



## On the Study of Monuments Belonging to Ustrushana Breeders in the Years of Independence

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**Abstract:** *In this article, the authors provide information about the studies of the culture of pastoralists, conducted during the years of independence of Uzbekistan, in northwestern Ustrushen. The burial grounds of Gulbo, Korpa, Kamysh, Bekeldi, Karatepa, Saikhonsoy, Chayonli, Khatab, Pshagarsoy, Jelly Gully, Karatash I, II, Gulpisar, Khojai Serob are briefly described.*

**Keywords:** *A. Gritsina, Gulbo, Korpa, Kamysh, Bekeldi, Karatepa, M. Pardaev, F. Tashboev, Saykhonsoy, Chayonli, Khatab, Pshagarsoy.*

The archaeological monuments on the northern slopes of the Turkestan mountains of Ustrushona clearly reflect the formation of historical-geographical, economic-cultural and ethnic symbols here. On the slopes of the mountains and adjacent steppes and deserts, many burial mounds have been identified, which were raised from earth or stone in the form of a semicircle and have been preserved until now. Through these burial mounds, it is possible to determine the characteristics of the settlement of the ancient cattle-breeding population.

In the following decades, Gulbo, Korpa, Qamish, Bekkeldi, Karatepa, Saykhonsoy, Chayonli, Khatab, Pshagarsoy, Jelli ghulli, Karatosh I, II, Kulpisar, Kho 'jai Serob burial mounds were studied. [1:237] Zomin, Khovos and SH in the oasis. Let's focus on the study of burial mounds in Rashidov district. Many burial mounds have been preserved on the northern slopes of the Turkestan ridge of Zomin district. They are located in the vicinity of Pshagar, Gulbo, Shorcha, Achchi, Arja, Mughal, Beshkuvi, Jaloyir, Turkmen villages, in the upper parts of Zominsuv, Jaloirsoy, Turkmansoy, Akbuloksoy, Suvyoksoy, Chillamozorsoy, Beshbuloksoy and Yettikechuvsoy. recorded.

Khantepa, one of the ancient monuments of Ustrushona, in Khavos district, Saganog burial mounds, and its surroundings, in particular, Saganogtepa, were studied during the study.[2:76] These are catacomb-shaped tombs. 3 mausoleums were explored here. The burial mounds are in the shape of an egg-shaped circle, and the heap is raised from the soil (Fig. 4). Saganak burial mounds can be divided into two types of Kenkol graves. The first one is the graves where the porch coming from the west is perpendicular to the lahat located in the north-south direction, and the second type is the result of the corridor extending from south to north and joining the grave lahat in the east-west direction perpendicularly. graves that

F.E. Gulbo cemetery is one of the cemeteries studied by Toshboyev on the basis of a plan (in 2006-2014) in Zomin district. The graves here are in the form of catacombs, and a circular fortress has been raised above them. In almost all of them, the tomb porch (dromos) is made in the form of an oblong (ellipse), decreasing from west to east or from south to north (Fig. 3). The length of the porch

is 2.60 m and the width is 1.0-1.20 m, and it narrows towards the tomb. The size of the lahat ranges from 1.95 x 0.80 m to 4.60 x 1.85 m, all of which are partially preserved. In Lahat, one and two deceased people were buried with their heads mostly in the north, their faces looking up, some with their legs spread out on both sides, in the form of a "horseman-rider". Next to the corpses in the grave there are items such as ceramic dates, jugs, pots, incense sticks, jewelry, iron swords, bow arrows, daggers, knives, and animal bones. All of them belong to II-I centuries BC. Many bodies were burned at the funeral. The thick layer of ash on the bottom of their suks, objects, and the traces of fire on the walls of the tombs indicate that the deceased were burned during the funeral ceremony. This indicates that the owners of these graves are tribes who came from the Eurasian steppes.

