

The Castle of the Kerderites – Gawir

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Abstract:

This article provides information about the existence of the Gavir fortress in the Mizdahkon Archaeological Complex in the Khujayli district, which belongs to the Kerder culture, information about the Gavir fortress, Mizdahkon, Qirantov in the 6th-8th centuries, the early feudal society, and the results of the archaeological-ethnographic expedition. data is analyzed.

Keywords: Jetiasar, kerder, Al-Istakhri, Sandaldan, Mizdahkon, Gavir Castle, Middle Ages, Aral.

In the 6th-7th centuries, Guwandarya, which was divided in the old north-west of the Syr Darya, due to the reduction of the water of the old rivers, the deterioration of the ecological conditions, a group of Jetiasar tribes who lived in this area migrated to the oasis of the Syr Darya delta and formed the culture of "Swamp Castles". They build the cities of Altinasar, Jankent and Keskenkuyik. The second part came to the right side of the Amudarya delta and mixed with the local tribes and especially the Khorezms to form the Kerder culture. In the 6th century, the migration of Jetiasar, Ughur, Kangli, Oghuz and other ethnic groups living on the Syrdarya river should be due to the political situation and especially the occupation of the Arol river by the Turkish khanate.

The fact that the Kerder culture is very similar to the culture of the Jetiasar peoples proves that they migrated to the lower reaches of the Syrdarya. These similarities can be seen in the plans of the cities, their tools and economic life. Therefore, studying the historical heirs of the peoples who built the Kerder culture also helps to know the origin of Jetiasar tribes. The term Kerder (kunder, kardar) is often found in Arab-Persian historical-geographical works of the 11th century. The capital of Kerder region was also called Kerder. The canal of that region was called "Kerder" and the Aral Sea was called "Kerder koli".

The first includes the middle of the 6th-8th centuries. The monuments of this period include Tökkala, Gawirkala, Kuyikkala (near Khujayli), Qiriqjigitkala, Haywankala, the lower cultural layer of Bagdat city, Aqjarma and Sovetgudik sites. During the "temporary" seasons of the 6th-8th

centuries, the places where they went hunting meet on the western side of the Aral Sea and on the eastern side of Usturt. The material culture of the Kerder people in the first period is very similar to the culture of Jetiasar in the Syrdarya oasis, Qovunchi in the Shosh (Tashkent) oasis, and Turkish tribes near Karatov. The second period covers the period from the middle of the 8th century to the middle of the 11th century. Kerder culture is similar to Khorezm people. During this period, the Somani culture spread. The monuments of the second period of Kerder culture include Darsan (Tökkala), Kerder (Haywankala), Mizdahkon, Vardarag (Qirantaw), Darikala and Kōkshekala. In the material culture of the Kerder people of this period, the closeness to the culture of the neighboring Khorezm people can be felt. This is the result of many quarrels of Khorezmites among Kerderites.

Gawirkala (Mizdahkon) is one of the estaliks belonging to the Kerder culture. It is located at the beginning of the Amudarya delta, 4-5 kilometers south-west of the city of Khujayli. Gawirkala was called Mizdahkon in the Middle Ages. Estals belonging to the early Middle Ages were divided into two or three circles on the north-eastern side of Gawirkala. Arab geographers write that in the 10th century Mizdahkon was divided into many parts. Al-Istakhri (930-933 AD) "The city of Kerder is situated below Kattan," Al-Maqdisi says Mizdahkon is a large well-defended city with 12,000 rustic yards around it. Mizdahkon was the center of a large agricultural micro-oasis.

But courtyards belonging to the early Middle Ages have not been preserved. Ossuaries were found in the necropolis of the city, with old Khorezmian paintings on their sides. determined. Such colorful paintings can also be found in Kerder estaligi Tökkala. Archaeological excavations conducted in places like Gawirkala (M.I. Filanovich) and Erkkala (Z.I. Usmanova) indicate the historical and cultural development of their time. Archaeological data indicate that during the reign of the Sosinians, Gawirkala fell into crisis, some of its lands fell into ruins, and the population decreased. At the end of the 6th century, repair work on the walls of the fortress, created during the Parthian period, increased, and a neighborhood of potters appeared. The four sides of the city had gates.

The interior of the cities is entered through the special railways from the interior of the city. The places that were conquered by the Arabs, such as castles, arsenals and dungeons, have been identified.

In Kerderliks. the basis of the system of feudal society consisted of families headed by fathers. Most of the strength of the family system was preserved, large families settled together and lived in 4-5-room houses. During the excavation of Darsan and Haywankala monuments, it was found that the walls of the places were built by gluing each other. The walls of the dwellings are made of raw stone with a length of 27-30 centimeters and a thickness of 5-6 centimeters. In the resting rooms, there is a platform on the side of the wall for people to eat, sleep, and rest, and a fireplace is divided between the living quarters. In the corner of the large rooms of the house, there are ovens and mills. On one side of the entrance door of the residences there is a place where I wash my hands and perform ablution.

Large sand containers with holes in the bottom of the sink are placed one on top of the other and buried in a pit. The mouth of the sand was covered with a stone brick with a circular hole in the middle. When washing, the used water is separated from the sand and seeps into the ground through a special hole in the clay brick. The people of Kerder put the baked bricks on the floor in the pollinage of the places, and sometimes they put felt, carpets and carpets on them. The tops of the places are covered with reeds and reeds. When the excavation was carried out, the remains of what we mentioned were found on the floors of the houses. He also used "sandal" to dig in houses. The Estonians belonging to this culture were studied by the Khorezm archaeological ethnographic expedition in 1951-1954.

According to the Gawirkala plan in Khujaili, it was divided into a triangle and drawn from north to south. The 450-meter-long city is surrounded by two rows of walls, 40-100 meters away from the river bank. The walls of the three-story fortress are secured from the outside with minor towers every 20 meters. The outer walls and minarets of the fortress have holes. According to the preliminary inspection data, Gavirkala was built in the 2nd-4th centuries AD. However, recent investigations and estimates indicate that the treasure belongs to the 4th-3rd centuries BC.

Generally speaking, Gawirkala, which is considered the fortress of Kerder culture in Khujayli district, is located near Mizdahkon. The fortress was built in a triangular shape stretching from north to south, surrounded by a two-line defensive wall. Special defense towers were built along the outer wall. As a result of the archaeological research conducted in Gavirkala, Zoroastrian ossuaries were found here, which makes the chronology of the city ancient. In the Middle Ages, this area was known as one of the cultural centers that served as a large agricultural micro-oasis.

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