

# From the treasury of Gobdintog to the river Zarafshan. The population of Jambay a thousand years ago

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**ABSTRACT:** *This article discusses the socio-economic, historical and geographical features of Jambay district, located in the central part of the Republic of Uzbekistan.*

**KEYWORDS:** Nurata, Gobdin, Forish, Koytash, Zarafshan, Samaria

## I. INTRODUCTION

Gobdin, one of the largest mountains in Central Asia and part of the Nurota Range, is one of the hotbeds of human civilization. On the slopes of the mountain there are many ancient rock inscriptions and historical sites. However, the area called Qoraqasmoq and Qoratosh has been studied in different ways at different times.

Due to its convenient geographical location and abundance of springs, the population of Jomboy, Gallarol, Forish, Payariq and Nurota districts of Uzbekistan is settled in this area.

## II. METHODS

The names Gobdintog and Habduntog are also included in the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. In the north it is separated from the main ridge by the Koytash basin. It is bordered by the Zarafshon valley in the south. The height of the mountain, which stretches for 30 kilometers from west to east, is around 700-1000 meters. The peak reaches 1672 meters.

The Paleozoic period, cut by streams, dry streams and ravines, consists of shale, sandstone and limestone. The climate is continental, dry, with relatively cold winters and hot summers. Annual precipitation does not exceed 500 millimeters.

In the foothills grow steppe plants, shrubs along the river. The foothills have been used for centuries for farming, gardening and grazing. Gold is mined in the village of Marjonbuloq, east of Gobdin.

Abu Tohirhoja's work "Samariya" contains valuable information about the mountain. It says "Huddin." The historical events that took place in the area are also briefly described. For example, at the time of the spread of Islam, the people at the foot of the mountains voluntarily embraced Islam.

Legends about Gobdin are a separate topic. Consider the story of the potion. It is said that a person who carries with him this plant, which is found in the mountains, will have a strange power. But no one was able to find him.

The lands around the mountains were taxed preferentially (ushr) in ancient times. That is, the Muslim khans collected one-tenth of the tax on the produce of these lands. The streams, springs, and pleasant places in the foothills are also beautifully described in Samariya.

In the part of the mountain belonging to the territory of Jomboy district, dry and irrigated agriculture is developed. The Polvonariq canal flows along the slope. The canal, which drinks water from the tributaries of the original Sangzor River, provides water and life to Bulungur, Jomboy and Payariq districts. Sources testify that Polvonariq was excavated by hand in the late 18th century. Probably, the hydronym meaning "wrestler's stream" came into being in this way.

## III. RESULTS

A comfortable living environment also contributed to the development of trade. The ancient market place called Yakonshaykh is a confirmation of our opinion. Until recently, this point of sale served the residents of Gallarol, Ishtikhon, Payariq, Bulungur, Jomboy districts.

There is also an ancient cemetery here. Last year, pottery and copper coins were found near the tomb. Later, some experts suggested that this artifact dates back to the Timurid period. In fact, one of the coins had an insignificant 896 date on it. The date referring to the time struck in the Hijri-Lunar year is 1491 AD. During this period Movarounnahr was ruled by the Timurids.

## IV. DISCUSSION

By the way, the foothills of Gobdin are not just pastures. Here the buds of socio-cultural life were formed six or seven centuries ago. Trade and money circulation are developed. The same can be said about craftsmanship. The place of special historical jars made of bricks and ceramics used for Samarkand, Bukhara and other monuments is still preserved. The Zarafson River lies on the plain that descends from the Gobdin Mountains to the mountains of Tajikistan. Why is the hydrological structure, which is the main source of irrigation in agriculture, so called? Is it because the water is the color of

gold, or is it because he has improved the corners of his path? In fact, both are true. The river, which begins in the Machcho Mountains, is rich in strange features and industries.

## V. CONCLUSION

First of all, the fact that this water-life source, unlike other rivers, flows under a huge glacier, has amazed experts in the field. Zarafshan rocks, which contain about 20 large glaciers, descend from 5960 meters to 2775 meters for 24 kilometers. There are various scientific hypotheses about the color and fertility of the river. In particular, this is attributed to dust and soil clots covered on the glacier, and later moraines formed from it.

The moraines, along with the ice, begin to move downward as if they were riding it. As the seasons change, new moraines are formed on top of the snow. This process continues in this way and eventually turns into a turbid stream when it reaches the melting limit. This is why the amount of phosphorus in Zarafshan water is 1.5-2 times higher than in the Amudarya and Sirdarya. This, of course, will weave in any low-yielding field.

Once upon a time, Zarafshan was a hundred times bigger and wetter than it is now. According to academician A.Muhammadjanov, the river poured its water into the Amudarya five thousand years ago. In fact, Hafiz Obro, a 16th-century Samarkand historian, writes, "The blue water reached as far as Ceyhun in the Sernam years." Archaeological researches and comparative comparisons also confirm that Zarafshan was a huge river in ancient times. So much so that his fame spread as far as Rome and Greece.

The Greek philosopher Quintus Curtius Rufus wrote in his first-century manuscripts: A river called the Politimet flows through much of Sogdiana. It flows first through a narrow ravine, then into a narrow cave, and disappears underground. But the roar of the river can be heard. The surface is always wet. "

Another ancient scholar, Strabo, also mentioned Zarafshan in his notes.

Legend has it that Spitamen, who resisted Alexander the Great's attack, struck a 10,000-strong enemy army and hid in a forest on the river. In some historical sources, this maharaja is partially covered. It is not surprising that this happened around Jambay, Almazar, Nayman neighborhoods.

After all, the Zarafshan valley is much larger than we imagined. The area we are talking about is just a part of it. Given that more than four million people live along the coast, it's not hard to imagine.

Of course, it is impossible to fit the history of Gobdin into one article. Although some of them have been partially studied, they are not integrated. If a team of historians and artists were formed and this good work was done, it would be a rare resource for generations to come.

## VI. REFERENCES

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