

## **BOLALIKTEPA IS A PEASANT SETTLEMENT BELONGING TO THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES**

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There are many ancient and pilgrimage places in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The artifacts in them will not leave anyone indifferent. In the historical complexes of our country there are such items that speak of history and the past. The more we write about the ancient residences, monuments and sites that echo from Mozi, the less we can write about them.

One such settlement is Bolaliketepa. BOLALICTEPA is a mansion-residence of a large landowner (farmer) dating back to the V-VII centuries. It is located 2 km north-east of the Tashkent-Termiz highway, that is, in the territory of "Yangi Hayot" neighborhood of Angor district, Surkhandarya region. Bolaliketepa, one of the world-famous archaeological monuments of our country, was fully explored for the first time in 1953-1956.



The ruins of the castle of Termizshahs (5th-6th centuries). Bolaliketepa, 30 km north of Termiz city, is named so because it consists of large and small hills. Bolaliketepa art historian archaeologist L. Albaum studied during 1953-1955. The castle is built of raw bricks on a rectangular thatched foundation and consists of 16 rooms.





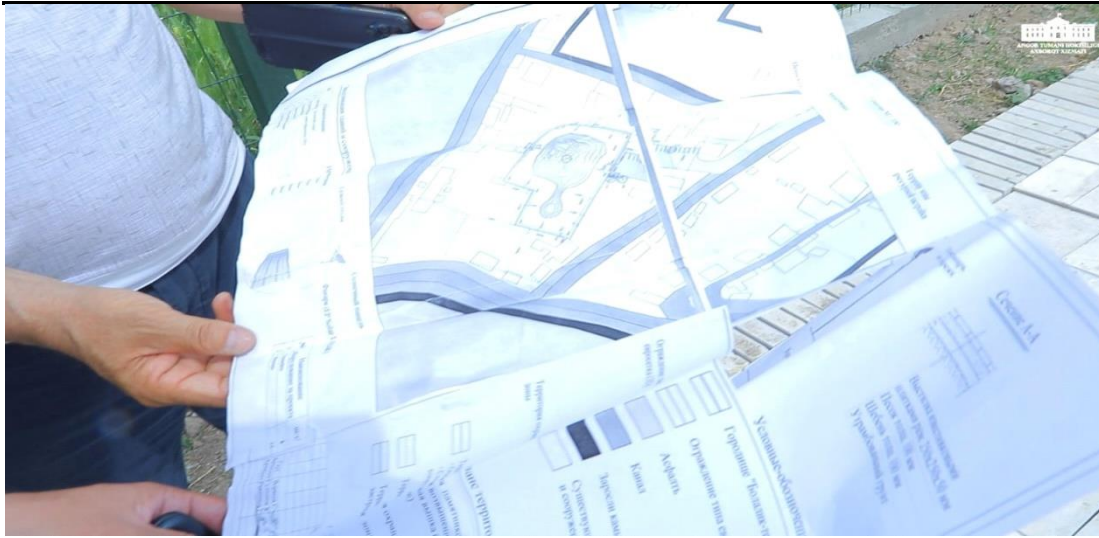
The walls of the rooms facing the outside have target holes. In the center of the largest room is a circular fireplace made of raw brick (diameter 1.2 m, height 60 cm). Burnt wheat grains and apricot kernels were found in the ashes. Ceramic and glass vessels, pieces of various musical instruments, a decorative pipe, a piece of silk clothes with jewels attached to it, a glass medallion (medalon) with the image of a woman nursing a baby in a chordan, a wooden spoon, and wall paintings depicting a wedding ceremony were found in one of the rooms. At the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century, at the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> century, in one of the reception halls of the central part of the building, which served as a courtyard, wall paintings dedicated to banquets were found.

At the beginning of the 7<sup>th</sup> century, the owners of the cottage left it completely. Some of the rooms of Bolaliktepa were used in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

On the walls of this monument, 47 human figures from the early Middle Ages are depicted. The pictures show the feast of nobles in religious and secular context. It is known that, with the states of hands and fingers, in visual arts, fantastic experiences of persons at ceremonies and parties are also given. In Bolaliketepa's paintings, people's clothes, jewelry, gloves, glasses held in their hands are drawn with high skill.







Vests in different colors have a triangular right turn-down collar, and according to the clarity of the colors, it is made of silk fabric. Fabrics are decorated with three- and four-leaf, geometric or zoomorphic motifs. Ears, neck ornaments, even hand-held goblets are depicted in gold. This means they are made of gold.

The images of people are also drawn with high skill. Their facial appearance and ethnic structure are the basis for us to consider them as local inhabitants of Turkic appearance - Tokhars.

At present, effective work is being carried out to beautify the surroundings of the "Bolaliktepa" monument.



Every bit of soil, every piece of stone of the land of Uzbekistan is a sign of great culture and rich history. We need to preserve and study them.

