

ABOUT NEW ACCIDENTALLY DISCOVERIES IN TASHKENT REGION

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ANNOTATION:

This article is devoted to archeological finds accidentally found in the Tashkent region of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2021, Scientific conclusions were given about them including tombs and artifacts found in the city of Angren for 2th - 4th centuries, tombs and artifacts from the 2nd - 4th centuries BC found in the territory of "Madaniyat" and "Kengkechik" mahalla citizen's Assembly (MCA) The end of the 15th century - the treasury of copper coins minted in Samarkand, Bukhara and Tashkent during the reign of the Timurids and Shaybanids in the late 15th century, found in the territory of the Yangi Sanganak MCA in Parkent district, the Sigirtepa archeological monument in Yukori Chirchik district and the 9th-12th century jug found in it, the 11th century copper coin treasure found in the Shohrukhiya monument in the territory of "Shohrukhiya" MCA in Akkurgan district.

Keywords. Uzbekistan, Tashkent region, Kaunchi culture, treasure, grave, jug, bowl, mug.

INTRODUCTION:

Uzbekistan is one of the regions rich in archeological monuments. While part of it has been preserved in the form of hills, the rest have disappeared as a result of the expansion of modern cities, villages, homes, and arable land. Tashkent region is one of the oases where ancient settlements, dwellings, villages, cities, castles, tombs are widespread. Until now, the number of such monuments identified in the

city and region of Tashkent was 855 [11, 13]. However, this does not mean that all the monuments in the city and region of Tashkent have been identified. This is due to the fact that in recent years, due to the excavation of the earth for various purposes, many archeological monuments and individual objects, which are still "silent" under the ground, are found by chance. In particular, in the last 2020-2021, new accidentally discoveries found from ancient tomb monuments in Angren, Tashkent region, "Madaniyat" MCA (Mahalla citizens' assembly) and "Kengkechik" MCA in Yangiyul district, "Yangi Sanganak" MCA in Parkent district and Shohruhiya archeological monument in "Shohrukhiya" MCA in Akkurgan district and Sigirtepa archeological monument in Yukori Chirchik district.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

It is necessary to dwell on the new findings from Tashkent region as follows:

1. Tomb of the 2nd sbottome of the Kaunchi culture found in Angren:

On April 23, 2020, during the excavation of a pit in the yard of the 77th house belonging to F. Normatov, a local resident of Abay Street, "Bogi Surh" MCA in Angren, human bones and handmade pottery were found in the soil dug in the pit [16]. On April 30, the host, F. Normatov, informed the staff of the Angren City History Museum. On the basis of the application, on May 1, the excavations were carried out by museum staff (M. Begmuradova, Sh. Ruzmatov, U. Shadieva, M. Izatillaeva, M. Djuraeva, M. Elmurodov) and an employee of the Department of Cultural Heribottome (A. Yorkulov). From the depths were found the

bones of two dead men and 5 handmade, reddish-colored pottery. These ceramic vessels consisted of three jugs and two goblet-mug.

Jugs:

The base of the jugs is flat, the body part is spherical, the neck is elongated in the form of a cylinder, one end of which has a semicircular bundle connected vertically to the body, the other end to the joint. The height of one of them was 40 cm, that of the second 32 cm and that of the third was 21.5 cm.

Goblet-Mugs:

The height of one of the mugs is 12 cm. which is mined in a broken state. The height of the second was 10 cm. One end of it is a bald spot connected vertically to the widest part of the body, the other end to the neck, and the baldness is shaped like a ram with twisted horns.

It is concluded that these findings were used by people living in the “Kaunchi Culture” [7] period in household activities, as well as have the characteristics of a religious worldview. The verity of this idea is beyond doubt. In fact, research has shown that in the Tashkent oasis, from the 2nd to the 6th century BC [6], and even to the 8th century BC [9], representatives of the “Kaunchi Culture” made pottery based on their traditions, as mentioned above, and buried such pottery with them during burials. However, the conclusion that the newly discovered tomb dates back to 3th BC, 3th – 4th centuries AD is somewhat controversial [16]. This is because the pottery, similar to the newly discovered pottery, was found by a group led by academician A. Askarov in the ancient cemeteries of Yukori Chinor, Taipan, Turqushin, Ertosh-Dolana in Ahangaron district, were justified to be belonging to the 2nd sbottome of the “Kaunchi Kulture”, particularly 2th – 4th centuries AD [4, 8, 10]. In particular, the pottery made in the 1st

sbottome of the “Kuanchi Culture” differs from the pottery made in the 2nd sbottome of the “Kaunchi Culture” by its elegance [5] and black striped decoration, as well as its glossy-pink color (the glittering like a glaze) [12]. The new findings from Angren correspond to the vessels of the 2nd sbottome of the “Kaunchi Culture”.

