



NEW AYAKAGITMA-2 NEOLITHIC SITE OF SOUTH-WEST KYZYLKUM

Saifullayev Bakhtiyor Kurbanovich

Leading researcher of the National Archaeological Center of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

Elmuratov Bakhodir Abdugapparovich

National Archaeological Center of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

Base doctoral student

Annotation: In this article, The Kyzylkum desert was a vast valley 5-6 thousand years ago, the "country of a thousand lakes", where the ancestors of mankind lived very densely. During an archaeological field search survey conducted in the area of Gijduvan district (Ayakagitma suburb) of Bukhara region, an archaeological investigation was carried out. The results from these studies are equivalent to scientifically proving that the caltaminorites were not only hunters and fishermen, but also skilled breeders who domesticated camels, cattle and sheep-goats, giving a chronological sans of this culture for another 700 thousand years, that is, the land.in the 1st century BC. It made it Ancient until the 6300 thousand years.A new Ayakagitma-2 Neolithic site dating to the Neolithic period was found on the Northern Board of the Ayakagitma swamp. Finds excavated from the monument, where the eastern side of the space adjoins a high hill, and the ravine on the southern side washed away much of it, revealed 370 stone artifacts, a small number of animal bones, and ocher remains. Further laboratory-Chamber studies clarify the issue of cultural-periodic characteristics of the acquired items.

Keywords: Neolithic, flake, Ayakagitma, layer, siliceous, dorsal, ventral, distal, proximal, impact site, patina

In World historiography, the Neolithic period is recognized as the period when a cornerstone was laid for the entire evolution of society and laid the groundwork for the emergence of civilizations. "Neolithic revolution in human history" by G. Child [1.] The Kyzylkum Desert was a vast valley 5-6 thousand years ago, the "land of a thousand lakes" where human ancestors lived very densely. In Uzbekistan, new monuments belonging to the Stone Age are being discovered and studied later. One of the biggest challenges in the study of caltaminor culture is the scarcity of stratigraphied spaces among the large number of monuments in this vast area.

One such monument is the Ayakagitma space. It was founded in 1995 in Uzbekistan-Poland [1.] field exploration by the international archaeological expedition resulted in the discovery of an archaeological monument with new cultural layers well preserved, and the research work took seven years. The results of the study were attended by specialists from



Uzbekistan and Poland, Mukhiddin Khujanazarov, Karol Shimchak, Rizard Michniaks. A number of samples were taken from the layers of the monument. Ayakagitma Mako has an elevation of 210 m above sea level Coordinates 40°39'4.89"S; 64°37'6.00"V. periodic chronology was made. According to him, Ayakagitma was dated to 7180±20 to 4460±80 thousand years [2]. As a result, the date of the Kaltaminor culture was calibrated from 7305±35 to 7290+40 =8180-8017 according to s14 samples from the lower layers of Ayakagitma, and this is = mil. in the 1st century BC. 6231-6068 (Programme: OxCAL version 4.2.4 et IntCal 13) [3.] also, samples from shurf excavated at the foothills of uchashi 131 have been dated 6630±100 [4.]. er.AV. It was made ancient until 6231-6068.

It is known that according to A.V. Vinogradov, the first stage of Kaltaminor - River material was marked by 6000-5000 years, while the research of the international expedition in Ayakagitma made this date ancient until 8000-7500 years. "The economy of the inhabitants of the Neolithic period was previously aimed at breeding horned animals, sheep, goats, pigs from the head. Camels and horses also played an important role in the farm. These animals began to be domesticated from the 9th millennium. This situation will change our views on the neolyte of Central Asia" [5].

In 2002, the Uzbekistan-France international archaeological expedition was organized to study the Kaltaminor culture. As part of the study of this expedition, a group of Kaltaminor monuments was studied, which were localized in the desert environmental zones of Zarafshan ancient tributaries, nearby lakes and rivers, Oasis. Since the 90s of the last century, about 40 specialists in various fields of science (paleobotany, archaeozoology, polynology, microclimate, geology, sedimentology, micromorphology, topography, GIS) have conducted research on the Ayakagitma monument of the Kaltaminor culture.