Sh. Korpa burial mounds in Rashidov district were also studied during the years of independence. The monuments were first discovered by archaeologist M.H. Pardayev and A.A. Recorded by Gritsina.[3:16]

In 2009 and 2019, preliminary search and excavation works were conducted in this area by the author of these lines. The burial mounds here can be divided into two according to their external structure. The first type of burial mounds is circular, egg-shaped, with stones 0.15-0.50 m high on top, and they are stone mounds located on slopes and rocky terrains. The second type of burial mounds is raised from the ground in a flat, sandy place (like the burial mounds of Gulbo and Saganog), and their size is large. Tombs are divided into three groups according to their location.[4:9]

During the years of independence, archeological researches were also conducted in Forish district. In 2016, the Jizzakh expedition (M. Pardayev, F. Toshboyev, O. Mamirov, A. Kholmatov) organized an expedition to study the culture of herders in Forish district. Research was conducted mainly in the village of Qamish, and 42 burial mounds located in the north-western part of the village were recorded. There are 3 m x 2 m, 5 m x 6 m, small-sized tombs with a height of around 20-40 cm above the ground, and large 10 m x 10 m, with a height of around 50-80 cm and even larger. there is. Their heap is raised with a stone layer and full soil on top of it. 4 tombs have been opened and studied here.

During the study of the reed burial mounds, there was an opportunity to shed light on why the bodies were not kept in the burial mounds studied so far in the Forish region. It can be said that, according to the natural features of the land, the oasis had its own burial customs and burial structures. Most of the graves here are above ground, made of stones. In this case, a special stone platform was made on the ground level and the body was laid on it.

During the years of independence, burial mounds in Gallorol and Bakhmal districts were also studied. Among them are the Bekkeldi burial mounds, located in the Kamar Valley in the Bakhmal District of Morguzar Mountain. On the slopes of the mountain surrounding the village of Beckeldi from the eastern side, it was found that there are burial mounds of a small size. The number of burial mounds recorded here is 11, their tops have eroded over time, and the existing ones have the appearance of mounds 15-40 cm above the ground. Three burial mounds located in the rock and sand on the western slope of this rock were excavated and studied.

Bakhmalsay burial mound 2008 SH. Seasonal workers of the Koktepa archaeological expedition in the village of Bakhmalsoy of Rashidov district (5 km south of the village of Jelli Gulli, which we are studying) came across an ancient grave, and a grave of the Bronze Age, rich in burial goods, was explored. In the grave, human bones were recorded in a bad state of preservation, with the head facing the west and lying in a lump. There were two bronze bracelets on the feet and hands of the dead body.[5:89-92] One hand-made ceramic vessel and a bronze mirror were found in the grave. According to the author, during the subsequent cleaning, copper beads and one silver amulet were also found from the grave site.

According to M. Khasanov, the characteristic features of the second stage of burial ceremonies in the Zarafshan oasis can be observed in the Mominabad burial mound. [6:93] The grave found in the Bakhmalsay grave and the materials recorded in it (metal items - bracelets and pottery) belong to the

Bronze Age. and they have almost the same similarity with Mominabad tombs in Sughd of this period.

Saikhonsoy burial mounds. In July-August 2020, F.E. Studied by Toshboyev. The area where the burial mounds are located NE. Rashidov district is located on the slopes of the Saykhonsoy village, adjacent to the Morguzar mountains, and consists of a large tourist area. Alluvial deposits that flowed down from the mountain on the south side accumulated in this area. That is why the burial mounds are not visible from the ground. The area is bordered by high mountains on the south side, and endless hills on the north side.

It is not possible to obtain the external dimensions of the Mazarkurgan, which is 4 m below the surface of the earth, because its upper part was removed during the leveling process. During the opening of the tomb, it became known that it was in the form of a catacomb. The dromos (corridor) was excavated from west to east, measuring 4.5 x 0.70 m. The dromos narrowed towards the tomb chamber and joined the tomb chamber at a width of 0.50 m. The grave is collective, and its general appearance is of the type of Kenkol graves. The size of the burial vault is 2.5x2.5 m, the height of the tomb dome is 1 m. The ground of the tomb is 4 m below the mainland.

F.E. According to Toshboyev, Saykhonsoy Mazarkurgan belongs to the type of catacomb graves. Saykhonsoy itself can be included in the type of graves located in Lahad, which is perpendicular to the dromos coming from the west, in the north-south direction. The comparative analysis of the material resources studied in the grave shows that they were in circulation for a long time. Based on them, we determined the historical date of the monument with the first BC and the beginning of AD.

