

OLD TERMEZ IN HISTORICAL SOURCES (XIX-EARLY XX CENTURIES)

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ANNOTATION

In scientific research devoted to the emergence of objects of ancient cultural heritage on a global scale, the development of evolution, the preservation of the urban planning system, the restoration and repair of archaeological and architectural monuments, the improvement of ways to preserve historical monuments in their original state, the effective use of historical monuments to increase tourism potential is becoming important..

Keyword: old Termez, unique, historical, archaeological, monuments, manbashunos-historians, our country, past, Amudarya, Turon, Jaykhun.

INTRODUCTION

The coverage of archaeological surveys of old Termez in historical sources is an extremely interesting and relevant scientific problem, each direction of which is a separate subject of research [1]. This consists, first of all, in the scientific understanding of when, by whom, to what extent the old Termez was studied archaeologically and its scientific result, on the second hand, of the historical path taken by the inhabitants of the city of Termez, which is considered one of the oldest cities in the world, and the critical clairvoyance of works in this process, Also, this problem includes problems that have arisen since the beginning of the XIX century, from the recording of unique historical and archaeological monuments located in the territory of the old Termez, as well as from the conduct of preliminary research work to their architectural style, construction technique, chronological composition¹. Link with the history of the old Termez the problems listed above form a major scientific topic on the history of resource history in a holistic way, which has a significant place not only in the history of the peoples of our country and Central Asia, but also in the history of the entire Shark peoples. Although there is no possibility to highlight all aspects of the topic chosen for research, we will try to analyze the main sources associated with it.

ANALYSIS AND METHODS

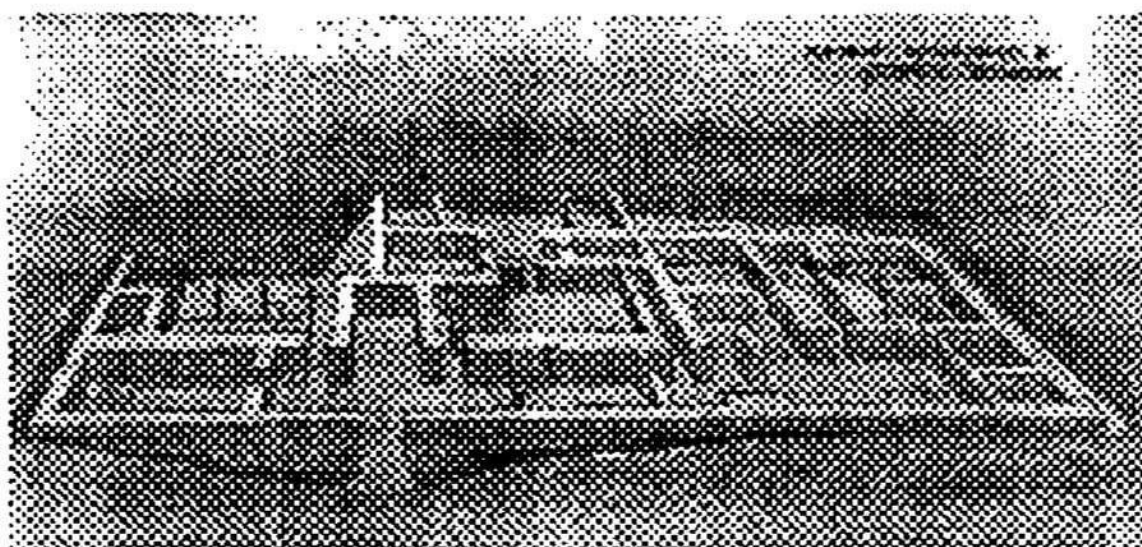
In Western literature, references to Old Termes are found from the 18th century onwards. The data of that time is characterized by the fact that on geographical maps compiled mainly in Western Europe, the urban settlement place named Termez is indicated. Early references to Old Termez in Garb literature were made by the French Orientalist J.Degin appears in an 18th-century book that tells The History of Central Asia. It is interesting that in the Western literature of the X1X century, the old Termez city became famous by the name of Ghulghula, and interesting information in this Hak can be found by European historian, geographer and traveler G.Meyendorf, W.G.Tizengausen, G.Road, N.A.Maev, D.N.Logofet, I.V.Mushketov, A.A.Btkov, I.L.Yavarsky, N.A.Sorokin, N.Karazin, N.Zubov, G.Bonvalo et al. It should be noted that by the 80s of the XIX century, due to the colonial policy of the Russian Empire, the Russian-

English struggle for the establishment of Russian superstition in the God of Central Asia and Afghanistan was incredibly intensified. As a result, Russian and British military officers, military photographers and travelers began to appear more often in the borderlands of Central Asia, which passed through Amudarya throughout Afghanistan. Especially in 1820, the secretary of the Russian Embassy in Bukhara G.Meyendorf's book, "a journey from Orenburg to Bukhara in 1820", was printed in Paris in 1826 after a trip he had made from Bukhara to Old Termez. G.Meyendorf describes the remains of an old termen: "this city is located on the right Ridge (karama-Karshi of the left ridge) of Amudarya, where nothing can be seen except the ruins of houses made of stone and shagalto, paxha"1. "he writes.

