



THE PLACE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF VARAKHSHA IN THE STUDY OF THE MATERIAL CULTURE ZARAFSHAN

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Resume

This article covers the problems of the settlement of Varakhsh and its place in the study of the cultural and material values of the low-level Zarafshan Valley. The questions of how the wall frescoes were made in different halls of the Varakhsha settlement are being studied.

Keywords: Varakhsha, fresco, pottery, halls of the Varakhsha settlement.

Introduction

Varakhsha. The name of this ancient city was mentioned by many of the archaeologists, builders, art critics, tourists and local historians. In 1937, the first excavation had begun in Varakhsha, the capital of Bukharkhudats. After that, the whole world had learned about the contribution of Central Asia to the world culture and began to understand its importance.

Variety Frescos (wall images) are in the global and figurative style, but have important realistic (accurate) elements.

The results we have reached are recognized as the scientists created in VI centuries. Their pictures were designed in the time of Bukharkhudot. Undoubtdly, a special building here belonged to the ruler. In the following centuries, the country's political situation in the country (on the eve of the Arab invasion), the emergence of many independent khanates laid a good basis for the construction of the palace. Among written data, Narshakhi's story plays an important role. He writes about the Varakhsha Palace of Bukhara, "this palace differs from others, there is no other palace equal to it" [1]





Picture 1.

This palace was the first monument before Arab invasion. It has become an object of archaeological research and investigation. Varakhsha Palace is located on the western side from the castle. Excavations show that the palace was built in the midst of our era and existed to the end of the VIII century or to the beginning of the ninth century [1]. For a long time, its building was significantly changed. It was confirmed that it was reinstated three times in three historic periods (except for small repairs). During its flourishing stage, the palace was a perfectly organized construction.

The 5-largest halls were ranked, according to the structure of the palace - 6.5x6 million, which was not less than 6.5 meters in the wall. The honorary podium in the Eastern Hall was expanded and formed a large platform. There were very convenient foyers around the walls of all halls. The red hall is special tops in front of the Southern foyer, where lamps are installed. There were obstacles made of gate-like obstacle made of wood in halls. [1]

The walls of the halls designed for ceremonies are decorated with different contents (scenes). The reception of the king (he sits down; the throne was set in the southern wall of the Eastern Hall). The existence of a mentioned platform allows this place to be called a throne room. The walls in the red hall showed hunting scenes, which reflect real wildlife and legendary animals. It was also found that the walls were also in the western hall. (Figure 1)

In the south, the ceremonial halls were surrounded by a wide courtyard of the 30 x 9m. All area of the courtyard was covered with bricks. The southern part of the courtyard was raised a little, and one could climb go up using the stairs. It was distinguished by three arks (roofs). Arcs were set on the two strong columns and half pillars (2 meters of diameter). These columns rose from the bricks. The arch,



surrounded by the yard, was decorated with an artificial marble with its wonderful artistic quality. The main buildings of the palace rose in the high stage and stood significantly from other buildings of Shahrستان. As a result of archeological excavations in 1937-1938, samples of Sughd's rare artistic works were not founded here yet. These samples allow the rightful assessment of the share of Central Asian people to world culture.



Picture 2.

The Varakhsha was not only the limited area surrounded by a visible wall right now. Varakhsha is a set of buildings now, which is now only visited by specialists [1]. (Fig. 2). This town, which is built on the road leading to Khorezm in the first century BC, is a fortified citadel. In ancient times, this city was surrounded by many villages. Some houses, residential neighborhoods, artisan's stalks, ancient cemeteries, (with very rich decorated ornaments) were ruined and lost. The surroundings of Varakhsha were surrounded by very tightly built housing. This proves that the remnants of ceramic containers and ceramics are seen on the ground where there is two kilometers or more than two kilometers from the town walls.

In order to maintain a unique oasis of Varakhsha, the conservation area was established on Varakhsha and its territory. Here, the cultural strata are not driven and privatized. Its area now 30 - 40 sq.m. kilometer. Its significance spread farther away from the historical and cultural life of Bukhara region. Here, Bukhara had the honour of having the first "Varakhsha" Nature Reserve not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the entire Central Asia.

At present, the Bukhara Museum of History and ethnography in cooperation with the Museum of Oriental Arts established the exhibition named "The history of Varakhsha city" in the madrassah of Ibrahim-Axun (XIX century). It features archeological artifacts and other valuable items.



Picture 3.

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