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# ЎТМИШГА НАЗАР ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ LOOK TO THE PAST

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## XX ASRNING BIRINCHI YARMIDA ZARAFSHON VODIYSI HUDUDIDAGI DASTLABKI ARXEOLOGIK TADQIQOTLAR VA STRATIGRAFIK QAZISHMALAR

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### ANNOTATSIYA

Maqola muallifining ta'kidlashicha, XX asr boshlarida O'rta Osiyoda, jumladan Zarafshon vodiysida arxeologik qazishmalar asosida ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Maqolada XX asr boshlarida arxeologik qazishmalar olib borgan bir qancha taniqli olimlar va mutaxassislar misolida O'zbekistonda arxeologiya fanining rivojlanish yo'nalishlariga oid materiallar keltirilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada arxeologiyaning shakllanishi va rivojlanishining dastlabki bosqichlarida arxeologik tadqiqot metodologiyasi shakllanishining kelib chiqishi ochib berilgan. Maqolada muallif tomonidan yirik arxeologik ekspeditsiyalar va ularning o'rganilayotgan davrdagi yutuqlari qayd etilgan. Biroq, ilmiy nazariy va amaliy tadqiqotlardagi yutuqlari bilan bir qatorda, xatolar, kadrlar etishmasligi, tajriba va arxeologik qazishmalar va tadqiqotlarni o'tkazish usullari ko'rsatilgan.

**Indeks shartlari:** arxeologiya, tarix, qadimiy, tarixiy manbalar, arxeologik qazishmalar, arxeologik topilmalar, arxeologik usullar, arxeologik tadqiqotlar, arxeologik ekspeditsiya.

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## ПЕРВЫЕ АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ И СТРАТИГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ РАСКОПКИ НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ ДОЛИНЫ ЗАРАФШАНА В ПЕРВОЙ ПОЛОВИНЕ XX ВЕКА

### АННОТАЦИЯ

Автор статьи утверждает, что в начале XX века проводились археологическое изучение и научные изыскания в Средней Азии, в том числе в долине Зарафшана. В статье представлен материал о направлениях развития археологической науки в Узбекистане на примере ряда видных ученых и специалистов, проводивших археологические раскопки в

начале XX столетия. Также раскрываются истоки формирования методики археологических изысканий на ранних этапах становления и развития археологии. Автор отмечает крупные археологические экспедиции и их достижения за исследуемый период. Однако помимо заслуг и достижений в научно-теоретических и практических исследованиях, показаны проблемы и ошибки, в частности недостаток кадров, опыта и методики проведения археологических раскопок и исследований.

**Ключевые слова:** археология, история, древние, исторические источники, археологические раскопки, археологические находки, археологические методы, археологические исследования, археологические экспедиции.

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## FIRST ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS AND STRATIGRAPHIC EXCAVATIONS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE ZARAFSHAN VALLEY IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE XX CENTURY

### ABSTRACT

The author of the article claims that archaeological research and scientific research were carried out in Central Asia at the beginning of the twentieth century, including in the Zarafshan valley. The article presents material on the directions of development of archaeological science in Uzbekistan on the example of several prominent scientists and specialists who carried out archaeological excavations at the beginning of the twentieth century. It also reveals the origins of the formation of archaeological research methodology at the early stages of the formation and development of archeology. The author notes large archaeological expeditions and their achievements during the period under study. However, besides the merits and achievements in scientific theoretical and practical research, errors, lack of personnel, experience, and methods for conducting archaeological excavations and research are shown.

**Index Terms:** archeology, history, ancient, historical sources, archaeological excavations, archaeological finds, archaeological methods, archaeological research, archaeological expedition.

