

Varakhsha Memory

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Annotation- *Varakhsha is one of the most welcoming and enjoyable sites. Even the wind performing its lonely dance in the roofless empty halls of the palace sounds like a distant chorale. As to the Sogdian lunar god Mah, whose light floods the uninterrupted dreamy plains stretching from the foot of the citadel to the flat horizon, most people have not seen him so beautiful in any other part of the world.*

Key words. *Memory, monument, research, study, history, ruins, archeological, excavations, village, fortress, century, ancient, fortified.*

INTRODUCTION

A monument which has held an exceptional place in the history of exploration of Sogdiana. Such a scholarly re-examination is necessary for scholars understanding of the site in order to update it in the context of recently-studied monuments and to make use of materials brought to light by the last decades of research. The name of Varakhsha was well known to the historians of Central Asian long before Shishkin identified it with the mysterious Khwaja Uban. This was due to the important role that Varakhsha played in local history during the dramatic period of the Arab conquests. At that time, the old Bukharan ruling family moved the royal court to Varakhsha, thus turning it into the scene of many tragic events of their dynastic history.

Varakhsha history. The ruins of the ancient city of Varakhsha are located 40km northwest of Bukhara in the ancient Rajfundun oasis of the Urgench colony. Varakhsha is preserved in the form of a huge hill with an area of 9 hectares and a height of 10-20meters. Varakhsha and its environs A. Muhammadjonov (1975-1977), O. V. Obelchenko (1977-1979), G.V.Shishkin (1987-1990) also conducted excavations in some parts of Varakhsha. Archaeological excavations show that Varakhsha was built in the form of several fortified villages connected to each other in the northwest of the ruins of the rising varakhsha, the outer wall of one of the ancient fortresses and the semicircular inner stage of the 4 5× 5 meter tower have been excavated. The thickness of the wall is 1; 8- 1;9 m and the size is 37*41*10cm. It is made of brick. The walls and towers have arrow holes 38-40cm inside and 20-22cm outside. In the 2nd-1st centuries BC and the 1st millennium BC .In the 5th century, Varakhsha fell into disrepair. In the 5th century, Varakhsha was restored and became the residence of the ancient rulers of Bukhara. During this period, Varakhsha was surrounded by a strong wall and an arch was built in its southern part. Varakhsha and its environs were irrigated by 12 kansls and became one of the largest and central fortresses in the Rajfund oasis. With the settlement of the Bukhara gods, Varakhsha became a large city. In the 11th – 12th centuries, its territory was more than 6km wide. In the 12th century, life in the Varakhsha oasis suddenly stopped for unknown reasons.

ARCHITECTURE AND ART.

The history and architecture of Varakhsha were studied in 1949-1954. Surrounded by large square-shaped raw bricks, a royal palace was built on one of the bases, which was 15 m high, and a gatehouse with a guard on the other. In the eastern part of the arch there were rooms with a long

corridor (navkarkhona and gatehouse) with a vaulted roof. 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 (8.5×12m). The palace is surrounded on the west side by a luxurious porch with three arched gable columns. The pillars and ridges of the porch arches are ganchkari relief and various entrance. The Red Room and the Eastern Hotel of the Palace are fully excavated. The walls of the room are plastered with fine plaster over fine straw clay plaster, and the murals are decorated with red, yellow, gray, black, blue, pink, and brown paints. They have a variety of landscapes, with an elephant- riding prince and a chokers clashing with tigers in front and behind; a horseman on a golden throne in the shape of a winged camel. A princess kneeling on the east hotel wall with a glass in her hand, a king with a sword at his waist, a clasp in one hand, a sacred fire burning in the middle of the fireplace- azarkhurro , a prince kneeling or praying with a dagger to his right. Especially noteworthy are the images of cavalymen wearing helmets, holding spears and shields, as well as hunting scenes in the bushes and groves, is particularly noteworthy. Archaeological finds indicate that the room of the southern rooms was decorated with ganchori patterns. Among the many embossed ornaments found are fish swimming in the pool, an arhar with a bullet in its shoulder, a gazelle , a quail, a bird of happiness with a female head – HUMO , a dragon preparing to attack, a horseman tied to his robe , and many more. In addition to the head parts, various Islamic and girih fragments are found

Varakhsha is a political and religious object, the well- fortified. Varakhsha was also Kovidrya Maesya Abalyav an important military out post on the western border the shrine of Madriodv oasis. In addition, the settlement of Varakhsha was an important trading center located along the road between Bukhara and Khorezm, contributing to a settled population. The settlement was also important. Being an important Khan at the contacts between the nomads, the craft center. This fact is confirmed by the fact that during excavations the remained OG craft quarters were found in the vicinity of Varakhsha. In addition, to developing, it was the center of a large agricultural region, everything else, agriculture here. The settlement of Varakhsha “irrigated by twelve canals”.Varakhsha played an important role in the exciting period for the local history of the Arab conquest. At this time, the ancient ruling dynasty moved its residence to Varakhsha, there by making it the place where mmany tragic events unfolded. Excavations of the ancient settlement of Varakhsha Large scale ancient cultures of the region, excavations began in the second archaeological half of the 30s of the twentieth century. Soviet Shishkin Vasily was an archaeologist explorer of Varakhshi in 1937. Once at the site where the ecevations were carried out, Shishkin noticed the outlines of rooms on the elevation surface to the east promisingly, and this site became the first place the mainly from the citadel. The find looked as it turned out that fragment of an early – style decoration ornament (which was then called Sasanid) were preserved in one of the rooms.

The archaeological Varakhsha became the first monumental building of Sogd that under went archaeological excavations and decorative figures, this true find is a sensation.Thus, the Varakhsha Palace became the palace of the archaeologically famous Sogd, whose history is really recorded, by Muhammad ibn Al- Narshahi in 332 Hijrah (943-4CE), there is a special chapter dedicated to this building. According to Narshahi , the palace was built “more than a thousand years ago” “This palace destroyed and abandoned for many years, until Hunak Hadat restored it. Later it was again turned into ruins, until Bukhara – Khudat , Buniyat Toghodzha it in Islamic times. Here he ruled until he was killed

right in this palace.” The original building of the palace is supposed to have been built during the reign of Hunak (689-709AD). The first reconstruction was made during the reign of Toghodzhi. The frescoes on a blue background (the East Hall and the early layer of paintings in the Red Hall) most likely belong to the period of his apostasy around 719. The new murals of the Red Hall belong to the later period of Toghodzha’s reign, which ended 783A.D. The fourth stage of history is associated with the accession to the throne of his son, Kutaib Khoja (738-753AD). Finally, Buniyat Toghodzha (753-782) initiated this time a major reconstruction of the palace plaster decoration was first applied. Buniyat Toghodzha anti-Arab rebellion of Mukanna (70-80 years of the 8th century). Support for the content and genres of frescoes of Varakhsha was killed, just as their fate reflects the political instability of that time and the precarious situation in which the rulers of Bukhara found themselves. Bukhara- Khudaty were to balance between forced by their own customs Bukhara oasis and the huge power of the Arabs. This situation required to be managed with a difficult task, to observe the old national religious traditions on the one hand and at the same time, to appear before the Arabs as pious converts of Islam.

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