From the data of G Meyendorf, it is clear that during this period, the old Termez Hali was not involved in archaeological research, and the state of observational study of faketa khududu was dominant.

1meyepslogg O. Uoua§E s!Ogepig§ a Voiskaga Gal EP 1820. Rap\$, 1826.

In the article "Oxus" of the Encyclopedia of linguistics, published in St. Petersburg in 1835, information is given in the old Termez Haki:



Draw 9!

House dating from the 11th-early 12th centuries
overview

"Starting from the Bay, in the part of the Turonian lowland lies the valley of Hisor yastanib, and opposite the valleys of Qunduzsoy and Khulutsoy, which separate Balkh from O'kuz, on the almost identical meridian of Balkh, are the ruins of old Termez"

2. Alexander Bornsnish, published in Moscow in 1849, in his book "a trip to Bukhara", mentions only the old termen

3. One of the representatives of Western literature was the English geographer Henry Yule, who wanted to give a full-fledged information about the ruins of old Termez. His preface to his book "The Voyage of wood", published in 1873, states that "the Termez, situated on the Ox River and destroyed by Genghis Khan, is considered to be one of the very cadimic and famous cities.

The old Termez reaches its former extent about two miles from the river after a century after the invasion of Genghis Khan, and this is also recorded by ibn Battuta, who visited Termiz in 1334,"4. In 1805, for the purpose of military-political study of the southern regions of the Bukhara emirate by Russia, N.A.Led by Maev, topographer Vishnevsky, garzhimon Kazbekov, photographer Krivsov, - naturalist F.F.Special expedition 1 consisting of Schwarz, Kazakov and Weinbergs is interrupted. N.A.Although Maev visited the Kushan Oasis, he did not see the old Termez and Termez. This is why li's information about Termez consisted of information collected from the survey orcali from the local population.

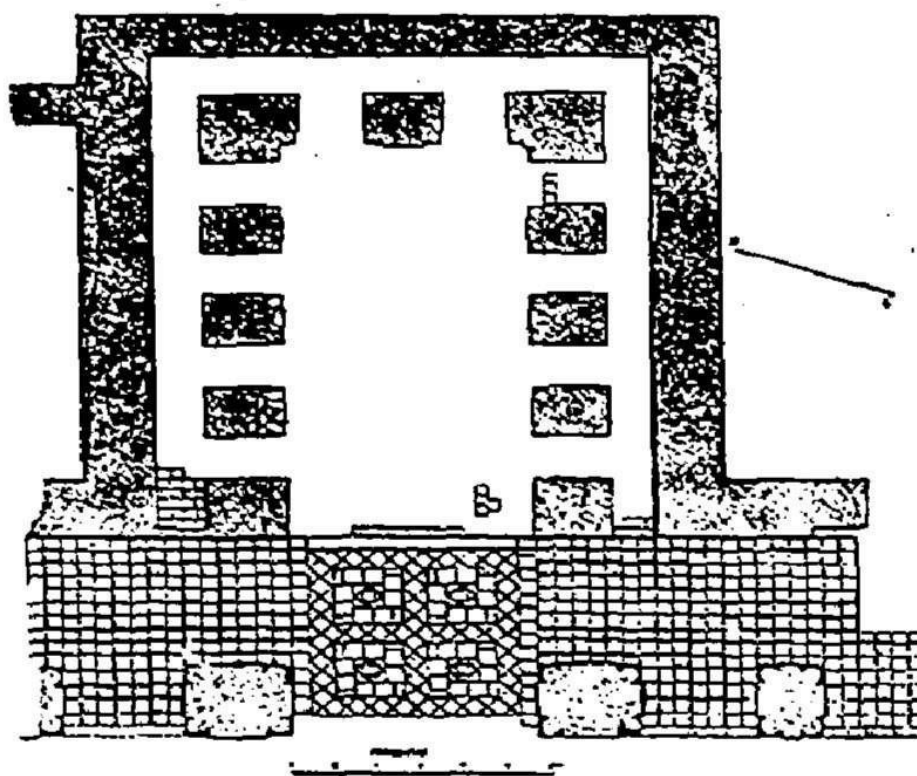


Fig. 4

The entrance of the reception hall of
the Termiz Halchimlar palace

But N.A.Maev's Oasis nature, history. urban and rural population. what they wrote about their way of life, their customs in the gods they were, has not lost its significance even today. On December 7, 1878, on the way from Tashkent to Kabul, the representative of Russia in Afghanistan from 1878 to 1879 was I.L.Yavarsky sees the ruins of an old Termez and records the incendiary information. He wrote that "...From Pattakesar night 5-6 worst (I worst 1.06 km - I.B.) in the distance lies the ruins of the old Termez. The ground in a very large area is covered with broken fragments of ripe gishes. In one place, the height is 5-7 sajin (1 sajin 2,134 m - I.B.) stands a tower built of baked brick that comes from. Along the circumference of the tower are inscriptions written in the Kufic style using ripe gishts.

