



STRUCTURE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP FLOW REGIONS OF THE KASHKADARYA RIVER.

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Annotation: This article covers the archaeological research of the Kashkadarya oasis and the identification and mapping of archaeological monuments under the leadership of R.H.Suleymanov, along with the determination of the historical boundaries of the monuments, issues of their cultural affiliation, the construction of new irrigation systems and water reservoirs.

Key words: R.H. Suleymanov, irrigation system, monument, historical-topography, archaeological research, fortress, castle.

INTRODUCTION. Interest in the archaeological sites of the tribal oasis arose in the second half of the 19th century, and early mentions of the oasis began to appear in the 20-30s of the last century. These include the studies of L.A. Zimin and I. Kastane in 1916 [1; 263] and T. Mirgiyazov in 1929 [2; 23-24]. An example is the conclusions from his observations about the continuation of his visit to Karshi.

RESEARCH METHODS: A set of historical methods, such as objectivity, historicity, historical consistency, is used to cover the topic based on literature analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: The field research, monument registration and archeological research carried out in the subsequent periods were mainly related to the activities of S.K. Kabanov and KATE members. S.K. Kabanov's first observations on the study of the archaeological monuments of the Karshi oasis began in 1936.[3; 15.] Although these studies were short-lived, for the first time the archaeological description of the monuments, the first information about their historical-topography and period were presented. [4; order archive.]

Targeted archaeological research within the framework of a major project in the oasis began in 1946, when research works on the topic "Archaeological monuments and historical topography of the Kashkadarya oasis" were included in the plan at the Institute of History and Archeology of the USSR Academy of Sciences. From this period, during 1946-1948, S.K. Kabanov carried out field research. The plan was mainly to explore archaeologically unexplored monuments. [5; 6] As a result, the oasis is located along the ancient irrigation systems and mil. av. About 100 monuments dating from the 1st century to the 13th century have been identified.

In addition to S.K. Kabanov, members of the Amudarya expedition in 1946 A.I. Terenozhkin and L.I. Albaums conducted archaeological research in the Karshi oasis. They mainly studied



the areas adjacent to the Old Angor Canal and identified about 30 monuments in the area. [6; 185-190]

With the construction of the Amu-Bukhara canal in 1963, the northwestern part of the Karshi desert became It was studied by the Mohandaryo archaeological expedition under the leadership of Y. G. Gulomov.[7; S. 20-21] In this research R.H.Suleymanov also participated directly.

Since the 1970s, with the establishment of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the process of studying the Kashkadarya oasis has reached a new level. In 1970-1972, the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan inspected and studied the monuments in the areas crossed by the Karshi headwaters. Since 1973, R.H. Suleymanov is the leader. From the 1970s to the 1990s, the scientist regularly conducted research in Kashkadarya.

In the oasis of Kashkadarya, under the leadership of R.H.Suleymanov, the identification and mapping of archaeological monuments was carried out for several years in different areas of the oasis. The initial field exploration works were related to the construction of the Karshi main highway canal in 1973-1974. This field research was relatively extensive, with the 1973 survey alone covering a nine-month period from April to November. The work carried out in this year was a part of the planned work, which was continued in 1974.

This expedition was one of the largest archaeological expeditions operating in the republic at that time, according to the scope, content and results of the work carried out. Among the scientific staff of the expedition, B. Kochnev, S. Anarbaev, R. Ravshanov, A. Kambarov, V. Ruzanov, H. Nosirov, M. Isamiddinovs and laboratory assistants H. Khamidov, N. Nefedov, R. Danov, L. Kuznetsova participated. In addition, the students of two major higher education institutions of the republic, Tashkent State University and Samarkand State University L. Aminova, K. Burkhanov, S. Popakhristu, K. Stratu, N. Darwin, E. Bogomolov, V. Dadaev, G. Polishchuk, A. Balandin and about a hundred earth-digging workers took part.[8; 8 pages]

The expedition led by R.H. Suleymanov continued field research in 1974. Field research was carried out mainly in the vicinity of the city of Karshi, in the northern part of the oasis, in the Koson-Polati region. As a result, 83 more archaeological monuments were registered. As a result of the two-year activity of the expedition, a total of 283 monuments were identified and mapped.

The next field-research works in the oasis in 1980s were connected with the construction of Tashloqsoy, Kizilsuv, Ayoqchisoy reservoirs and Dehkanabad flood water storage facilities in Kashkadarya. For this purpose, a special group was established within the Kashkadarya detachment of the Institute of Archeology of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This group conducted surveillance work in construction areas. As a result of observation work, a number of archaeological objects were identified in the area. Each identified monument was described and recorded on the map.

