Uztoz, the traveler geographer Ibn Havqal (Abul Qasim ibn Havqal al-Nasibi), a student of Istakhri, a prominent scholar of the 10th century, corrected the mistakes of "Kitab ul-Masolik" and added maps to it. Ibn Havqal manages to increase the value of the book by including historical events in the Mowaroonnahr part of his book "Kitab surat al-ard" ("The Shape of the Earth"). Ibn Havqal, who described the confluence of the Saghani River with the Amudarya below the city of Termiz, does not use the term "fortress" used by Istakhri in his work, but only gives information about the kuhandiz-eski kurgan. 3.5. The city of Termiz in the early and middle ages The first archaeological excavations in Termiz were conducted in 1926-1927 by B.P. Denike, in 1936-1938 by M.V. It was conducted by the Termiz archaeological complex expedition led by Masson. Archaeological excavations in Old Termiz were later continued by Sh. Pidaev, T. Annaev, and the history of the city was further clarified. Information given in Arabic and Greek sources indicates that Termiz is one of the ancient cities in the East. The convenient geographical location of the city, its location in a strategically important place, its establishment at the trade intersection connecting east-west, south-north, created the ground for its rapid development.

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