
EXCAVATION IN THE TOWN OF BOGROKHAN

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Summary:

The article focuses on the material culture of the left bank of the Amu Darya, the history of research and their historical and written sources, which are the sacred lands between Jayhun and Sayhun, formed between two rivers that are the centers of civilization in our history.

Scientists who conducted research at the monument to Bogrokhan are also discussed. In general, historical sources state that the archeological monuments of the left bank of the Amudarya Delta have preserved their unique material culture traditions and that cultural ties have brought new forms of materials, construction and work methods to the ancient material culture.

Keywords: Amudarya, Syrdarya, archeological monuments, research, written sources, material culture, cultural heritage, geographers, travelers, archeologists, nomads and settlers, cultural areas, Aral Sea delta, past history, Bogrokhan, Ustyurt.

Резюме:

Мақолада тарихимизнинг цивилизация марказлари хисобланган икки дарё оралиғида вужудга келган Жайхун ва Сайхун оралиғидаги муқаддас ерлар хисобланган Амударёнинг чап қирғоғи ёдгорликларининг моддий маданияти, тадқиқот тарихи ва уларнинг тарихий ва ёзма манбаларда келтирилган маълумотларга тухталиб утамиз.

Буғрохон ёдгорлигида тадқиқотлар олиб борган олимлар хусусида ҳам фикр юритилади. Умуман олганда, Амударё дельтаси чап қирғоғи археологик ёдгорликлари ўзига хос моддий маданият аънаналарини сақлаб қолганлиги ва маданий алоқалар қадимдан шаклланган моддий маданият таркибига янги

кўринишдаги буюмлар, қурилиш ва иш услубларини олиб келганлиги хусусида тарихий манбалар келтирилади.

Резюме: Статья посвящена материальной культуре левого берега Амударьи, истории исследований и их историко-письменным источникам, которые представляют собой священные земли между Джайхун и Сайхун, образованные между двумя реками, которые являются центрами цивилизации в Наша история.

Обсуждаются также ученые, проводившие исследования у памятника Буграхану. В целом исторические источники утверждают, что археологические памятники левого берега дельты Амударьи сохранили свои уникальные традиции материальной культуры и что культурные связи привнесли новые формы материалов, строительства и методов работы в древнюю материальную культуру.

Таянч сўзлар: Амударё, Сирдарё, археологик ёдгорликлар, тадқиқот, ёзма манбалар, моддий маданият, маданий мерос, географлар, саёхатчилар, археолог олимлар, кўчманчи ва ўтроқ аҳоли, маданий худудлар, Оролбўйи дельтаси, ўтмиш тарих, Богрохан, Устюрт.

Ключевые слова: Амударья, Сырдарья, археологические памятники, исследования, письменные источники, материальная культура, культурное наследие, географы, путешественники, археологи, кочевники и переселенцы, культурные территории, дельта Аральского моря, прошлое история, Богрохан, Устюрт.

The Bogrokhan settlement is located 10 km north-west of the city of Kungrad, on the right bank of the dry Karakul channel - one of the medieval Amu Darya channels. Bogrokhan was identified by Ya.G. Gulyamov with Madminia of the 10th century. [3.151-154]. (3. Gulyamov, 1957, pp. 151-154).

In the 50-60s of the XX century, the site was surveyed by the staff of the Khorazm archaeological and ethnographic expedition [8.27] (Tolstov etc. 1963, p. 27) and the Institute of History, Language and Literature named after N. Davkaraev under the guidance of V.N. Yagodin [10.86-90] (10.1963, p. 86-90).

In 1998-2003, the site was studied by the archaeological team of the Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh. It consists of a citadel, a shakhristan and an unfortified rabad. The total area of the settlement is more than 80 hectares. Rabad is not fortified in the center is a shakhristan measuring 250 x 200 m. It is surrounded by a defensive wall. The citadel, 60 x 50 m in size, occupies the north-western part of the shakhristan. Its height from the surrounding surface of the earth is 0.5-3 m (Fig. 1) The total area of Bogrokhan.

Excavations were carried out in the north-western corner of the shakhristan. Seven rooms have been uncovered here. House number 1. The entrance to the house, 1.8 m wide, was located 5 m from the inner line of the northern one and 5.5 m from the western fortress walls. In front of the entrance there was room No.1, 4.5 m long and 0.9 m wide. In the northern room No.1 there is room No.2. Its dimensions are 3.6 x 3.2 m. Along the top, there is a blockage of the wall with a thickness of about 1 m. Then there is a cultural layer of medium density, brown in color with layers of ash. The layer thickness is 5-10 cm. The floor level can be traced below it.