2. M., 1849. S. 225. 'Henry Yul. Ocherk geografii I istorii verkhovev Amudari. Perv. s angle. O.A.Fedchenko. SPB., 1873. S. 18

The upper part of the tower is dilapidated, and in narirok there are ruins of a huge number of buildings made of gisht.

Many gisht fractures have a tin coating on them. The site of these ruins is called Haybar"5. I.L.This information of yavarsky makes it possible to somewhat reflect on the ruins of old Termez.

First of all, the Termez tower, built in 1071-1072 during the reign of the karakhanids (some sources indicate it was built in 1081-1082), was built with a height of.L.It can be assumed that yavarsky was not 10-12 meters, as the assumption was, but rather high6. For Some Reason I.L.Yavarsky was born in 1900 to N.About the building of the mosque next to the Termez tower, painted by kastalsky, did not say lom-mim (nowadays this mosque is sura".i

The Termez is in the holdings of the Archaeological Museum). In our opinion, next to the filmed Tower there was a smaller mosque building.

Because it is unlikely that there will be a settlement next to the tower, the towers were considered a mostly free-standing structure. In early August 1879, a scientific expedition sets out from Samarkand with the aim of exploring the ruins of old Termez. His.of the outstanding scientists in the composition, the geologist I.V.Mushketov,

N.A.Sorokin, engineer N.L.Lyapunov, translator F.N.Zhukov and writer-artist N.N.There were karamzins. Pictures of historical monuments in old Termez N.Due to the fact that N is not very clearly drawn by Karamzin. they are not of great scientific importance.

Engineer N.L.While Lyapunov al-Hakim at-Termiziy photographed copies of the Kabri inscriptions, these paintings disappeared after his death.

The members of the scientific expedition carried out survey work among the local population, in order to determine an important information.

Jalaliddin Mirza. Termiztarixi. Tashkent: East, P. 2001.39.



6-rasm

Uymaganch. The termism of the Simlari Saroi

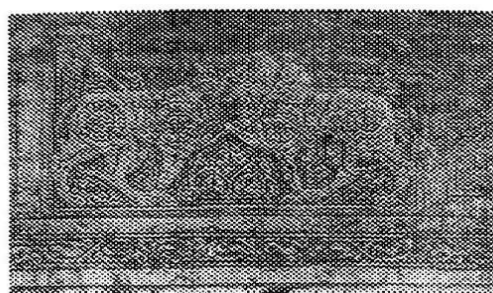


Fig. 5

The palace of the Termiz halchims. An example of carving on the wall of the palace. Beginning of the 11th-13th centuries

This information was about a permanent bridge on the old Termiz fortress where a carbine was built on the opposite side of the river. According to local residents, the strong pillars of the bridge were visible on the slopes of the river, where water fell. In order to determine this information, the members of the expedition could not find the remains of the bridge, let alone

try to fall into the river using wooden floating supports on sailboats. It must be said that rumors about the bridge or stories of local residents seem to have some kind of historical truth in Zamiri. Important information about the ruins of old Termez I.V.Musketov brings. His summer . From the degen site (next to the Cliff Tower), the surkhon Oasis turns into a completely waterless desert, while the sand barkhans raised by the wind harm Kat to the plant world and arrive as far as the old hermit and are oiled on it. In this place I.V.It is clear that Mushketov, without words, is writing about the "afgon wind