### 1.Introduction:

Uzbekistan is a country of ancient civilization and rich culture, captured in written sources and monuments of material culture, testifying to the original and centuries-old history. Archaeological monuments, being a cultural heritage, are included in the golden fund of the historical past of the peoples of Uzbekistan. The Republic of Uzbekistan pays great attention to the study of its historical heritage. The Zarafshan Valley, being an important historical and cultural region, played an essential role in the material and spiritual culture of the peoples of Uzbekistan. In this context, the archaeological and historical study of the Zarafshan valley is the primary task of modern science. The Zarafshan Valley is the most significant intermontane depression in Central Asia, the length of which is equal to the length of the Zarafshan River (877 km), located between the Turkestan ridge in the north and the Zarafshan ridge in the south, and also occupies the northern slope of the Gissar ridge.

### 2.Literature review and research Methodology:

Considering the degree of study of the topic among the published works, it is necessary first to dwell on Yakubovsky A.Y. [21], in which the author covers archaeological research and archaeological excavations of Samarkand and its environs. G.V. Grigoriev, in a number of his works [3], [4], [5], [6], [7] covers the archaeological excavations of Samarkand, carried out at the beginning of the twentieth century, in which an interpretation of archaeological sites and archaeological research of Samarkand Sogd is given. The works of Masson V.E. [12], [13], [14] contain explicit material, which sets out pages of material culture from the history of Samarkand

and data on archaeological finds at various archaeological sites. According to the work of Shishkina G.V. [20], it is possible to analyze the main archaeological work carried out by researchers in the framework of the study of material culture and the characteristics of the type of dwellings and life of the sedentary population of Samarkand and its environs. Also, the work of V.A. Shishkin [19] is devoted to aspects of archaeological exploration and research of the historical monument Bash-Tepe.

The methodology for writing this article is based on the principles of independence and the concept of a civilizational approach to the historical process. Also, speaking about the methodology of the article, I would like to emphasize that we used the methods of selection and classification of material, comparative analysis of the facts, opinions, and conclusions, and the method of historicism and objectivity. The principle of historicism and objectivity made it possible to study the historiography of the issue in its species diversity.

### **3. Analysis and results:**

In 1927-1930, all government offices were still in Samarkand. After graduating from a boarding school in Tashkent, a very young Yahya Gulyamov entered the socio-economic faculty of the Uzbek Pedagogical Academy in the city of Samarkand. The best professors of their time taught at this Academy, including Bulat Soliev, Muso Saidzhonov, and Vasily Lavrentievich Vyatkin. Knowing the local and Arabic languages, these professors, in their lectures on the history of the peoples of Central Asia, used sources written in Persian, Turkic, and Arabic. Y.G. Gulyamov attended lectures by V.L. Vyatkin on the topic: "History of the Muslim East." Yakhyo Gulyamov and V.L. Vyatkin participated in excavations on Afrasiab [15: p.3-23], and his first meetings with V.L. Vyatkin took place back in 1921 in Samarkand and the first experiments in conducting excavation work where it is on Afrasiab. V.L. Vyatkin taught Y.G. Gulyamov how to "squeeze" history out of numerous archaeological materials and obtain new data using written sources.

In 1931, Y. Gulyamov returned to Tashkent, because, while still a student of the last years of the Pedagogical Academy, he was admitted to graduate school, and upon graduation - a researcher and scientific secretary of the Uzbek Research Institute under the Council of the People's Commissariat of Uzbekistan (Uzkomstaris). This institution controlled the preservation of historical and architectural monuments and carried out archaeological excavations. Y. Gulyamov was not only one of the leaders of this organization but always tried to participate in these expeditions. In particular, in 1933, he participated in the Termez archaeological expedition headed by M.E. Masson, and in 1934 he participated in the Zarafshan archaeological expedition headed by A.Y. Yakubovsky. From these two venerable scientists, Y.G. Gulyamov learned how to conduct research in the field, how to carry out exploratory archaeological work, and how it would be possible to link a historical source to a specific archaeological monument [21: p.285-336].