In the western wall there was an entrance to room No.3, 0.6 m wide. The dimensions of the room were 1.85 x 2.25 m. It has been excavated to floor level. Consequently, premises No.2 and No.3 served as a storeroom.

At the southern end of the room was the entrance to room 4. Its dimensions were 5.5 x 3.1 m. Near the middle of the western wall, a poorly preserved tashnau, 1.1 x 1.1 m, was uncovered.

In the middle of the northern wall there was a passage to room No. 5, 0.8 m wide. A tashnau was found here, built from a stone disc of a hand mill. The diameter of the disc is 60 cm and the thickness is 5 cm. The opposite side of the north-western corner of the room is occupied by a sufa. The height of the sufa is 35 cm. The sufa is plastered with clay with an admixture of adobe. The dimensions of the sufa are 3.2 x 2.1 m. In the southeastern corner of the sufa there is a hearth- furnace. An open-type ceramic hearth is cut into its edge. The mouth of the firebox is brought out to the southern side. A chimney ran from the hearth under the sufa, which was connected to a vertical chimney located in the western wall. Chimney dimensions 18 x 18 cm.

At the western end of the southern wall of room No.4 there is a passage 1 m wide into the L-shaped room No.6. The dimensions of the room were 4.3 x 3.7 x 3.7 x 1.6 x 1.2 x 5.4 m. In the southeastern corner of the room there was a hearth and a ceramic tandoor. The diameter of the hearth is 30 cm. Only the lower part with a diameter of 0.4 m has survived from the tandoor. In the middle of the room there was a hearth cabinet measuring 0.9 x 0.8 m and 0.3 m high.

At the eastern end of the southern wall of room No. 4, a passage to room No. 7 was opened. The dimensions of the room are 5.6 x 3.7 m. In the center of the room, a dilapidated tashnau, built of burnt bricks, was discovered. The western part of the room is occupied by a sufa with a hearth. The height of the sufa is 40 cm, the width is 1 m. The hearth is located 70 cm from the southern wall. Some areas of the floor are lined with baked bricks measuring 24-28 x 24-28 x 5-6 cm.

All rooms have one level of earthen floor. A cultural layer 5-20 cm thick goes along it, and above it, the rubble of the wall was opened. The walls of the premises are lined along the lower part with baked bricks from 2 to 5 rows with dimensions of 24-26 x 24-26 x 5 cm. Reed laying is laid on the brickwork and pakhsa masonry is erected on it. In some parts of the wall, a brickwork of 26-28 x 26-28 x 4-5 cm was noted. The preserved height of the wall is from 0.5 to 1.5 m. The walls are plastered with clay with an admixture of adobe. Plaster traces were noted on some parts of the walls.

The northern wall of rooms No. 2 and No. 3 The western wall of rooms No. 3, No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6 is a fortress wall built of pakhsa. The thickness of the fortress wall is about 4 m.

Consequently, two families lived in this house (premises no. 5 and no. 7). Premises No. 2 and No. 3 served as a warehouse. Room No. 6 served as a kitchen and utility room No. 4.

The upper disc of a sandstone hand mill was found in a single copy. Its thickness is 6.5 cm; its diameter is 62 cm; the diameter of the hole in the lower part is 5 cm and in the upper part is 10 cm. A disc-shaped stone core was found used for the scales. Its diameter is 12 cm and its thickness is 4-6 cm.

Found a fragment of a talcum cauldron. It has an erect rim and a body widening downward. The cauldron was equipped with four handles located at the rim in the form of protrusions. Two of them are rectangular and two are trapezoidal. Its diameter is 25 cm. Similar cauldrons were found during excavations of the Golden Horde quarters of the Mizdahkan.

A bronze thimble in the form of a wedding ring, fragments of a spoon and a rectangular tray were found. In the artistic traditions of metal products of the Khorazmshah and Golden Horde times, there is a bronze lamp with a circular conical tray without handles. It looks like a teapot, in terms of a wedge-shaped shape. The rim has two lugs with holes for hanging the lid. The side walls of the case, the seam, are in one line and have a floral ornament. The vessel is 8.5 cm long and 5.5 cm high.

