

Bust Kenti

Eski Bust Şehri, Güney Afganistan'da, Hilmend Nehri'nin doğu yakasında, Gazneliler döneminde parlak devrini yaşar.

Bust, 976'da Kışlık Başkent.

Nehrin Doğu yakasının 6 km kuzeyinde

Surlarla çevrili yerleşim

Leşkerî Bazar, Leşkergâh,

Leşkeri Bazar harabeleri nehrin 1.4 km. kuzey güney, 600 m. doğu-batı boyunca uzanır.

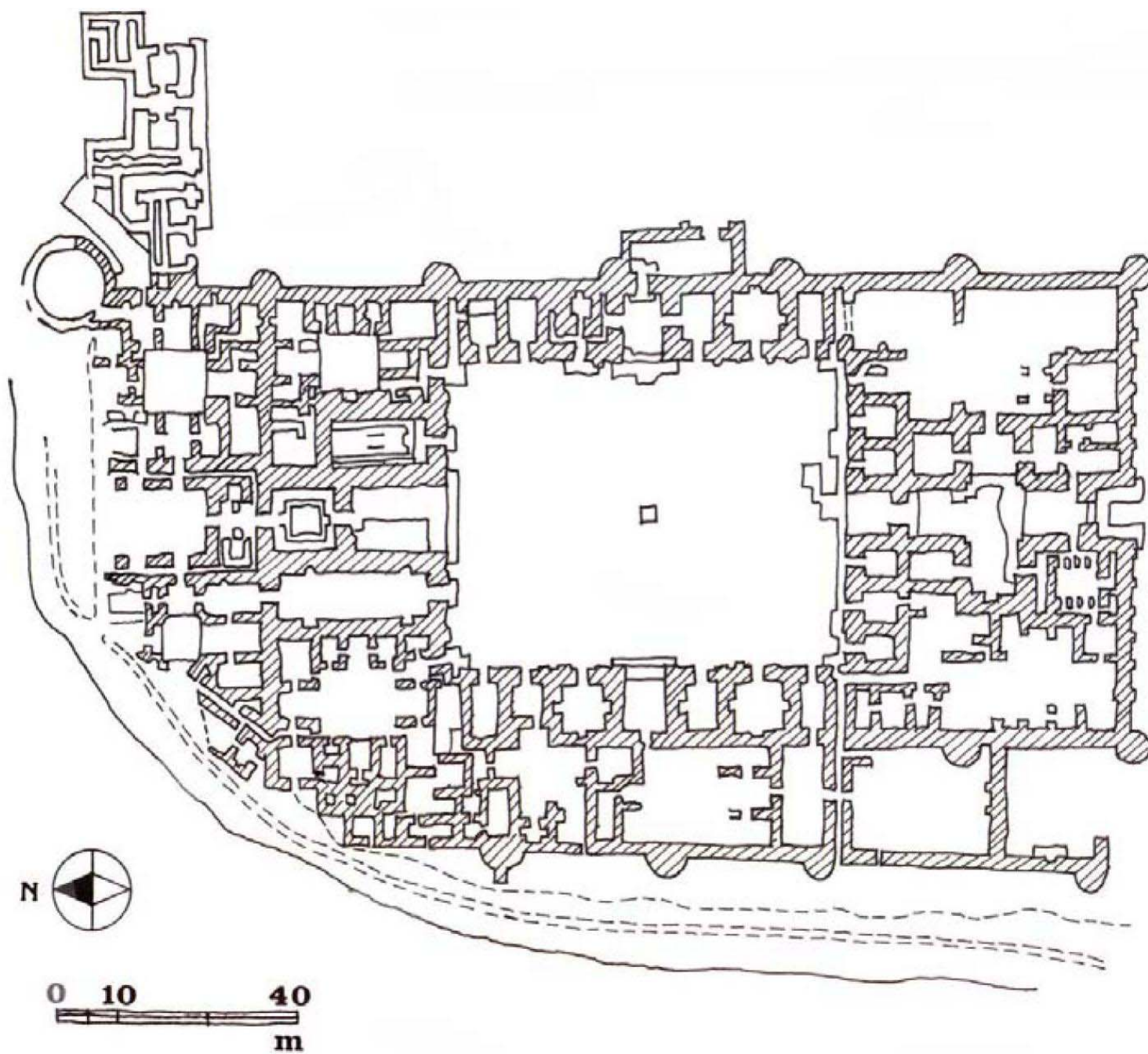
Yüzlerce sivil ve resmi binalar

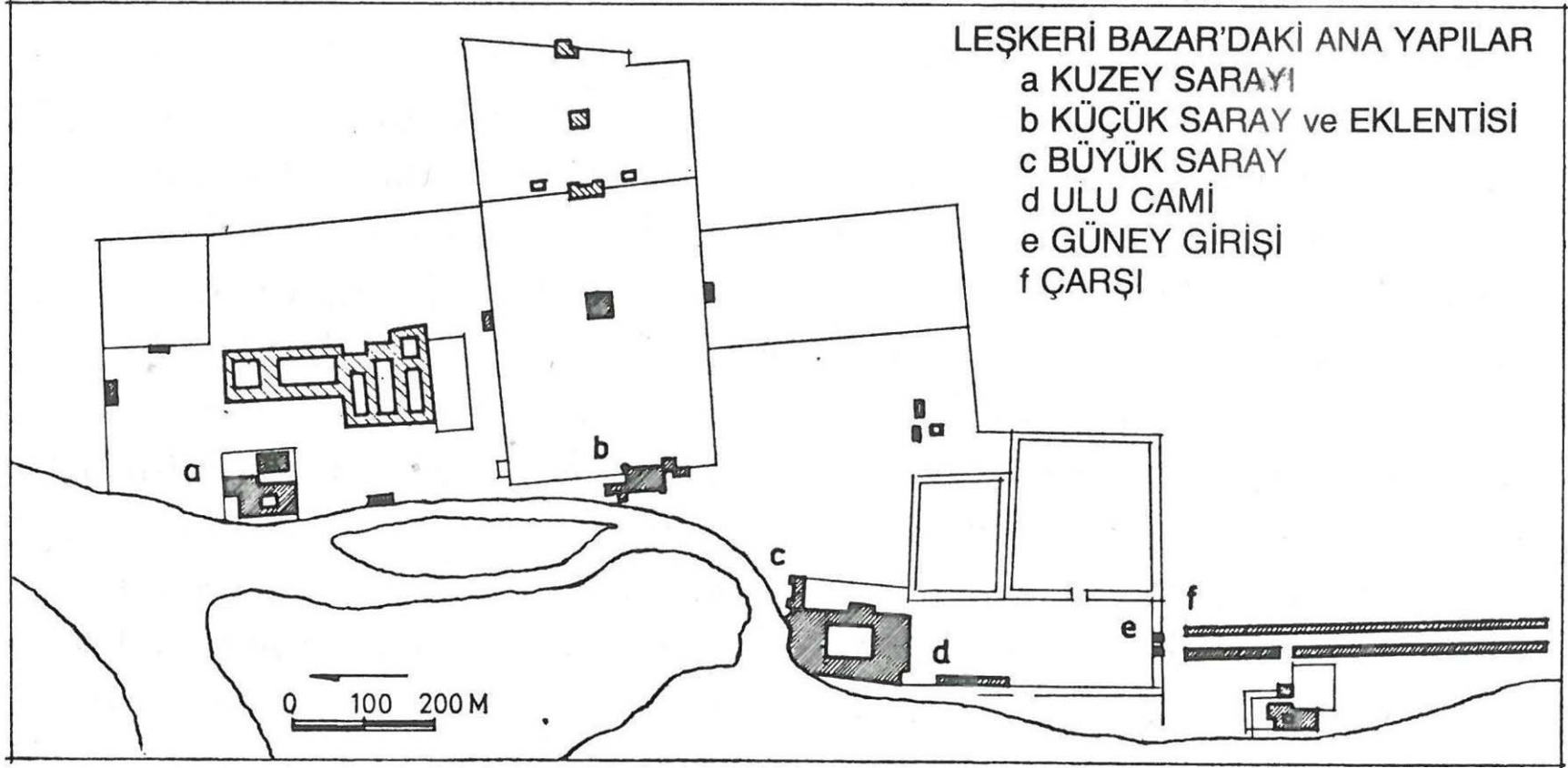