Of These: F. Brunet and H. Khoshimov Ayakagitma space technical-typological study of the rock industry, stratigraphically analysis of layers; B. Gassan, J. Peligran stone industry issues of thrasology (the science of knowing how to make a stone weapon and what purpose to file); A. Analysis of the technique of making Dyupon-Delaluf pottery; g. Davtyan I X.B. Khoshimov (since 2007 has been conducting research) research of the monument using GIS technology; J. François has been conducting extensive research on issues such as geological sediment analysis. As a result, the Ayakagitma space began to be researched with the help of modern typological, morphological and technological methods, a large number of stone industries of the early Neolithic layers. The second problem that is emerging in the study of this culture is that all stone industries related to the Caltaminor culture, which have been found over the past 80 years, should be studied using the research methods used in scientific work and their level of study should be brought closer together, as well as the corresponding conclusions should be drawn.

It should be noted that the Kyzylkum desert was a vast valley 5-6 thousand years ago, the "land of a thousand lakes" where the ancestors of mankind lived very densely. In fact, there were dozens of tidal rivers, hundreds of large lakes and corresponding fauna and flora in the



area. The world-famous Caltaminor culture of the Neolithic period was discovered in this desert area. In particular, the northern edge of the Ayakagitma basin was discovered and studied, which made an invaluable contribution to the Neolithic of Central Asia. The Ayakagitma site was researched by the international archaeological expedition of Uzbekistan-Poland-France at the level of world standards. The results obtained from these studies scientifically prove that the Kaltaminers were not only hunters and fishermen, but also skilled herders who domesticated camels, cattle and sheep. He made it ancient up to 6300 thousand years ago.

In 2021, an expedition consisting of employees of the National Archeology Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Samarkand Institute of Archeology and the Samarkand State University carried out a preliminary archaeological survey of the area during the archaeological field research conducted in the Gijduvon district of the Bukhara region (surroundings of Ayakagitma).

Preliminary scientific results have been obtained. As a result, a new Ayakagitma-2 Neolithic site from the Neolithic period was found on the northern side of the Ayakagitma basin. The area of the site is 222 m above sea level, coordinates: 40°40'23.98"S; 64°32'51.60"W, occupies an area of 70x50 m and is separated by ravines on three sides. The eastern side of the place is adjacent to a high hill, and the ravine on the southern side has washed away a large part of it.

A 40 cm thick cultural layer has been preserved in the upper part of the Ayakagitma-2 Neolithic site. Control-excavation works were carried out in the monument. Stone objects, microfauna, ocher and bonfire remains were found in this layer. A layer of 20-30 cm thick plaster was found under the cultural layer. However, cultural remains were not found in this layer, and therefore it was concluded that this layer was the bottom part of the monument. A thick layer of mud was found under this layer, which indicates that this side of the depression was washed by water during those times. After the water of the lake receded, Neolithic people settled in this area. Among the finds excavated from the monument were 370 stone objects, a small number of animal bones and ocher remains. Further laboratory-camera studies will shed light on the issue of cultural-periodic characteristics of the captured objects.

The Holocene climate history of Kyzylkum is a period of changes of glaciations and the introduction of dry conditions. These climatic conditions are considered one of the most important factors for human habitation in these regions.

In short, the distance between Ayakagitma and Ayakagitma-2 is 4 km. It is no secret that people have been living in the Ayakagitma basin since the Middle Paleolithic period. The northern coast of Batik was intensively inhabited by Paleolithic and Neolithic communities. During the Pleistocene, the shores of the lake were located higher, and their material flowed into the Neolithic communities located lower.



Our ancient ancestors lived in this area during the Paleolithic, Neolithic and Middle Ages. The captured archaeological materials open new pages in the oldest history of Uzbekistan.

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