As a result of observation of the Ayaqchisoy reservoir construction area, 6 archaeological monuments were identified, 2 of them are located in the village of Ayaqchi, and the rest are



located in a group on a wide, flat hill to the east of the village. All these monuments are nameless mounds and were found to belong to the 1st-8th centuries AD.[9; sheet 3-17]

. A total of 12 archaeological monuments were found and recorded on the map as a result of preliminary observations in the designated areas.

In 1984, the archaeological research of the eastern part of the Sandikli desert of the Karshi oasis began. Field research was related to the construction of the Lower Kashkadarya Main Canal. Although these areas were little exploited in ancient times, a network of trade and military routes passed through these lands and to the east of them. It was these areas that connected the Karshi oasis with the right bank areas of Amudarya, which were developed in ancient times. In the area, including the right bank of the Amudarya, from Kelif to Chorjoi, research was conducted by the Amudarya expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the Turkmen SSR in the 60s and 70s. But the lands from the border of Uzbekistan to the coastal areas of the Amudarya were for the first time studied under the leadership of R.H. Suleymanov.

R.H. Suleymanov, along with determining the historical boundaries of the monuments, also paid attention to the issues of their cultural affiliation. In most cases, they tried to interpret archaeological sources in connection with political processes. The monuments mostly belong to the early AD century, which placed them within the Kushon and Kushon-Sasanian cultural influence.

It can be seen from the studies that, based on the tasks set for the development of the Karshi desert, and later as a result of the field research carried out by the Kashkadarya expedition in order to take into account the archaeological monuments, all settlements and ancient cities were mapped, marked with serial numbers, briefly described, and the area of most of them was measured and drawn. Based on the findings from the surface of the earth, the period of activity of the monuments, the stages of the approximate formation of large settlements and the main parts of ancient cities, the place of individual monumental structures and crafts production structures were determined.

The field research conducted by the Kashkadarya archaeological expedition in these years served as a basis for R.H.Suleymanov to make scientific conclusions about the location and stages of exploitation of oasis monuments and the classification of monuments. Research works differed from previous works in that they were more complete. In each monument, special measurement work was carried out, and when measuring settlements and calculating the area of territories, ancient castles, palaces, settlements and ruins of cities were divided into simple and two-part hills, small towns and complex cities according to the structure. The length, width and height of each monument were measured separately. In two-part castles, castles, and cities, defensive walls, turrets or arches, and residential areas are measured separately for all three features. [10; 22]

In the analysis of the stages of development of the Karshi oasis and the location of monuments, R.H.Suleymanov mainly relies on the results of the field research of the Kashkadarya archaeological expedition. These field studies covered the Karshi oasis, the border areas of the Guzor oasis, which historians included as part of the ancient Nakhsh and Kesh region, as well as the upper reaches of the Big and Small Oradarya, which are tributaries of the Guzordarya, occupying the lands between Sughd and Bactria-Tokharistan.



In total, more than 600 monuments have been identified in this area. It is limited to the period from the 8th century to the end of the Middle Ages and beyond. More than 400 of them were found in the Karshi oasis, 104 in the Guzor oasis, and 34 in the mountainous regions of the Guzordarya basin. [11; 23] The researcher's work was later classified according to the structure and shape of all monuments in the oasis, and 11 types were divided into three groups and shapes.[12; 22-23]

Summary: R.H.Suleymanov's study of the archaeological monuments of the Kashkadarya oasis from the point of view of field research was the result of many years of research. The research started in 1973 and covered the period until the mid-1990s. The analysis of the conducted research allows us to draw the following conclusions:

The field research conducted by R.H.Suleymanov in the Kashkadarya oasis was closely related to the establishment of irrigation systems in the oasis. The studies primarily covered the planned areas.

- the area of research work was mainly carried out in the middle and lower Kashkadarya basin, and as a result, more than 600 monuments belonging to different periods of history were found in these areas.

-together with the mapping of the identified monuments, their historical topography, full archaeological description, period boundary, and cultural characteristics were mentioned.

- the works of mapping the monuments made it possible to understand the process of the development of the oasis and the formation of settlements, and made it possible to draw a complete conclusion about the historical topography of this oasis along with its small oases.

- the performed works helped to obtain important information about the history of oasis settlements, the ethnic composition of its inhabitants, and the restoration of monetary and trade relations.

- also the sequence of stages of periodic development of urban development traditions of Kashkadarya oasis was developed. Compared to previous studies, the results of archaeological research were more involved in the study of history and were noted as the main source for the reconstruction of the population economy, lifestyle, production and social relations. The conducted archaeological researches showed that the Kashkadarya oasis contains many ancient and medieval monuments, and their study is of great importance not only for the history of the region, but also for the study of the history of other regions of Central Asia.

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