Leşkeri Bazar

Gazneli - Guri

Gazneli Mahmud

11 – 13 yy







The arch of Bust and its setting

- Mevcut yapılardan
- Üç Sağlam Saray
- Kuzey Saray
- Merkez Saray
- Güney Saray

THE BIRTHPLACE OF PAKISTAN AND MUSLIM INDIA: MAHMUD'S PALACE, LOST FOR 900 YEARS IN THE AFGHAN DESERTS.

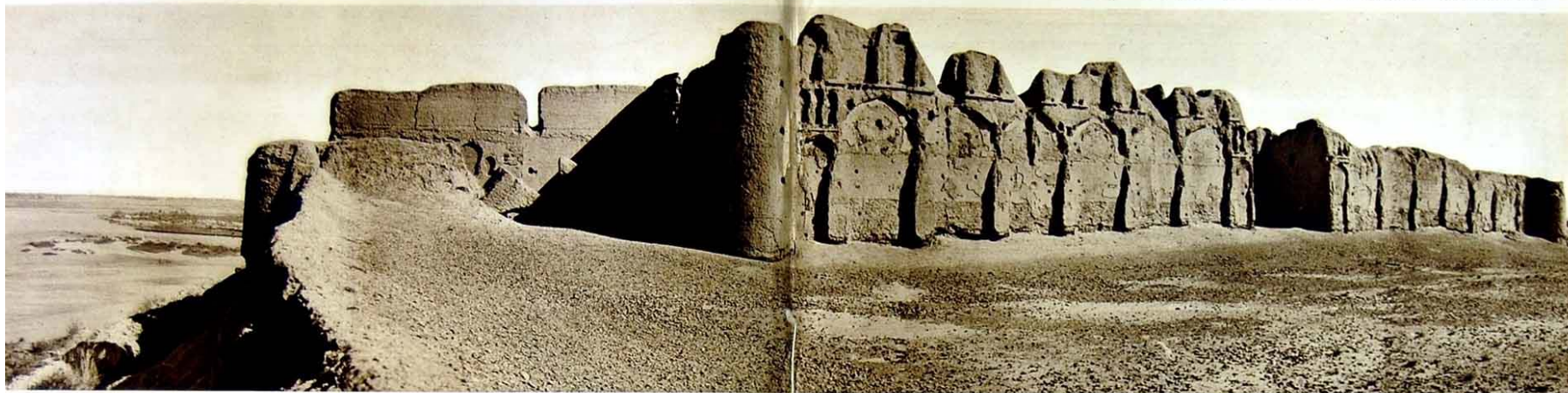


FIG. 5. A HITHERTO UNEXPLORED GHARNAVID PALACE IN THE HEART OF SOUTH-WESTERN AFGHANISTAN; AND WHOSE WALLS OF SUN-DRIED BRICK ARE STILL LARGELY STANDING AFTER 900 YEARS. THIS VIEW SHOWS THE SOUTHERN FAÇADE AND MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE SOUTHERN PALACE OF

LASHKARI-BAZAR, WITH THE RIVER HILMEND ON THE LEFT; AND, STRETCHING AWAY ON THE RIGHT, THE REMAINS OF THE COURTYARD AND THE GARDEN ENCLOSURES. COMPARE WITH FIG. 2, IN WHICH THE RIGHT, BOTTOM, BASTION IS THAT IN THE CENTRE OF THIS PICTURE. (Photograph by J. Mansour.)