In the course of the work, a nine-arm pendant lamp was found, made of a natural material of talcochlorite, found in the Sultanuzdag mountains. A truncated-conical ledge is located in the center of the luminaire. Above the ears of iron wire and a bronze chain 22 cm long is attached. Around the ledge there is a cylindrical reservoir with a diameter of 9 cm. The diameter of the lamp is 24 cm. The lower part and the outer and side walls are decorated with floral geometric and zoomorphic ornament in the form of stylized fish in a circle.

Thus, the house located on the north-western corner of the shakhristan was erected simultaneously with the fortress wall of the shakhristan in the 11th century and functioned until the end of the 14th - early 15th centuries.

6 m south of the northern and 12 m from the western fortress wall closer to the north-western corner of the fortress wall, a large structure 16 x 10.7 m in size was uncovered. At the moment, the northern, eastern outer side of the wall has been uncovered. The wall is 0.9 m thick. The walls of its structure were built on a cultural layer. Initially, the masonry was laid out with four rows of burnt bricks. Further, the masonry surface was lined with a reed pad, on top of which up to 6 rows of brickwork were traced. The dimensions of the bricks are 24-26 x 24-26 x 5 cm. The southern wall and the inner part have not been opened yet.

The mosque is located approximately 30 m from the western one, 10 m from the northern fortress wall of the shakhristan. It is rectangular in plan measuring 15.6 x 11.2 m and consists of four rooms. The wall is 1.1 m thick. The building of the mosque

was built of burnt and adobe bricks, the dimensions of which were 29-32 x 29-32 x 5 cm. The main entrance is located at the northern end of the eastern wall. Its width is 1 m. Rooms No. 4 are rectangular in plan, its width is 1.8 m, length is 9.4 m. 50 cm from the southern wall next to the western wall, a sufa with a hearth is fixed, built of baked bricks, dimensions of sufa 1,4 x 0.6 m, height 38 cm.

The preserved height of the wall is 1.8 m. During the work, two levels of floors were recorded. The lower floor was built of baked bricks measuring 30x30x5 cm. The upper floor, located 1.6 m above the lower floor, was also built of baked bricks measuring 21-25 x 21-25 x 4 cm.

In the western wall, 1 m from the north-western corner of room No. 2, there was an entrance to room No1. The dimensions of the room were 7.8 x 4.5 m. A niche measuring 85 x 20 cm was fixed in the southern wall. All walls of the mosque were built of pakhsa and baked bricks measuring 29-32 x 29-32 x 5 cm. Wall thickness 0.8-1.4 m. The level of two floors is traced in all rooms. The lower floor is made of baked bricks, measuring 30 x 30 x 5 cm. Below it, there is a layer of compacted soil 24 cm thick, which lay on the continental sandstone.

The second upper floor is traced 1.8 m higher than the first floor. It is made of baked bricks measuring 21-25 x 21-25 x 5 cm. The total height of the preserved wall is 2.7 meters. All the walls of the mosque are plastered with clay mixed with adobe. The thickness of the adobe coating varied from 0.5 to 2 cm. There are two floor levels between them, about 2 m.

According to the results of archaeological excavations of the mosque, it was revealed that it was built in the VIII-IX centuries, functioned until the beginning of the XIII century - the second half of the XIII-XIV centuries (Fig. 2.) Plan. Mosque, minaret and mausoleum.

To the west of the mausoleum and the city minaret, 27 bases of column bases were recorded, located in four rows in the north-south direction, with intervals of 3.5 m. In the eastern row, 18 bases of column bases were uncovered at a length of 60 m. They are mainly made of yellow sandstone. The bases of the columns were of various shapes: rounded, step-square and trapezoidal. Under some of the column bases, brick layouts are fixed. The dimensions of the bricks are 27-28 x 27-28 x 5 cm. The dimensions of the calculations are 1 x 1 m. The bases of the columns were located at the level of the second floor of the minaret.

As a result of excavations in the north-western corner of the shakhristan, the minaret of the city was uncovered (Fig. 3).

Fig. 3. Minaret on the east side.

The sequence of its construction was revealed: first, a foundation pit was chosen and filled with river sand up to 3 m thick. A minaret was built on it from baked bricks on gypsum mortar. Their dimensions are 35-37x33-36x28-30x6 cm. The diameter of the minaret at the base is 7.9 m, higher than 9.5 m, even higher than 8.22 m. The wall of the minaret with a slope of 86°. The minaret, starting from a height of 2.3 m, was repaired from baked bricks (22-26 x 22-26 x 4 cm). The preserved height of the

minaret is about 5 m. Similar minarets are known in Kyat, Kunya Urgench and other cities of Central Asia.

