



Samarkand on the Localization of the Villages of Abghar Rustoqi and Zarman of Sughd

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Annotation: By the later middle Ages, Central Sughd had grown to be Movarounnahr's most populous economic and cultural region. There are more than ten administrative divisions there, the Centers of which served as the geographic region's political and economic hub. On the basis of written sources and archaeological digs, important data was gathered about the active rustoqs and their centers in Samarkand Sughdi. These facts allow us to learn more about Sughd's function and significance throughout the Great Silk Road system, not just in Central Asia.

Keywords: Samarkand Sogdi, Abghar, Zarman, rustoq, kent, localization, written sources, Great Silk Road.

Rustoqs were a common sight in central Sughd during the IX–XII centuries, and there is a wealth of material on them in medieval Muslim historians. Information on the socioeconomic fronts, location, and natural geographies of the rustoqs may be found in these historical geographies.

When establishing the historical borders of a given territory or nation, the sources from the X–XII century East followed a set of criteria. It has been demonstrated that the four distinguishing characteristics of the region that is considered a historical geographical work in the "Ul-Olam" are as follows: "the first is nature, that is, weather, the shape and climate of the Earth's surface, the second is religion, Sharia and traditions, the third is the language, the fourth Kingdoms is the political-administrative border" ¹.

Discussion. More than a dozen rustoqs, a sizable number of big and small cities, and centipedes are all mentioned in Muslim literature as being present in the Samarkand Sughd. The city of Abghar Rutoqi and Zarman is one of them.

Abghar. In the work of "Al-Istakhriy", Abghar was mentioned as rustoq, and it was noted that his villages were more than in the Samarkand rustoqs. Ibn Havqal said, "the main wealth of the population of Abghar is cattle, and there is no running water here. The length of the Abghar rustoq is about two days' journey. In some cases, lands owned by one village make up two or more farsah. It is said that if the harvest of Abghar remains intact, it will be enough for Sughd." ². In the work of As-Sam'oniyy, it is noted that there were several villages in the composition of Abghar, of which only villages named Xar'un and Taxsija, located 5 farsah from Samarkand, are mentioned ³. Al-

¹ "Худуд ул-олам" (Description of the Movarounnahr). Т., 2008. В.11

² Истахрий. Китаб ал-масалик вал-мамалик / Arabic to Uzbek language Sh.S. Translation of Kamoliddin. - Tashkent, 2011. p. 62

³ As-Samani. Китоб сурат ал – ард An important source on the history and cultural history of Central Asia / Shamsiddin Kamoliddin. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing RU, 2018. – p. 212.



Muqqaddasiy *"Abghar has many villages. Its land is often watered with rainwater. If the harvest is good, it will record the feeding of the whole Sughd for two years"* ⁴.

The name Abghar is made from the word upa (abi) – Gary "mountain-top" in ancient Iranian ⁵, V.V. Bartold notes that Abghar was called "Chashmaob" in the 20th century ⁶.

The location of Abghar Rustoqi, who is mentioned in the sources, is inside the boundaries of the current Nurabad district. The Joint Uzbek-Italian Expedition explored these areas in the years that followed, and the area's archaeological landmarks were taken into consideration.⁷ As a result of archaeological research, it was discovered that communities began to form in the Abghar Rustoqs region during the Achaemenid era and that their numbers continued to grow throughout antiquity and the early Middle Ages. The villages of Abghar drank water from streams such as Agaliksoy, Mironkulsoy, Sazagonsoy, Aksoy, Sarigilsoy, Anjirlisoy, which flow seasonally from the mountaineering of Zarafshan. Later, an old water ditch was dug through the area, which was taken out of the Dargom canal and reached Nasaf.

The location of Kattatepa in the vicinity of the town of Jom is most likely where the Abghar rustoqi's capital city is located. A sizable city, this monument is situated along important trade routes from Samarkand to Kesh, Termez, and Nasaf. A tiny portion of the Shahrison has been preserved, and the arch of Kattatepa is currently filled. As part of the process of building contemporary homes, the remaining portions of the city were destroyed.

The village of the Zarman. While in the works of as-Sam'oni and Yakut Hamavi it is noted that Zarman is located 7 farsah away from Samarkand⁸, Ibn Hurdodbeh notes that this village is located 10 Farsah from Samarkand, and the distance between Arbinjan and its place was 5 Farsah . In the work "territory ul-ulam (Movarounnahr classification)", Zarman is found in Armenian manner, and this village is owned by Kushaniy⁹. At this place, according to at-Tabari, the Arabs, led by al-Junaid, who was the Viceroy of Khorasan, besieged Samarkand in 731. As a result, there is information in the village of Zarman that the Turkish king attacked the Arabs and captured the Shosh ruler and the brother of the Turkish khako in this battle¹⁰. An-Narshahi wrote in his Bukhara history work, *"Amir Ismail lay as a patient for some time. The healers said to him that the air of Furi muliyonniy was more pleasant.*

He was taken to the village of Zarman, which was from his native estate, and the air of this land came in accordance with it. The Emir loved this village and went there all the time to hunt; he had built a garden there. For a while, a patient lay there, and in the last two hundred and ninety-fifth

⁴ El-Makdisi'nin. El-Makdisi'nin Ahsenü't-Tekâsim fi Ma'rifeti'l // Ekâlim isimli eserinin değerlendirilmesi ve Türkçe tercemesi, Fatih Sultan Mehmet. Istanbul, 2018. S. 236.