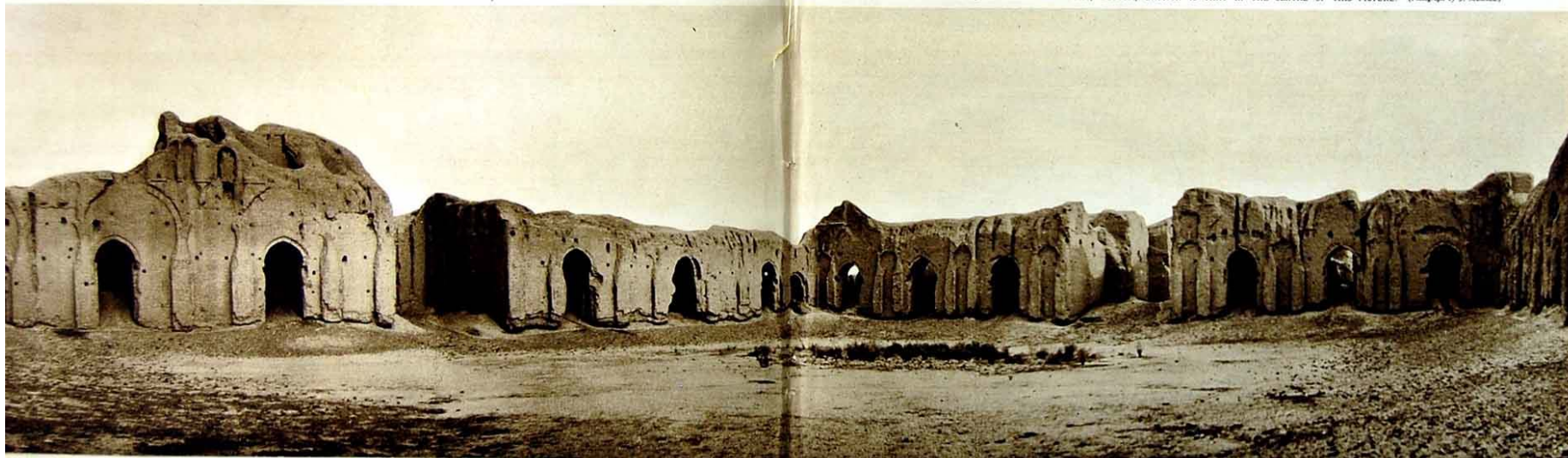


FIG. 6. WHERE TRIUMPH AND RICHES—IF NOT PEACE—CAME "TO MAHMUD ON HIS GOLDEN THRONE": THE CENTRAL COURTYARD OF THE 900-YEAR-OLD SOUTHERN PALACE OF LASHKARI-BAZAR. THIS VIEW IS TAKEN FROM THE NORTH-WEST (I.E., BOTTOM, LEFT, IN FIG. 5) CORNER OF THE CENTRAL COURT.

The history of the Gharnavid dynasty, whose newly-identified and explored palace at Lashkari-Bazar is described on these and other pages in this issue, is one of the greatest interest and importance in the development of Islam and, eventually, in the birth of modern Pakistan. It began about the middle of the tenth century, when a Turkish slave, called Alptigin, seized the local power at Ghazni, between Kandahar and Kabul, in Afghanistan. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, another Turkish adventurer, Subuktigin, who extended that power, making himself lord of nearly all modern Afghanistan and of the Punjab. His son, the great Mahmud, succeeded him in 977 A.D., and in a series of annual campaigns throughout Northern India and Gujarat made himself and his dynasty immensely rich and powerful, and established Islam in India. He died in