A sufa was built twice on the south side of the minaret. The original sufa was made of baked bricks (26 x 26 x 5 cm) with a height of 43 cm. There were traces of fire on the sufa. Above the sufa, there was a layer of dense soil, which was overlapped by a secondary sufa 5.5 x 1 m in size, built of burnt bricks 24 x 24 x 5 cm in size.

2.5 meters from the south side of the minaret, a western wall 30 meters long was built. It was built of adobe bricks. Their dimensions are 24-28 x 24-28 x 5 cm. The thickness of the wall is 135 cm. The mausoleum located in its south-western corner has been uncovered. Under the wall of the mausoleum were the walls of early constructions made of adobe bricks measuring 30 x 30 x 5 cm. There is a cultural layer with ceramics of the 7th-8th centuries, on which the mausoleum wall was built with dimensions of 9 x 8.7 m. The thickness of the eastern wall is 165 cm. the walls were 105 cm. The walls were made of raw and baked bricks with dimensions of 24-28 x 24-28 x 5 cm. The wall was polished. Gypsum was the bonding mortar for the masonry of the wall. Above the mausoleum, a cultural layer 0.6 m thick can be traced. Inside the mausoleum, closer to the western wall, a sagana with a size of 4.4 x 2 m was built. The preserved height of the wall is 0.8 m. Burials in the sagana were not found. Hence, it was built in honor of a glorified person. The entrances to the mausoleum were in the middle of the southern and northern walls. The height of the passage is 1.5 m with a width of 1 m (Fig. 4; 5).

Fig 4. Mausoleum on the north side.

Fig 5. Fragments of burnt bricks.

Fragments of Arabic inscriptions were found from the outer dam of the mausoleum, first carved on raw clay slabs measuring 48 x 45 x 6 cm and then fired in a special kiln. Preserved words previously glorifying someone (Fig. 6).

Fig 6. Fragments of Arabic inscriptions.

Excavations continued around the minaret. In the northern side of it, the preserved eastern part of the premises, attached to the minaret, was uncovered. Its width is 3.1 m and the remaining length is 3 m. The floor of the room is laid out of baked bricks. A hearth pit with two hearths adjacent to the northern wall was located 0.8 m from the northeastern corner. The sides of the pit were faced with burnt bricks. The dimensions of the pit are 1.4 x 1.3 m, the depth is 25 cm. The diameters of the hearths are 52 cm and 30 cm. The body of a jug was used for the first hearth, and a stucco pot for the second. The pot was installed upside down. The bottom was nailed. The pot had a ridge-like rim and a short neck, turning into an ovoid body. The diameter of the rim is 17 cm. On the shoulders there is an ornament drawn with a sharp object in the form of three parallel wavy lines. The neck of the vessel was framed by an ornamental belt, which consisted of signs in the form of the letter "X" carved on wet clay.

The blockage located in the northwestern side of the minaret has been dismantled. Burnt trapezoidal brick with carved ornament in the form of sharp angles was found in the rubble. The width of the ornament elements is 0.7 cm. There are 4 such

ornaments on the wide outer side of the brick. Consequently, similar bricks are laid out around the dump of the minaret in one belt. Brick dimensions: length 35 cm, width 28-33.5 cm, thickness 6 cm.

Excavations continued around the southern and southwestern sides of the mausoleum. As a result of the excavations, it was found out that, later the mausoleum was built, a large one was built, possibly a courtyard covering in the southwestern corner of the mausoleum "Bogrokhan". The northwestern corner of the courtyard is 3.5 m south of the minaret. The length of the western wall of the courtyard is 3.4 m. The walls were built of baked bricks measuring 24-28 x 24-28 x 5 cm. The thickness of the wall is 1.3 m. A reed pad was fixed 1 m higher from the base of the wall. Excavations in the southwest corner showed that the walls of the courtyard are located 0.6 m higher from the base of the wall of the mausoleum. Burnt bricks of various sizes and various architectural figured bricks (more than 20 varieties) were found from the obstruction of the mausoleum. They testify to the diversity of the architectural and compositional solutions of the Bogrokhan mausoleum.