For Y.G. Gulyamov, his work as part of the Khorezm archaeological expedition became a real archaeological school. In his memoirs, he repeatedly recalls with gratitude the place of S.P. Tolstov in his formation as an archaeologist. S.P. Tolstov taught Y.G. Gulyamov in acquiring skills and methods of an archaeologist and supplemented the material for writing a doctoral dissertation on the history of irrigation of the Khorezm oasis. Namely, studying archaeological materials on the Khorezm oasis, Y.G. Gulyamov wrote an excellent, methodologically substantiated work necessary for all historians [9]. In this work, using archaeological, ethnographic materials and written sources, he compiled the development of irrigation from ancient times to the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries.

From the beginning of the 30s of the twentieth century, employees of the Samarkand Museum began to engage in archaeological research. In those years, a talented young researcher I.A. Sukharev worked at the Samarkand Museum. It carries out exploration work in the vicinity of Samarkand - on the territory of the Urgut, Pastdargom, and partly Kattakurgan regions.

Archaeological work was carried out on the territory of the Zadargom steppe, and about 50 archaeological tepas (hills) were studied. I.A. Sukharev, for the first time among the archaeologists of that time, attempts to produce a typology of archaeological monuments [16], [17]. Of course, the types of monuments identified by I.A. Sukharev are very conditional and do not correspond to

today's ideas of the typology of archaeological monuments, but science is developing this way. Dealing with the typology of archaeological sites in the mid-1930s was a big deal. Because literally 30-40 years earlier, having seen an archaeological site (tepa), many orientalists, even some archaeologists, called it "an ancient mound" or "a mound turned into a signal point." Archaeologists now have considerable experience in defining the types of monuments.

I.A. Sukharev singles out dekhkan castles dating back to the 9th-10th centuries, even the 11th-13th centuries, indicating the time before which people lived in these settlements. He leaves much information about the defensive wall Devori-Kiyamat, about the Timurid summer palaces of Davlat-Abad and Bogi-Dilkusho. He corrects the erroneous point of view of M.E. Masson "on the identification of Kafyrkala as one of Timur's summer palaces [14: p.43-48]. It describes the well-known, very large at present monuments of Kizlyartepa and Kunduzsuf [18: p.9-16].

In 1938, I.A. Sukharev, together with N.N. Zabelina carried out small excavation work at the Kafyr-Kala settlement and in its environs, where he notes the ceramic fragments found at this site covered with mica. Such ceramic forms, covered with mica from the outside, became known only in the mid-60s of the twentieth century, thanks to the works of G.V. Shishkina [20: p.192-222].

In the same year, excavations were carried out on the naus contained in ossuary burials dated to the Arab conquest (according to the coins of Tarhun and Gurek). I.A. Sukharev mistakenly dates the construction of these causes to the 7th century A.D. A more precise date for the ceramic assemblies found in these nauses, and even more so under the conditions of the 30s of the twentieth century, could not have been.

Excavations at Kafir-Kala and its environs, I.A. Sukharev, established the earliest date for the appearance of white glazed ceramics with thick walls, dating it to the 8th-9th centuries A.D. Such a relatively accurate date, obtained before the forties of the last century, is an excellent achievement for a young archaeologist because the date set by I.A. Sukharev was entirely accurate.

The archaeological science of Central Asia as a whole and the Samarkand Sogd of the 30-the 40s of the twentieth century was enriched thanks to the works of two outstanding scientists, natives of the Leningrad School of Orientalists. One of them was G.V. Grigoriev, who worked for several years at archaeological excavations in the Tashkent region [3: p.6-53]. In the mid-30s, he took part in exploration work in the vicinity of Samarkand and for several years excavated the settlement of Tali-Barzu, located in the southern part of the city [4: p.87-104], [5: p.24-34], [6: p.150-153].

In connection with the creation of the Uzbek SSR, archaeological work is somewhat revived throughout the republic's territory. Among the archaeological works carried out in 1926-1927 on the republic's territory, it is necessary to note the excavations of B.P. Denike, in the old Termez (1926-1927). Archaeological exploration of M.E. Masson in the Tashkent region (1925-1928) and at the settlement of Ayrtam (1929-1930) and others [12: p.33-58], [13: p.29-134].