1030 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Masud and some thirteen other princes of his house, perhaps the most famous being Ibrahim (1059-1099). The dynasty came to an end in the twelfth century, the capital, Ghazni, being devastated by the Ghori sultan, Ala-ud-din. The two great cities of this dynasty were "Ghazni, high among the snow-capped mountains. Bust in the desert, at the meeting-point of the Rivers Hilmand and Arghandab." Little remains of these cities. As M. Schlumberger writes in his article: "With the exception of two brick towers, all the buildings of Ghazni have disappeared. . . . The ruins of the city of Bust, though seldom visited, were already well known and the visit brought nothing new. But from the top of the citadel, with the help of field-glasses, another impressive group of ruins could be distinguished in the distance. Situated near

TO THE LEFT OF THE CENTRE CAN BE SEEN THE DEEP RECESS OF THE EASTERN IWAN; AND TO THE RIGHT OF THE CENTRE THE SOUTHERN IWAN, LEADING TO THE CROSS-SHAPED HALL AND MAIN ENTRANCE. THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE SCENE AS THE FRENCH ARCHÆOLOGISTS FOUND IT. (Photograph by P. Teyssie.)

the modern village of Lashkari-Bazar, these ruins themselves had not entirely escaped attention, but nobody had apparently studied them: the 'Encyclopædia of Islam' (art. *Bust*) calls them 'modern.' When we got there at last, late in the afternoon of that same day, our impression was of anything but 'modern.' Here, on the river-bank, were to be seen the mighty ruins of three great palaces, or castles, with walls and towers still standing high. . . . Some of the extent and majesty of these ruins can be seen in the photographs which we reproduce, which, however, cover only one, though the largest, of the three principal palace-castles. The river on which these castles stand is called variously Hilmand, Helmand, Helmund and Helمند; and in ancient times it was known as the Etymander. Like its great tributary, the Arghandab, it rises in the mountains of

North-Eastern Afghanistan. It is about 600 miles long and for the first part of its course it is a mountain river, running through valleys which are the summer resort of pastoral tribes. About 90 miles above its confluence with the Arghandab it enters level, gravelly country and becomes a wide and impressive river. At Bust it joins the Arghandab, and its nature can be partly seen in Fig. 1. Thence it flows south-west between the Helmand and the Dashti-Margo Deserts, until it drains in the vast swamps of Sistân, on the borders of Persia and Afghanistan, whence it only emerges in years of exceptional flood to continue to the Gao-i-Zirreh swamp. This Sistân area was in ancient times highly cultivated with a great system of canal irrigation, but, since the devastations of Tamerlane in the 14th century, has been a barren, treeless waste of alluvial levels.