The western half of the southern wall of the courtyard, 9.7 m long, was uncovered. At the eastern end of the uncovered section of the wall, there may have been a gate. This is indicated by the fact that the wall is neatly broken here. The western edge of the gate is in line with the eastern face of the Bogrokhan mausoleum.

On the southern side of the southern wall of the courtyard, a 4.2 m wide sufa attached to the wall has been uncovered. The height of the sufa in the western side is 20 cm. The eastern side of the sufa has two steps with a total height of 28 cm. 5 cm. When building a sufa, the bricks are laid out in different positions: horizontally and vertically. The base of the sufa is located 35 cm higher from the base of the southern wall of the courtyard. The section of the floor in front of the sufa (west side) is lined with burnt bricks.

In the southern side of the sufa, a wall 1 m thick was uncovered. It was built of baked bricks measuring 26-28 x 26-28 x 5 cm. At the moment, the exposed section of the wall from the southeastern corner of the sufa towards the west is more than 5 m long.

Consequently, the room with a sufa between the wall of the courtyard and the above-described wall was half-open and functioned as a shrine (reception room) in front of the Bogrokhan mausoleum.

On the southern side of the above described wall, two rooms No.2 and No.3 were uncovered. There are no eastern walls in both rooms. Room No.2 is a rectangle in the plan, measuring 3.2 x 3 m. In the south-western corner, a ruined tashnau was uncovered. In its southern part, the lower part of the hearth is horseshoe-shaped in plan. The upper part of the khumcha (pot) was used for it, and from the outside it was built of clay with a thickness of 10-15 cm. The floor of the room was laid out of baked bricks, which were preserved in some areas.

On the south side of room No. 2, room No. 3 adjoins. Its dimensions are 3.5x2.5 m. At the eastern end of the wall between rooms No. 2 and No. 3, a base of columns made of stone (sandstone) with dimensions of 0.5x0.5 m was first placed (installed). After a

certain period of time, along the line of the base of the columns, from baked bricks, the southern wall of the room was built from baked bricks.

On the western side of rooms No. 2 and No. 3, the eastern half of the large room No. 4 was opened. The width of the room is 7 m. The thickness of the eastern wall is 1.1 m. The thickness of the southern wall of the room is 1.25 m. On the western side, the wall of the room was the western fortress wall of the shakhristan. The entrance to room 5 is located 20 m from the southeastern corner of the southern wall of the summer mosque. The width of the entrance was 1.75 m. The width of the room was 3.5 m. To the west of it, another passage was opened. The western side of which is badly destroyed. The passage leads to another room No. 6 measuring 4.3 x 3.6 m. The thickness of its southern wall is 75 cm. The functional purpose of room No. 6 has not yet been determined.

Starting from the entrance to room 6, the southern wall continues for another 13.5 m and adjoins the western defensive wall of the city's shakhristan. Thus, the total length of the southern wall is 41 m and therefore it is the southern wall of the mosque Friday. The preserved height of the wall is 1.1 m. It was built on the cultural layer. The first lower two rows were built of adobe bricks measuring 24-25 x 24-25 x 5 cm. Larger bricks of 28 x 28 x 5 cm and 34 x 34 x 5 cm are less common. Then reed laying was noted. A similar next laying is noted after the 9th row of bricks, their dimensions are 24-25 x 24-25 x 5 cm.

In 1998-2000, an excavation was laid at the southeastern fortress wall, 39 m from the southeastern corner of the shakhristan. Its dimensions are 23 x 15 m. It was excavated to a depth of 3.6 m and brought to the mainland. A continent of brown soil. It is deepened by 0.2-0.3 m. Brown soil with an admixture of coal, ash and burnt soil with fragments of pottery ceramics can be traced on it. Above it, the level of the earth's surface is traced. Above it, the walls of buildings made of adobe bricks measuring 32 x 32 x 4 cm. Bonding clay with an admixture of coal. The thickness of the wall is 0.8 m and its preserved height is 40 cm on the floor and on the wall, backfill and clay can be traced. The upper part of the layer is flat and compacted. The thickness of the layer is 0.9 m. The layer is exposed at a length of 23 m in the east-west direction.

