

"Sarmishsoy" talismans

O`roqova Nilufar Azamatovna
Sarmishsay State Museum-Reserve
Leader specialist (archaeologist)
+998 99 389 58 80

Annotation: This article partially covers the study of rock paintings of the Sarmishsay State Museum-Reserve, the history of painting, the essence of the paintings, the culture, lifestyle and natural resources of the people of that time.

Keywords : Petroglyph, ethnic culture, ethnoculture, geologists, zoologist, botanist, conservative, ecologist, ethnographer.

Field of spiritual enlightenment is to bring up young people with high spirituality, well-rounded professions, to increase their respect for national and universal values, to form ideological immunity in the hearts and minds of our children.

Sh.Mirziyoev

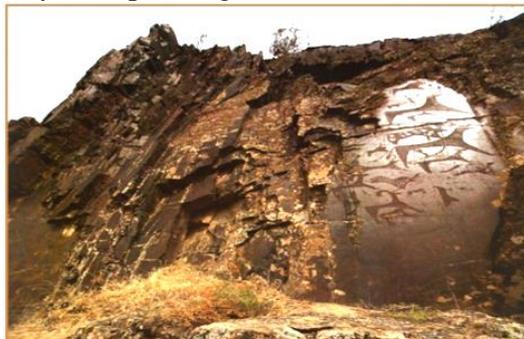
Uzbekistan's human culture is one of the richest and most ancient places in the world. etc.). Among the monuments of such cultural heritage are rock paintings, which are widespread in the foothills and mountainous areas of our country.

Rock paintings are an ancient stone book that reflects the way of life, religious beliefs of the ancient tribes living on all continents of the world and covers the events of their daily lives. Most of these paintings are usually struck and smashed with the help of hard objects, and some are painted with natural dye angob. They are mainly found in streams, ravines, caves, caves, walls and ceilings of arches.

Rock paintings and petroglyphs of the Sarmishsay gorge, which were into the rocks in the heart of our country 5-7 thousand years ago and still retain more than 5,000 historical paintings. The Sarmishsay gorge is located on the right bank of the middle reaches of the Zarafshan River, on the southern slopes of the low Karatag, 40-45 km northeast of Navoi. This ridge is composed of low mountains, the highest point of which does not exceed 1000-1200 meters above sea level.

It should be noted that the number of paintings in Sarmishsay is very large and they are located in an area of several kilometers . 70; Sher, 1980. P. 181-183).

In 1958, while searching for the remains of the ancient Devoli Kanpirak walls on the southern slopes of the Nurata Mountains, archaeologist Kh. The researcher goes to these ravines and takes copies of the pictures and publishes an article in the newspaper "Kizil O'zbekiston" (now "O'zbekiston ovozi"). After that, Sarmishsay rock paintings will be known to the world of science.



It is known that in the full study of rock paintings as objects of historical monuments there are three stages of research, recognized by experts in the field (M.Khojanazarov. S. 2018y). is to explain the essence of the rituals .

Then, in 1959, the archaeologist of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan Ya. Members of the Mohondarya expedition led by Gulomov A. Muhammadjanov, M. Kasimov, U. Islamov, N. Tashkanbaev, and others also observed the gorge. These observations were followed by nat. Tashkenbaev's article on rock paintings "Sarmishsay" has been published.

In 1968, Leningrad biologist Tanasiychuk also took some pictures of the Sarmishsay rocks and wrote his thoughts about Sarmishsay. In 1966-1967, archaeologist J. Kabirovham worked on this expedition and began research on the Sarmishsay rock frames, where more than 2,000 rock paintings were found. His sculptures lead to a detailed study of Sarmishsay paintings. Academician Ya. G'. Gulyamov young researcher J. Kabiro suggested writing a dissertation on rock paintings in Uzbekistan and in 1969 formed a special group to study petroglyphs. From 1969 to 1972, J.W. A special group led by Kabirov conducted research and development in Sarmishsay. More than three and a half thousand rock paintings (people, animals, household items, etc.) have been found in the 5.5-6 km wide area of the Sarmishsay gorge. separated.

Since 1970, scientists of the Institute of Archeology at the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan Ya. G'ulomov, U. Islomov, M. Isoqov, A. The history of Sarmishsay cultural heritage was thoroughly studied by the Kabirovs. The achieved scientific results have been published in many newsletters, catalogs, scientific pamphlets and textbooks, and are used as one of the main sources in the study of the history of our country.