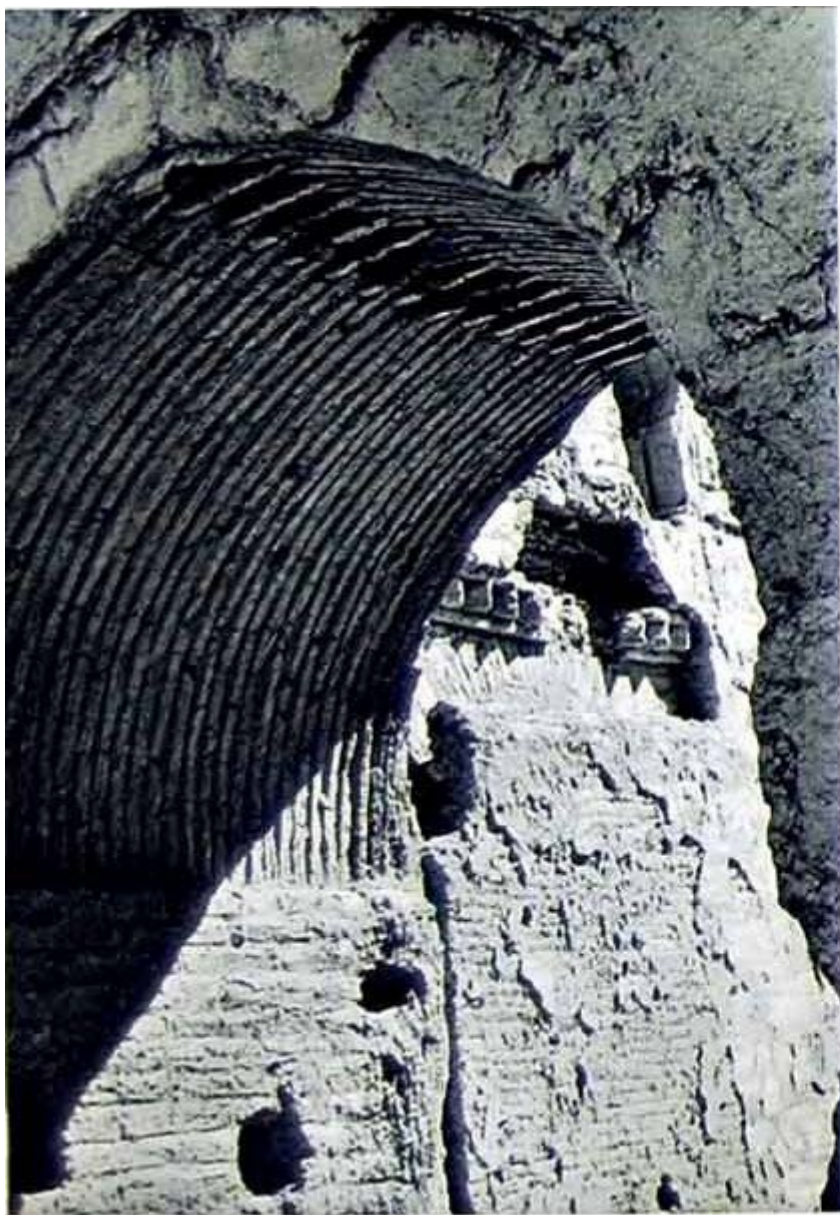
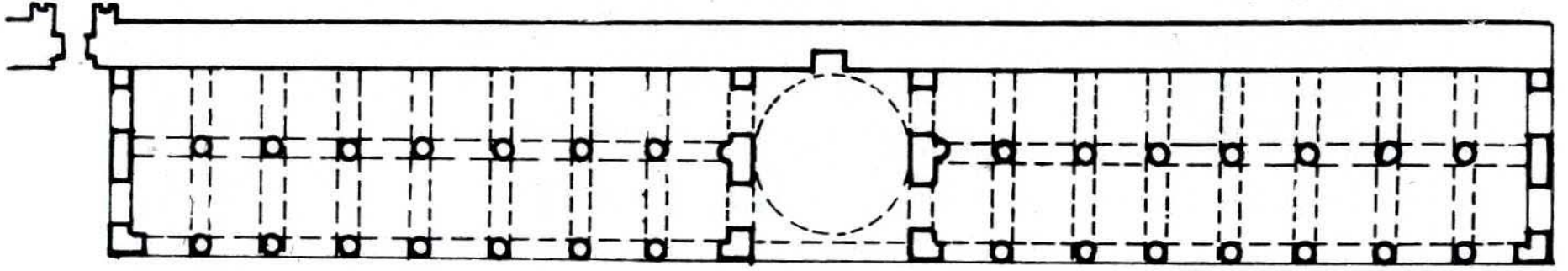


FIG. 5. WHERE THE GHAZNAVID SULTAN RECLINED AT HIS BANQUET; AND—MAYBE—LISTENED TO THE STRAINS OF THE GREAT FIRDAWSI: THE BRICK-PAVED BANQUET PLATFORM.