⁵ Lurie P.B. Историко–лингвистический анализ согдийский топонимии // Diss.....Candidate of Philology. sciences. – St. Petersburg, 2004. p. 119.

⁶ Bartold V.V. Туркестан в эпоху монгольского нашествия / Op. T. I. – M., 1963. – p. 144.

⁷ Berdimuradov A.E., Soyunav S.S., Sariev X.Ya. Ўзбекистоннинг археологик ёдгорликлари каталоги. 1-full. Samarkand region, Part 2. Nurabad district. Samarkand, 2015.

⁸ As-Samani. Китаб ал-масалик вал-мамалик. An important source on the history and cultural history of Central Asia / Shamsiddin Kamoliddin. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing RU, 2018. – p. 210.

⁹ Худуд ул–олам (description of Movarounnahr) / translation from Persian, author of the Pointer of the word head, footnotes and place names O. Bohriev. - Tashkent, 2008. – p. 12.

¹⁰ Ат–Табари. История ат–Табари.. Selected excerpts / Translated from the Arabic by V.I. Belyaev. Additions to the translation by O.G. Bolshakov and A.B. Khalidomirov. – Tashkent, 1987. - p. 164.



year he died under a large tree in the same park in the tenth of the month of the trip (November 25, 907)", he informs¹¹.

In the foundation document belonging to Khoja Ahror Vali, there is information that the village of Zarman is located on the left roof of Karadarya¹².

Sh. Kamoliddinov mentioned that the village of Zarman was in the territory of Jomboy¹³. But, V.V. Bartold on a scientific analysis of the available sources, Bartold notes that the place of the village of Zarman, recorded in the sources, is located in the current village of Chimboy¹⁴. According to our research, the ruins of the city of Zarman are situated 1.1–1.5 km north of the town of Chimboy, in the Lowdargom District of the Samarkand region. Nearby is also likely a sizable medieval structure there called Chimboytepa (Karavultepa).

For historians and tourists, the ruins of the city of Zarman, a sizable village or town that, in our opinion, matches the data of written sources in every conceivable way, can be found 1-1.5 km north of the village of Chimboy in the Lowdargom District of the Samarkand region on the Left Bank of the Indus.

Although the monument now consists of an arch and a shahrison, its small hillside at a distance of 150-160 m from it on the Northeast Side, it is also possible that the city rabadi was operating on the fields where pottery from the south side of the shahrison is often found. But these places are now converted into arable land, and part into a cemetery. The area of the county is now 370x270 m (10.5 hectares), with an arch with sides of 230x116 m in its northwestern part. The northern part of Shahristan and Ark, about 2-2.5 hectares, was washed by the river. It can be assumed that the area of the city was around 18-20 hectares if the river washed parts of Shahristan and Ark were added up and the areas converted into arable land around Shahristan.

Rustoq and Zarman, two villages whose names are given above, were regarded as significant centers of population in Central Sughd. examination of historical and literary materials On the grounds of the Nurabad District in the modern-day Samarkand region, Abghar Rustoq can be located.

Our research indicates that the ruins of the city of Zarman are roughly 1.5 km (one and a half miles) north of the village of Chimboy in the Lowdargom District of the Samarkand region, on the Left Bank of Karadarya, and possibly even closer.

Conclusion. There were 20 rustoqs according to archaeological research in central Sughd and data from Arab historians. In the study, their historical topography was studied using the example of Afrosiyob historical topography, based on the scientific literature known to the dissertation. Their boundaries, which is now located on the territory of a district, their main cities, their internal life, their components on the basis of archaeological sources on periodic appropriation, the period of formation, the period of flourishing, were studied in the cross section of the principles of logical objectivity. Sogdiyan names in written sources, Turkish ethnographic local names are cited as objects of archaeological research. Drawings and photo pictures on the topography of rustoqs are reflected in the illustration of the album. Scientists who studied them archaeologically, their

¹¹ An-Narshakhi Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Ja'far. Бухоро тарихи / faraz language in Uzbek language A. Translation of Rasulov. - Tashkent, 1991. – p. 159.

¹² Chekhov O.D. Самаркандские документы XV-XVI вв. (About the possessions of Khoja Akhrar in Central Asia and Afghanistan). – М., 1974.

¹³ As-Samani. Китаб ал-ансаб. An important source on the history and cultural history of Central Asia / Shamsiddin Kamoliddin. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing RU, 2018. – p. 215.

¹⁴ Bartold V.V. Туркестан в эпоху монгольского нашествия / Оп. Т. I. – М., 1963. – p. 148.



conclusions, the approach of the dissertant to them, analytical conclusions are reflected in the study. Particular attention was paid to the localization of rustoqs.

According to the location of rustoqs, special attention is paid to the complex nature of the production of products: irrigation farming, lalmi farming, livestock breeding, production. Finally, the dissertant pushes to a number of scientific ideas. In particular, it is mentioned that not all monuments within the territorial framework of rustoqs were studied evenly, each of them was imprisoned in the bosom of historical artifacts, the emptiness of state laws on the issue of their protection, and not a single one of them stopped cases of destruction for economic purposes. Attention to the archaeological conservation of objects opened at the end of the season of archaeological excavations carried out in them is emphasized.

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