Here, on a scientific basis, it is possible to imagine the structure of the tomb, where the objects were studied. According to research, such tombs are in the form of a dome-shaped khilxonas (catacombs) descended through a long (about 2 – 4 m) corridor with a diameter of 60x80 cm. – called dromos [1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 12].

2. Tomb of Kaunchi culture, found in Mangiyat MCA, Yangiyul district:

On June 3 – 4, 2020, an ancient grave was found in a pit dug in the yard of S. Abduganieva, a resident of “Bakht” mahalla, 35, “Madaniyat” MCA, Yangiyul district [14]. On June 5, according to the owner of the house, S. Abduganieva's request, the Tashkent Regional Department of Cultural Heribottome, the Yangiyul District Hokimiyat, the District Prosecutor's Office, and the District Department of Internal Affairs conducted excavations at the designated address. Remains of human bones (1 skeleton) and 9 pieces (1 broken) of pottery of different sizes and shapes and 1 bead (light blue) were found in the deep grave. All the pottery found were handmade. The dishes are coloured in cream and red. These pottery items consist of 5 jugs, 2 goblet-mugs and 2 bowls, which are described as follows:

Jugs:

The bottoms of the jugs are flat, the body is spherical, the neck is cylindrical, 4 of them are used vertically, each has a semicircular rings, and one has vertical ring on both sides of its shoulder.

Goblet-Mugs:

They had a semicircular band, one end of which was attached to the shoulder and the other to the wide part of the body.

Bowls:

One of the bowls is shallower and the other is larger and deeper.

This tomb, which was accidentally found in Yangiyul, and the shape of the objects taken from it are very similar to the tomb and artifacts found in it as mentioned above. As mentioned above, this tomb was also in the form of a dome-shaped khilxona (catacomb) and was descended it through a narrow and long corridor - a dromos. A comparative analysis of the findings shows that they belong to the "Kaunchi Culture", which was widespread in the Tashkent oasis, dating back to the 2th century BC – 6th centuries AD [6].

3. Tomb of Kaunchi Culture found in "Kengkechik" MCA of Yangiyul district:

On September 16, 2020, Abduvahid Umrzakov, a resident of Kengkechik mahalla, Yangiyul district, came across several pottery and bones while digging in the yard. Realizing the uniqueness of these items, retired police lieutenant colonel Habibulla Yusufjanov, a mahalla activist, called academician Ahmadali Askarov on his mobile phone to study the findings scientifically. At the initiative of Academician A. Askarov, a working group consisting of employees of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences (D. Normurodov and U. Ismailov), the National Center of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences (B. Isobekov) and the Faculty of History of Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami (H. Matyakubov) arrived at the address.

Interviews with people who were involved in the excavations and were aware of the findings at the site revealed that 10 pieces

of pottery had been found. A study of a 1.7x1.7 m, 6-meter-deep pile showed that the body was buried at a depth of 3 meters above the ground on the back of corpses belonging to 3 people. According to the traces of bones mixed with the soil, the head of the deceased was buried lying on his back, with the head facing east and the feet facing west. Although it has not been possible to study the bones that have rotted to powder as a result of mixing with moist soil over the years, it was possible to find another piece of pottery from the south of the area during the study of the surface on which the pottery was laid. Thus, according to the materials found during the excavation of the pit, it was found that this place was the site of a collectively buried grave.

All 11 pottery found in the tomb were made by hand (without the help of a wheel). The dishes are creamy and dark red in color. Looking at the places where its color had moved and broken, the pottery was brown after baking. These potteries consist of jugs, goblet-mugs, and bowls, which are described as follows:

Jugs:

There are 3 of them, and in appearance they consist of jugs with and without spout. Among these jugs are 2 jugs with spout, one end of which is located on the opposite side of a half-ring-shaped handle connected to the mouth and the other end to the shoulder. The height of one of them is 40.5 cm, the diameter of the mouth is 12 cm, the diameter of the bottom is 22.5 cm, the diameter of the mouth of its spout is 5 cm, and the wall thickness is 0.7-0.8 cm. The height of the latter is 24.5 cm, the diameter of the mouth is 12 cm, the diameter of the base is 14 cm, the wall thickness is 0.5 cm, and the diameter of the fracture site of the spout is 3 cm.

The jug In the second view, a half-ring-shaped handle with one end attached to the neck and

the other end to the shoulder is 21.5 cm long, the diameter of the mouth is 10.5 cm, the diameter of the base is 11 cm, and the wall thickness is 0.5-0.6 cm.

Goblet-Mugs:

Most of the finds are goblets, which consist of seven pieces. The thickness of the walls of these mugs is 5-7 mm and consists of. They have a semicircular handle, one end of which is attached to the shoulder and the other end to a wide part of the body. The appearance of the handle is of two types: in the first type the upper part of the handle is shaped like a half-ring, while in the second type it is made in the form of a simple semicircle.