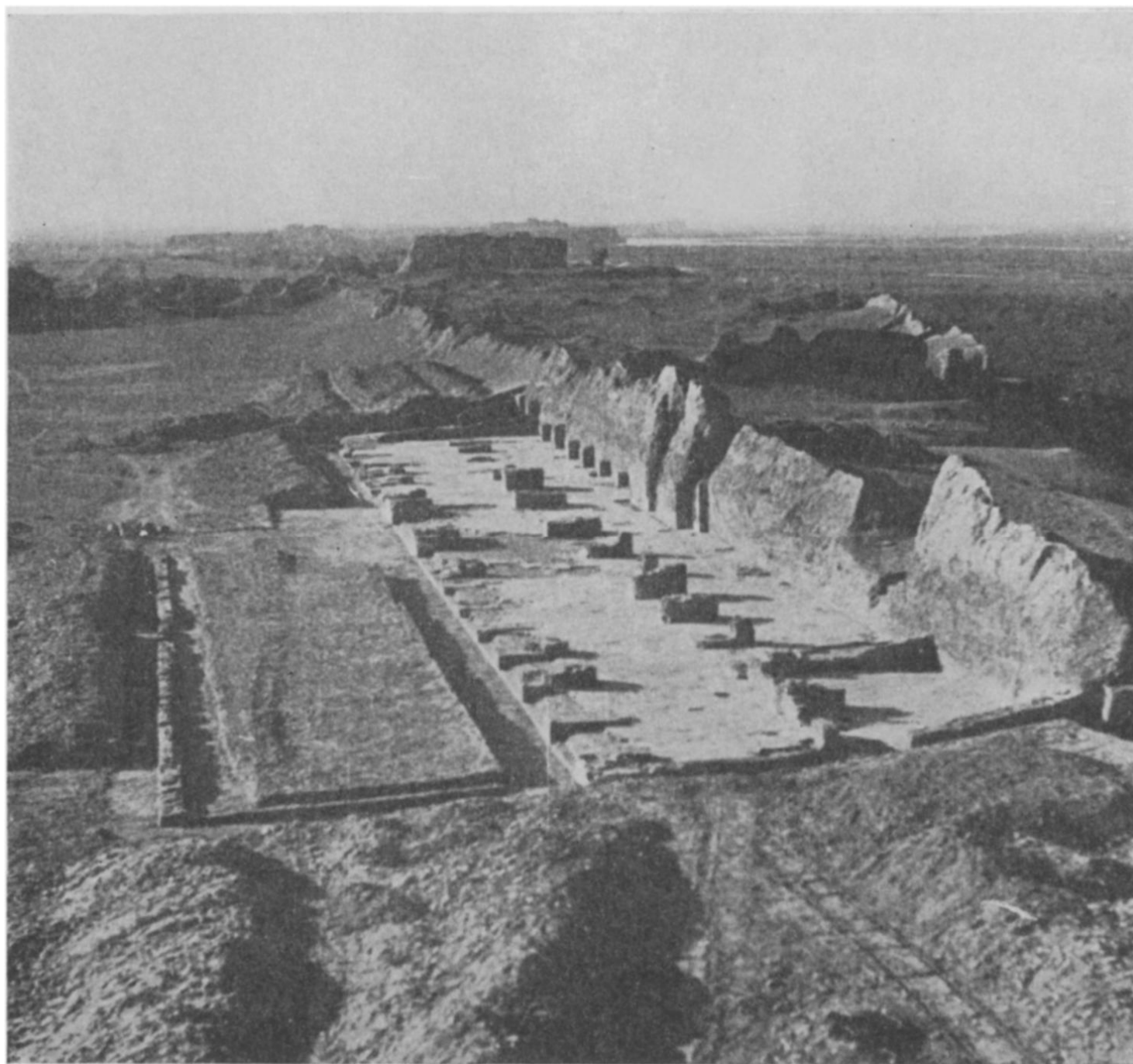




Leşkeri Bazar Sarayı, Kabul Salonu, kuzey doğu



Leşkeri Bazar Ulu Camii Plan



Ulu Cami



- Şehir 1150-51 Guri işgalinde yakılmış, bilahare onarılmıştır.
- Bust ve Leşkeri Bazar Harezmsah veya Moğol ordusu tarafından da XIII. yy başlarında tahrip edilmiştir.