A reed with a thickness of 5-10 cm was laid under the masonry of the wall. A fortress wall of pakhsa was built on it. Its thickness is 4.1 m. It is built of pakhsa blocks. The height of the lower row is about 1 m and the second 0.9-1.2 m. In the wall, starting from the second row of the pakhsa, there is an in-wall corridor. Its width is 1.6 m. The corridor was covered with groin masonry. The height of the lower row of pakhsa is 0.9 m. The upper row of pakhsa is preserved at a height of 0.3 m. Both sides of the fortress wall are compacted soil. On the outer side of the fortress wall, at a distance of 11 m, a wall 70 cm thick was fixed, its remaining height is 65 cm. It is laid out of burnt bricks with dimensions of 25-26 x 25-26 x 5 cm. The layer thickness is 0.4-1 m (Fig. 7.).

Fig 7. Shakhristan section. 1. Sinking and blockage of the wall; 2. Grooved masonry; 3. Compacted soil; 4. Repair masonry; 5. Backfill and compacted soil; 6. Brick wall; 7. Mainland.

In October 2001, we surveyed the northeastern corner tower of the Shakhristan fortress wall. During the excavation of the inner tower room, a well was discovered [9] (9. Turebekov M., Alimbetov A.). The elders living in the Kungrad region remember the well of Bogrokhan, but they could not show the exact location of the well, assuming that it was somewhere in the northeastern side of the shakhristan. While exploring the northeastern tower, a well was discovered. Its dimensions and structure were determined (Fig. 8, 9.). In terms of plan, the well is round, clearing was carried out to the level of groundwater, up to 5.15 m from the surface of the day, the water is fresh and tastes good. The well is lined with burnt bricks laid in a circle in the form of a ring. Square bricks, typical of the 11th-12th centuries, measuring 30 x 30 x 6 and 29 x 30 x 6 cm. At a depth of 1.5 m, traces of well masonry repair were recorded. The repair was carried out using fragments of baked bricks, but the inner side of the well wall remained flat. Despite the renovation, at a depth of 1.4 and 1.6 m, places with fallen out or broken bricks were recorded in the well masonry. Clearing the well showed that below a depth of 1.5 m, the walls of the well retained their original state, both in the masonry of the upper part and below. The walls are made with recesses for steps, like a ladder. These grooves are comfortable for the legs and hands, it is possible that a rope or ropes were used during the cleaning of the repair work. The well was covered with soil. On the surface around the well, there are large fragments of pakhsa, which may have fallen during the destruction of the tower. Inside, to a depth of 5 m, no foreign objects were found, except for fragments of bricks that fell from the upper part of the well, characteristic of the XI-XII centuries. diameter in the upper part of the well is 1.07 m, with a depth of 5-1.45 m. by the quality of baked bricks, masonry techniques, processing of bricks and by the construction of the well, one can judge the high level of skill of the builders of Bogrokhan (Fig. 8, 9.).

Fig 8. General view of the well.

Fig 9. Section of the well. 1.burned brick; 2. Brickwork; 3 recesses for steps; 4 blockage; 5 ground water level; 6 soil.

The city water supply system was constantly under the control of local authorities, who monitored the distribution of water and the condition of the structure [1.93] (1. Anarbaev, 1981, p. 93). In addition to river water in the XI-XII centuries with the appearance of the fortress wall and the shakhristan rabad, the inhabitants of the medieval Bogrokhan also used the subsoil waters.

The discovered internal source of the city - a well inside the corner tower - shows that the Bogrokhan fortress could withstand a long siege, in drought and other circumstances it provided the residents of the Shakhristan of the city with water. The channel of the Amu Darya in this place often changed its direction, leaving the city without water, and when returning to the Amu Darya, artificial dams were built. Local residents consider the semi-dry Karakul channel to be the former channel of the Amu Darya, and Bogrokhan is a port city on the banks of this river. Indeed, in 3.5-4 km west of Bogrokhan there are traces of an earthen rampart going from south to north, called

"Ak-kachi" White dam [3.151] (3. Gulyamov, 1957: 151). we made a cut on the dam. The height of the shaft is 1-2.5 m and the width is 5-7 m (Fig. 10.).

Figure 10. Section Damba. 1. solution; 2 soil; 3 mainland.