There are a total of three animal-shaped goblets, one of which depicts a ram's head with twisted horns by gluing a piece of clay to it. The color of this cup is reddish, measuring 13.5 cm in height, 8.5 cm in diameter at the mouth, and 7 cm in diameter at the bottom.

The upper side of its handle of the second animal shaped mug is broken. It is therefore difficult to determine what animal image is reflected in it. The height of this cup is 13.5 cm, the diameter of the mouth is 9.5 cm, and the diameter of the bottom is 8 cm.

The third of the goblet-mugs, whose handle is shaped like an animal, is the smallest among the vessels, and on its handle is the image of a wolf with its ears erect. The height of this dwarf cup is 4.5 cm, the diameter of the mouth is 4 cm, and the diameter of the bottom is 4 cm.

The second type of the mugs which has a simple semicircular handle are three, the first one is 13.5 cm long, the mouth diameter is 8.5 cm, the bottom diameter is 7.7 cm, and the second one is 10.5 cm long. the diameter of the mouth is 7.5 cm, the diameter of the bottom is 4.5 cm, the height of the third is 9 cm, the diameter of the mouth is 8 cm, the diameter of the bottom is 5 cm.

The part of the goblet-mug with which the handle was attached was broken. Its height is 7 cm, the diameter of the mouth and bottom is 6 cm, the thickness of the wall is 5 mm.

Bowl:

The bowl is more brittle than other finds and half-baked. Its height is 9 cm, mouth diameter 17 cm, bottom diameter 9 cm, wall thickness 0.7-0.8 cm, bottom wall's thickness 2 cm.

In general, red and cream-colored goblets with the shape of an animal's head on the handle or a simple semi-circular handle, jugs with short spouts and without spouts are especially rare items.

According to the artifacts found at the site, the custom of collective burial by placing such objects around the dead has been studied by archaeologists since the late 19th century [9]. Archaeological excavations have uncovered such burial practices in the Tashkent oasis and a number of regions of southern Kazakhstan [9]. It should be noted that the pottery found in "Kengkechik" MCA does not differ from the material evidence found in "Baghi Surh" MCA in Angren. As mentioned above, this tomb was also in the structure of a dome-shaped catacomb and had a diameter of 60x80 cm a long corridor of size - descended through the dromos. Pottery has been proven to be placed mainly on the head and feet of the deceased. The artifacts found in such tombs belong to the archeological culture "Melon", which is widespread in the Tashkent oasis, dating from the 2 century BC - 6 century AD [6]. The remains of tombs and pottery found in Yangiyul are also typical of the "Melon" culture. Given the fact that the custom of making the handle of the vessel in the form of a ram with twisted horns was widespread from the 2th century BC - 4th century AD [6]. The newly discovered tomb and the materials obtained

from it can be dated to period mentioned above.

4. “Yangi Sanganak” treasure found in “Yangi Sanganak” MCA of Parkent district:

Imomali Boymakov in the Yangi Sanganak mahalla of the Parkent district, while digging to prepare a place for a greenhouse in his yard, came across an earthenware jug with copper coins in it. Realizing the uniqueness of this find, Imomali Boymakov went to the State Museum of the History of the Timurids on March 11, 2021 and announced his intention to hand over the treasure to the state [18].

Prepared for the construction of the greenhouse, 50-60 cm on the north-western side of the area with sides 20x10 meters, depth up to 1.8 meters a pottery jug with a copper coin came out of the depths, it was broken into pieces while the pot was being taken, fragments of mysterious and unglazed pottery were found among the soils in other parts of the area, the working part of two rusty iron sickles was found. It turned out that Dustov and M. Ubaydullaev was also present in finding it. As a result of the initial search, fragments of a number of other glazed and unglazed pottery were collected from the soil.

It became clear that the number of counted coins was 1810.

These items were brought to the museum on the same day and After one of the coins which were rusted and turned blue, with a diameter of 34-36 mm was cleaned, it was seen that the text and ornaments inscribed in Arabic script were inscribed on both sides of it.

The obverse of the coin: the square ornament formed by the connection of four rows of four rectangles in the form of a convex shape is engraved with the words in Arabic letters “ضرب سمرقند” - minted in Samarkand.

The reverse side of the coin: re-engraved over the Arabic letters inside the convex ring.

Studies have shown that similar coins were minted in Samarkand during the reign of Timurid Boysungir Mirza (1477-1499), who ruled the country for a short time (1495-1497). Boysungir Mirza, who also wrote poems, was the grandson of Abu Sa'id Mirza, the son of Sultan Mahmud Mirza.