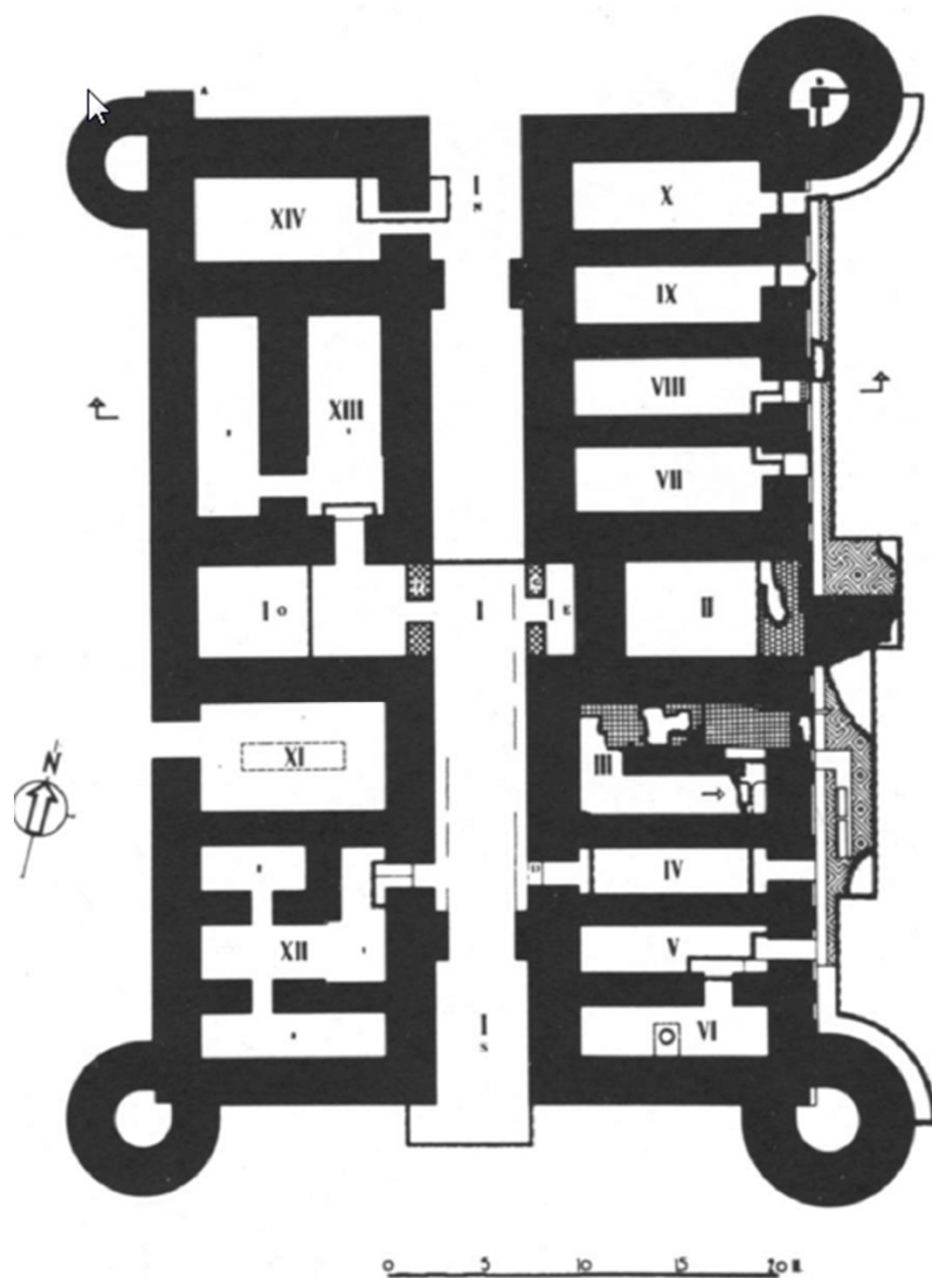


Fig. 4. Centre Palace, elevation and first story plan (after LB, pl. 25).



Leşkeri Bazar