A unique expedition of M.V. Voevodsky and M.P. Gryaznov was created on the territory of Kyrgyzstan. In the early 30s, M.P. Gryaznov was a very young and novice archaeologist who later became a significant archaeologist-Methodist. Suffice it to cite an example that M.P. Gryaznov, participating in excavations in northern Kyrgyzstan, was able to identify Usun burial mounds by the burial ceremony and accompanying inventory. One of the best books by M.P. Gryaznov is "Pazyryk Kurgan" [8]. In this book, the author has presented every detail of the funeral rite in a restored form. For such thoroughness, it was necessary to examine every tiny detail of any find scrupulously. In particular, horses with a saddle and a bridle were buried in the Pazyryk mound and the male burials. In the book's drawings, all these details are presented as modern ethnographic material, thanks to which the book has become very readable by students, researchers, etc. His second book was "Kurgan Arzhan", which was awarded the State Prize (although both were small in volume and published as a magazine version).

#### **4. Conclusion/Recommendations:**

Since the mid-30s of the twentieth century, a significant turning point had come in developing archeology in Uzbekistan, when the material base was created for conducting extensive stationary field research. During this period, immediate attention was paid to the identification,

registration, and systematization of monuments, conducting stratigraphic excavations at large archaeological sites.

First of all, exploration work and archaeological excavations begin in almost all large regions. In particular, in the Fergana Valley in 1933-1934 B.A. Latynin and T.G. Oboldueva carried out archaeological exploration in connection with the construction of the Naryn hydroelectric power station. Especially B.A. Latynin clearly defined the role of irrigation in the development of agriculture in the hot Central Asian climate. He mainly emphasized the study of the ancient irrigation of the Fergana Valley [10: p.17-22], [11: p.12-48]. In addition, placing the main emphasis on the development of irrigation, BA Latynin was one of the first among archaeologists who tried to compile a periodization of the history and culture of Fergana [10: p.24-52]. B.A. Latynin, comparing the ceramics of the Eilatan settlement with the cultures of the painted ceramics of Anaudepe, obtained during the excavations of the American researcher R. Pampelli [22: p. 10-39] in the south of Turkmenistan, the geologist-researcher R. Pampelli, ceramics of the culture of hand-painted ceramics was not known in other places of Central Asia. Because of this, Eilatan painted pottery was dated to the III-II millennium B.C.

In 1936-1939 V.A. Shishkin performed exploration work on the territory of Varakhsha and its environs [19: p. 3-43], and G.V. Grigoriev in 1934-1937 at the Kaunchitepa settlement and the early medieval castle in the Tashkent region [7: p.3-42]. The organization of the Termez Archaeological Complex Expedition (TAKE) [2: p.6-18] served as an excellent success for M.E. Masson at the Ayrtam settlement.

Since 1935, intensive development of archeology is outlined throughout Central Asia. A.P. Okladnikov, in 1938 in the Teshik-Tash cave, revealed the burial of a Neanderthal boy [1: p.119]. This find gave a great impetus to the study of primitive monuments throughout Central Asia and gave a significant rebuff to the theory of "Aryan, purebred German nation", which was established in those years in Germany going back to Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon man. Due to the discovery of the remains of a Neanderthal boy in the Teshik-tash cave, this theory has lost its relevance by itself.

In general, the first half of the twentieth century was the era of the formation of archaeological science in Uzbekistan. In connection with the creation of large expeditions in the early 30s, there was an acute shortage of archaeological personnel, which was raised before the government. In this regard, on April 1, 1940, the Department of Archeology was created at the Faculty of History of the Central Asian University under the leadership of M.E. Masson.

So, at the first stage of archaeological research and the formation of archaeological science in the first half of the twentieth century, the single works of archaeologists in different regions of the republic are striking. Archaeologists mainly paid attention to the identification, registration, and systematization of monuments, drawing primary maps. Special attention was paid to the exploratory study of the most significant monuments of individual oases.

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**4 ЖИЛД, 10 СОН**

# **ВЗГЛЯД В ПРОШЛОЕ**

**ТОМ 4, НОМЕР 10**

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