Wells are especially noted in historical sources as one of the most important structures. Local residents help archaeologists to find wells, sometimes mistaking them for dungeon. Wells discovered and investigated in the caravanserais, Dev-kala, Orta-Kuyu, Talaykan-ata and Ak-Yala, were built in the XI-XII centuries. Caravan-Saray, Orta-Kuyu took water from wells, and Talaykan-ata and ak-Yala were supplied with atmospheric water collected from the surrounding takyr into cistern-type wells, and buildings and yards were formed around the well [8.326] (8. MHE, issue 3, M., 1966. S. 326). A similar structure was discovered in Neseef on Shullyuk-tepa in 1973. A well, lined with burnt bricks from the inside, was noted here. Its masonry is folded in the form of a ring, which tapers slightly at the top. The depth of the well is not determined, but the open part of the well is 3.9 m [1.89] (1. Anarbaev, 1981: 89).

The closest analogy to the Bogrokhan well was found in the Kyz-Kala fortress, located on the right bank of the Amu Darya. Inside one of the southwestern semicircular towers of the fortress there is a deep well with burnt bricks [3.161] (3. Gulyamov, 1957, p. 161). a well was also found at the settlement of Paykend, in Shakhristan II [5.] (5. Mirzaakhmedov, Semenov, 1998, 2001.). The Paykend well has been cleared and brought up to 16 m. Nowadays, people even come from Bukhara to drink water from the medieval well of Paikend. Water is especially popular with tourists.

At many archaeological sites, archaeologists have discovered such wells. This has not been surprising, since trade caravans went from well to well along the Great Silk Road. Thus, based on the data of archaeological excavations of the well, on the building material of the defensive wall of the Shakhristan, on observations of the stratigraphy of the settlement, as well as comparative analysis, we can assume that the well of Bogrokhan was built in the 9th-10th centuries. and functioned until the beginning of the 30s. XX century

In 2001, the southwestern outskirts of the city were surveyed. As a result of the excavations, 26 rooms of the rabad were uncovered. They belong to 4 households. House number 1 consists of two rooms. The entrance, 1 m wide, of the first room is located in the north wall. room dimensions 4.8 x 6.8 m. The next room No. 2 is located in the southern side of room No. 1. Its dimensions are 4.8 x 4.5 m. In the southeastern corner of the room, a 2 x 1 m pit was laid and deepened to 2 m. Under the floor of the room, a 1.3 m thick layer of compacted soil was recorded. There are small fragments of red clay ceramics in the layer ... In a single copy, a fragment of a talcum pot was found. Then comes the mainland layer of brown soil [9.] (9. Turebekov M., Alimbetov A.).

House no. 2 is located southwest of house no. 1. It consists of 12 premises, of which living room No. 6 is located on the north-east side. Its dimensions are 3.3 x 5.4 m. The tashnau is located in the southeastern corner. On the west side of it there is a C-shaped room No. 11. Its length is 13 m, width is 2.7x4.6 m. Rooms No. 8-10 are located in one

row and their entrances are located at the eastern end of the northern walls. Dimensions east-west 3.4 m and north-south room No. 10 1.6 m, room No. 9 2.2 m and room No.8 3 m. In the southeast corner of room No. 8 there is a hum. And the southeastern building is located room 7. The dimensions of which are 5.3 x 5.3 m. Premises No. 21 is located on the western side of premises No 8. Its dimensions are 3 x 0.7 m. The entrance to it is 0.8 m wide, located at the southern end of the eastern wall.

Room No. 20 measuring 4.1 x 5.1 m is located on the south side of room No. 11, and room No. 22 is located on the south side of room No. 20. Its dimensions are 4.2 x 3 m. The entrance to it measuring 0.9 m was in the southern wall. Rooms 23-25 were located on the western side of rooms 20 and 22. Their dimensions are 1.6 m, 1.2 m and 4 m, their length is 3.5 m. There is a hum in the northeastern corner of room No. 25. Perhaps people lived in this house only in room 6, and the rest of the premises were used as storage facilities.

House No. 3 is located in the central part of the block and consists of 6 rooms. The entrance to the house is located in the western wall. At the entrance there is room 19, C-shaped in plan. Its dimensions are 8.4x3.1x5x4.7x4.2x3.4 m. Hum was excavated in the southeastern corner. In the eastern wall of the room there is a passage to the L-shaped room in the plan, room No. 12. The width of the passage is 0.7 m. Its dimensions are 5 x 3.4 x 2.6 x 8.5 x 1 x 2.5 m. In the eastern part of the room there is a tashnau. And here there is also a 1.5 m wide passage to room 4. Its dimensions are 4.1 x 10 m. At the northern end of the wall there is a 0.8 m wide entrance to room No. 13, the dimensions of which are 3.5 x 8.9 m. The next room No. 4a is located on the south side of room No. 13. Its dimensions are 3.5 x 0.8 m. Room No. 5 is located in the southeastern corner of house No. 3. The entrance to the room, 0.8 m wide, was located at the eastern end of the northern wall. This room is L-shaped (4.1 x 3.6 x 2.3 x 2.5 x 1.3 x 1.6 m). Tashnau is located in the southwest corner. The premise is residential.