Chayonli burial mounds were studied by JDPU professors in 2021. These burial mounds are located in the steppe 3 km east of Sarbozar, the city of Gallaorol, in the territory of the Farm (Fig. 19). There are eight mausoleums here. The size of the studied burial mound is 43x41 m. height 6 m. We designated it as cemetery No. 1. On the first day of research, it was planned to dig a 4x23m trench from the center of the monument (the part that was flattened for a field or a fence, and the soil was taken to a depth of 0.5 m). On this basis, the excavation began from the center of the site to the south.

Pottery fragments from the Middle Ages were found on the discarded soil of Mazarkurgan. It is known from the surrounding terrain that the soil of Mazarkurgan was taken from this area. When approaching the central part of the mausoleum, samples of hand-made dates were found after the soil softened a little. The fortification of Mazarkurgan was built in a different way. According to the composition of the soil, the center of the mound was initially covered with soil, and its top and surroundings were completely raised by turning and raising the straw-like clay. That is why the mausoleum has reached this point without being destroyed over the centuries. Raising the top of the Mazarkurgan as a mound in this form is a rare case in Uzbekistan. Its appearance is similar to burial mounds in the Central Altai region. [7:37]

The most important of the materials of Mazarkurgon that have been studied so far is the crucible where the horse's head was buried in the second room. So far, cases related to horse worship and veneration in Ustrushona have been studied. Gulbo burial mounds (1, 2, 4) in Zomin district can be cited as an example. Here, the corpses were buried on their backs, but in the form of "horse-rider" and "semi-horseman position" with their legs gathered from the knees and spread to both sides. probably. Its construction is unique to the tombs of Central Asia. Its shape is more similar to Shoron Dov and Shoroon Bumbagar burial mounds of the 7th century AD in Central Mongolia. Based on them, we come to the conclusion that it is a burial mound belonging to the elders of the nomadic tribe who came from Altai and Central Mongolia regions during the Turkic rule. Let's talk about the fact that graves 2 and 4 in Mazarkurgan were specially filled with mud. This habit of filling the graves with mud for several days, observed since the Neolithic period, is probably related to the ceremony of "purification" of the burial structure of ancient people. Because a horse's head was buried in one room before being buried in water. If we pay attention to the archaeological data, there is a tradition of burying the horse next to the deceased or in a room nearby. It is difficult to make a

conclusion about it, since the Mazarkurgan has not been fully opened. Further studies conducted at the monument will show how correct our thoughts are.

In the fall season of 2019, F.E. Khatab burial mounds were studied by Toshboyev and A.A. Gritsina. During this expedition, single and group burial mounds were found in the steppes south of the Torkoltoba archaeological site, as well as burial mounds in the village of Khatab, and the entrance barrier to the Pshaghar cave area was identified. Excavations were carried out in the left bank of the river, the burial mounds on the south side of the Khojai Sarob monument, and in the village of Khatab.

There are 3 burial mounds on the left side of Pshagarsoy, on the mountain slope north of Khatab village, towards the top of the mountain. The main burial mounds are located on the plain above the mountain, where 14 burial mounds have been identified. In the autumn season of 2019, excavations were carried out by the author of these lines in the burial mound located on the mountain slope in the north of Khatab village (60 m above Pshagarsoy). F.A. As a result of research conducted by Maksudov on the basis of modern technologies, based on the unique developed traditions of settlement of nomadic herders in the ancient Ustrushona mountain regions, these regions have been inhabited since the 2nd millennium BC at the latest, i.e. the last 4 based on what he has mastered for a thousand years.[9:17]

Thus, the materials of these burial mounds studied in North-Western Ustrushona allow to draw general scientific conclusions about the structure of graves, funeral rites, religious and spiritual life and socio-political system of nomadic herders. In addition, based on the collected sources, it is possible to think about the nature and chronology of material objects, the migrations that took place in the territory of Central Asia in ancient times and their influence on the ethnic processes in Ustrushona.

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