Later, when some of the rusted coins were struck, it was discovered that they were minted in the late 15th and 16th centuries, during the reign of the Timurids and Shaybanids, in mints in Samarkand, Bukhara and Tashkent, with an average weight of 4-5 grams. At present, practical work is underway to transfer these coins to the fund of the Museum of the History of the Timurids. It should be noted that the issue of finding a solution to the problem of allocating the prize money to the citizen who found the treasure and reported about it remains a mystery.

5. A pit of the Sigirtepa archeological monument was found in the Upper Chirchik district:

On April 14, 2021, in collaboration with the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences (D. Normurodov) and the employee of the Department of Cultural Heribottom (A. Yorkulov), the re-registration of archeological monuments in the Upper Chirchik district of Tashkent region was carried out [17].

During the inspection, a pottery vessel was found broken among the soil on the south-eastern side of the Sigirtepa archeological site. When this pottery was removed from the ground, it became clear that the body was ovoid, with a long neck, a thick G-shaped jug with one end attached to the top of the neck and the other end connected to a wide body. Examination of the jug revealed that the

preserved part of the neck was 48 cm, the diameter of the mouth was 10 cm, the diameter of the flat base was 15 cm, and the height of the long neck was 15 cm.

The jug was made with the help of a potter's wheel and was decorated with four rows of side-by-side stripes with a scattering device around its shoulders. The pot turned brown after cooking in the oven. When it is ready to be baked, the surface is covered with a layer of red clay.

Studies have shown similar red clay, egg-shaped, long-necked jugs in the Tashkent oasis. However, this culture differs from the newly discovered jug in the Upper Chirchik district in that the jugs are brittle, hand-made without the help of a wheel, and the handle is smaller. The newly-discovered jug has been found in many monuments in Uzbekistan due to the fact that it is embroidered on a wheel, the shoulder is decorated with a comb on the shoulder, the shape of the handle and the high design. Based on this, it can be assumed that the newly discovered pottery was developed in the 9th – 12th centuries as a result of the development of ancient handicraft traditions, and the monument he found dates back to these centuries.

6. Treasure found in the monument of Shohrukhiya in the territory of "Shohrukhiya" MCA in Akkurgan district:

Shodiyor Ergashov, a local resident, came across a bundle of 427 copper coins in the riverbed of the Shohrukhiya archeological monument on the right bank of the Syrdarya River, which flows south of the Hosildor mahalla of the "Shohrukhiya" MCA in the Akkurgan district of the Tashkent region. While taking the coins, the cloth bag in which they were placed was torn to pieces and turned to dust [16].

Realizing the uniqueness of the find, Shodiyor Ergashov contacted us about it. On

April 18, 2021, the place where the treasure was found was inspected in Shahrukhiya and the findings were brought to the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan for scientific study.

Several of the copper coins, which had rusted in appearance and turned blue, were cleaned. The study revealed that only one of them was an unmarked copper object, and the rest were copper coins of the same type, weighing 4 grams and 31 – 33 mm in diameter.

Both sides of the coins are engraved with Arabic texts and ornaments.

The obverse of the coin: in a convex two-row, 8-sided geometric frame was engraved with the Arabic letters محمد الله / الا اله لا رسول / -- "There is no god but Allah, Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah." Outside the border, the edge of the coin also had words written in Arabic letters around its circumference, making it impossible to determine what was written because they were erased.

The reverse side of the coin: in the form of a convex dot with two rows of dots, and in a square decorated with leaves on all four sides of the border, in Arabic letters "... خاقان / ارسلاب" - the words "... Arslan Hakan" are written. The inscriptions inscribed with Arabic letters outside the border on this side of the coin have also disappeared.

The period of minting of this coin is connected with the name of one of the rulers of Karakhanids - Arslankhan. The period of minting of this coin is confirmed by the name of the Arslan Hakan mentioned in it. An analysis of the coin shows that at that time this ruler was called the Arslan Hakan. This information is also important material evidence to clarify our history.

For information, the Shahrukhiya monument, where the finds were made, was a city with a strong system of governance as early as the first century AD, that is, a

settlement - an ark and a part inhabited by a shahristan.

In the 9th - 12th centuries the city developed and became known as Banokat, and coins were minted under this name. Destroyed by the Mongols, it was later rebuilt during the reign of Amir Temur and renamed Shahrukhiya.

By the 18th century, the city was again in ruins. This city once served as a caravan route entering the Tashkent oasis from the south and a fortress-city controlling the northern regions of Turan. Perhaps a merchant or official among the townspeople could be the owner of these coins.

CONCLUSION:

So, these accidentally findings indicate that there are many archeological monuments in the Tashkent oasis, which expand their range of archeological monuments. At the same time, they help shed light on new pages in the history of the oasis. We believe that these accidentally finds will find their rightful place among museum exhibitions, and they will be of great interest to visitors visiting the capital's museums.

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