House No. 4 currently consists of 6 rooms. Room 26 is located on the north side of the house, where it is partially destroyed. Its length is 8.3 m and a width of 3.4 m. In the middle of the southern wall there is a passage to room 15, 0.8 m wide. It is rectangular in plan 4.5 x 4.8 m. In the middle of the eastern wall there is also a passage to the room No. 14, 0.9 m wide. The dimensions of the room are 4.7 x 5 m. In its southeastern corner, bins measuring 0.9 x 0.9 m were found. At the eastern end of the room there was a passage to room No. 14a, the dimensions of which were 4, 7 x 1 m. Room 16 was located to the west of room 15. In plan, it had a rectangular shape measuring 3.1 x 1.6 m. The entrance to it, 0.7 m wide, was located in the northern wall. The next room, No. 17, was located on the west side of the higher room described. It is also a rectangle 5.1 x 3.1 m in the plan. All walls are built mainly of baked bricks with dimensions of 21-23 x 21-23 x 4-5 cm. The thickness of the walls of rooms No. 1 and No. 2, except for the western wall of room No. 6 and of the southern walls of rooms No. 5 and No. 12 having a thickness of 0.8 m, the rest of the walls of the rooms are 24 cm thick. Therefore, these rooms were used to store some kind of food and possibly fish. And only in houses No.

1 people may have lived permanently, and in the remaining 2 houses only in rooms No. 5, No. 6 and No. 12 people lived seasonally.

Judging by the ceramic materials, this structure dates back to the end of the XIII-XIV centuries.

Judging by the archaeological materials, a settled rural settlement appears on the territory of Bogrokhon in the 7th-8th centuries. In the 9th-10th centuries, a mosque, a minaret and a fortress wall of Shakhristan were built around the settlement. Perhaps a little later, in the 10th-11th centuries, rabad appeared, a well was built, which functioned until the beginning of the 30 years of XX century.

In the aftermath of the Tatar-Mongol invasion, the Kungrad region, like other areas of the Southern Aral Sea region, fell into temporary decline.

From about the end of the 13th century, perhaps partly, urban and rural life has been restored. This, in part, is evidenced by the renovation of the construction of a mosque, a minaret and the construction of a flying mosque. The mausoleum was built in the 15th century.

After the death of the Khan of the Golden Horde Berdibek (1359), Khorazm gains political independence at the head of the Kungrad Sufis [2.104] (2. Weinberg, 1960: 104). The Kungrad dynasty was undoubtedly closely associated with the Kungrad tribes settled mainly in the lower reaches of the Amu Darya. So far it is known that one of the first rulers of the Kungrad tribes, Hussein Sufi (died in 773 AH, i.e. 1372) [4.514-516] (4. MITT, vol. I, p. 514-516), may have added this region to Khorazm. It is no coincidence that the closeness of the Kungrad region with Khorazm is indicated in the messages of Rashid ad-din. According to his words, the yurt of the powerful emir Saljidia Kungrad was located near Khorazm [7.70] (7. Tizengauzen, 1941: 70).

After the entry of Khorazm into the empire of Timur and Timurids, the history of the rulers of Khorazm from the Kungrad tribes does not end. Their representatives continued to actively participate in the political life of the region [2.108.] (2. Weinberg, 1960, p. 108). Perhaps the Kungrad region, for some time, was ruled by emirs from the Kungrad tribes in the state of Timur and Timurids. This is evidenced by the source of 1960-1961, mentioning the name of Aksufi Emir of Kungrad [4.516.] (4. MITT, p. 516). With the change in the Amu Darya channel, somewhere in the 15th century, life stops in the basin of the Karakul channel. Archaeological materials testify to the desolation of the city of Bogrokhon, the settlement of Toprakkaly, Tomarkala and other monuments. The majority of the population of this micro-oasis migrates to the current territory of the city of Kungrad and around it.

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