Also, A.G.Ananev provides information about the mausoleum of al-Hakim at-Termiziy, 100 meters (50 sajin) north of the fortress, and the Hoja Farrukh Tower (slightly tilted), 2 km (2 vyorst) on the shark side of the fortress, and the well next to it, and the Cengitepa monument, located just north of the fortress. The historical monuments of Sultan Saodat, Afgonmozor, Kokildorota and Kirqqiz, located 5 km (5 vyorst) east of amudarya, provide information in hdqi. I.V.Mushketov admits that on the river side of the fortress, the corridors that flow into it are built of ripe gipgg. The river is drained by an orcali of the castle's underground passages. But these corridors were flooded with soils as the vakt passed. I.V.Mushketov makes an initial scientific observation in the ruins of kala, caidding the gopgani of the remains of various objects made of iron and copper, glassware, fragments of embossed pottery, and coins (mostly Greek coins). It is especially noteworthy that he found a seal piece made of OK nephrite in The Shape of a frog. But I.V.Mushketov did not say anything about the further fate of these findings. It also mentions Kal'ani as Madinat ul-Rijol, Termez, Zunununabad*. In April 1881, K. Ye.Eifanov, on his way from Bukhara to the Afghan Emir Sherapikhan, was killed by the French traveler G.Bonvalo and the artist KanyuLyr explore the ruins of the old Termez, and manage to anic that there are many prominent menping tombs next to the Tomb of al-Hakim at-Termiziy on the left side of the mausoleum. G.The data recorded by Bonvalo was confirmed during the 2006-2007 archaeological excavation work around the mausoleum. Also, G.Special attention to the tower above Bonvalo Sherabad road records that karatka, next to it are the ruins of a madrasa, caravanserai, baths and houses of wealthy people.

That's because G.The data cited by Bonvalo was confirmed in the spring of 2007 by a well from the approximately 9th century, found in a cotton field located on the right side of the Termez-Sherabad track, which crosses the side of the old Termez. The place where Quduk was found is marked by the medieval raboti khududi of old Termiz. The well, located 35 meters from the great Uzbek grakt on the shark, was specially built to absorb the chikkan effluents underground from khammom. The baths were drained into kuduqs in chikindi tashqari. This well was first dug in a circle at a depth of 5-6 merts, and 2 rows of mid-sized gosh were laid at the base, and then a square-shaped G.ishiq gishtdai low kismi is wider, the upper part is dialed . The cap of the bricks is 24x24x3. 5 cm and 25x25x4 sm.ni tashkshg will. At a distance of 1.40 m from the Q\`duq ogzi, a ceramic kuvur with a diameter of 15 cm is laid on the eastern side. Kuvur is tilted towards kuduk. The rectangular Tarnów on the Garbi side of the well is 26 cm wide and the Tarnów road is 6 cm high. The preserved depth of the well is 2.70 meters, the total depth is about 5-6 meters. G.One can also learn from the Bonvalo data that the old Termez God had 2 towers with an inner circular staircase. But in 1900 N.We know only one tower painted by kastalsky. Hence, G.Twenty years after bonvalo's 1881 visit to the old Termez, the second tower was spoken either by kulab tu;shgan or bulib. Maybe in this G.It is also possible that Bonvalo

was an oolishi referring to the Zurmala Tower. Also, G.Bonvalo also briefly touches on the historical monuments of Sultan Saadat and Qirqqiz, giving information about the mosque next to them. G.Bonvalo believes that masjidai was curled in the same way as Qarshi and Bukhara mosques. It seems that in this he meant a mosque next to Sultan Saadat. In November 1887, G.Bonvalo returns to the old Termez district for a second time and conducts his first small archaeological investigations. Then, he continues his research in the piggy bank. But since the results of the study are not published somewhere, they do not have any information in Haki. In 1890, a commission from the Archaeological Commission begins kura Orientalist Kal's scientific journey along the amudarya Coast. Its route originally ran from Qarshi in the left kirghog of the river to Davqal'a in Afghan territory. then kilib was marked from the right side of the opposite to the place where Surkhan was sung to Amudaryo. in the old Termez from Gomon, some serious archaeological investigations were carried out, and much more kizikarli information was captured. He carries out the measuring work of al-Hakim at-Termiziy's tombstone. The cemetery records are read and photographed . About 150 yakins from the local population buy copper coins minted in Greco-Bactria, Scythia, India, Arab countries and Iran4. In 1891, amudarya made a second ascent of the shores of Bukhara emirate. However, he succumbs to malaria and dies in Karki. It is sad that only one of the items he collected was handed over to the State Hermitage. There is no exact information about the rest. Information on the results of archaeological studies conducted in the old Termez, the exact one, the photonegative of the manuscript "Diary of KAL " to 25 are currently preserved in the archives of the Museum of Archeology of Termez.

CONCLUSION

It is extremely difficult to imagine the history of Central Asia and the cultural development of the peoples of the region without the history of the city of Termez and osori-atikas. Contributing and adding to the history of the world, this kadyimiy city has gone through many exciting times in its stage of development, for several thousand years it has received the title of "Madinat ul-rijol" (City of Mercenaries), giving worthy resistance to the attacks of external enemies. Perhaps this is why the city of Termez has long attracted the attention of world historians and scientists, great. But it must be admitted that. The history of the old Termez entered the stage of the process of study as a separate scientific topic from the late 19th - early 20th centuries, and many scientific works were created in this direction. Work was carried out to collect information about the history of the city and to study the ruins of the city archaeologically.

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