After J. Kabirov's research, there will be a break in the study of rock paintings of the Sarmishsay and Nurata mountains. Then again J. Kabirov himself founded the Republican Rock Art Study Group in 1987 and began studying rock art in the Sarmishsay and surrounding Nurata Mountains, especially its ridges, the Karatov and Aktov. As a result, new rock art monuments have been identified in more than 30 other places

In 1993, he studied the gallery of rock paintings "Sarmishsay". The first Uzbek-Polish (University of Poznan) international expedition led by Khojanazarov was organized. Their task, unlike the others, was to take a separate account of the pictures here, to classify each one, to give a general description of the tree, and at the same time to determine the period of the pictures, their content, and the purpose for which they were drawn. In addition, during the field work, the images were copied onto polyethylene transparent films and tracing paper, and each shape was photographed in order to create a catalog of the entire image of the stream. This complex research was conducted during 1993-2000. As a result, it was discovered that there are new petroglyphs and other archeological monuments that are not yet known to science. Information about the research has been published in scientific and popular articles, journals and books published in Uzbekistan and Poland (Sztuka naskalna Uzbekistanu, 1997. 286 r; Lasota-Moskalewska, M. Hudjanazarov, 2000, 92 r; Rozwadowski, 2004. 132p; Khujanazarov, 1998. S. 81-89).

J. Kabirov, B. S. Shalatonin, M. M. The research work of Khojanazarovs and Polish specialists in Sarmishsay increased the interest of scientists and the general public, and included this monument in the list of well-known material and cultural heritage of Uzbekistan and Central Asia.

In the second half of 2002, M.S. Khojanazarov and his colleagues and students formed the Sarmish group and began to study rock paintings and other archeological monuments in and around Sarmishsay. The group includes geologists, zoologists, botanists and museum staff. V.A. Grutsinov begins to study the processes of geological formation of Sarmishsay. As a result of these studies, it was revealed that the picturesque relief of the Sarmishsay gorge was formed 300 million years ago during the Hercynian-tectonic upheavals.

In the autumn of 2002, cultural heritage experts Anna Sofia Higen (Norwegian, Oslo Board of Directors of Cultural Heritage) and Director of the UNESCO Samarkand Institute for International Central Asian Studies (MITsAI) K. Sarmishsay visited Sarmishsay. I. Tashbaeva visited. The purpose of their visit was to get acquainted with the monuments of Sarmishsay, as well as the results of research conducted by the group of petroglyphs "Sarmish" and the collected scientific documents. After a thorough study of the work carried out in Sarmishsay, international experts suggested that the head of the group "Sarmishsay" immediately prepare a research project on "Management and preservation of cultural heritage and nature of Sarmishsay" and send it to various foreign foundations and organizations. Thus, the Sarmish Group has begun cooperation with the prestigious organization UNESCO.

Since the beginning of 2004, the Sarmish group has continued its large-scale research, as well as preparations for the International Conference, which is scheduled for the end of the year. Work continued in several directions. One of the most important of them was the organization of the preparation of documents

for the protection of the Sarmishsay archeological sites by the staff of the Department of Preservation and Protection of Regional Monuments and the conduct of this work at the state level.

Members of the Sarmish group have repeatedly appealed to the governor with documents and plans to preserve the monuments. After that, the governor got acquainted with the documents and plans and issued an order to preserve and protect the cultural and natural heritage of Sarmishsay. On September 23, 2004 it was decided to establish a regional historical-cultural and landscape museum-reserve "Sarmishsay". After that, efforts to preserve the archeological and natural landscape of Sarmishsay began to move forward considerably.

On October 8-16, 2004 in Navoi and Sarmishsay gorge in cooperation with the National Commission of UNESCO in Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Navoi region khokimiyats held an international scientific conference on conference and field seminar.

The results were widely covered in the national and local media. The conference was attended by more than 50 foreign and local experts, the UNESCO Regional Representative in Almaty, the UNESCO Secretary-General for National Affairs in Uzbekistan, officials of Navoi region and Navbahor district, the management of the Mining and Metallurgical Combine. . The UNESCO International Institute for Central Asian Studies (MITsAI) in Samarkand and the Sarmish Group have developed a conference program and undertook to implement it. The participants of the conference and seminar made a presentation on the protection and preservation of Sarmishsay monuments, developed a draft resolution and approved it in the prescribed manner. (Khujanazarov. 2004; Xigen. 2004)

After that, the foundation stone was laid for the successful continuation of cooperation, and the implementation of the Uzbek-Norwegian cooperation project in Sarmishsay began, laying the foundation for further development of research.

In April 2005, archeological excavations began for the first time in Chambartepa (Sarmishtepa-1), on the site of the old village of Sarmish in the river area. In addition to archaeologists, conservationists, geologists, zoologists, ecologists, ethnographers, museum staff, landscape designers and other specialists worked on the excavations . According to experts, this hill was once surrounded by a wall and towers were erected at the edge of the unit. From the top of Chambartepa it was possible to observe the four sides of the stream very well. Hence, it can be said that this place may have been an observation point in ancient times. The results of this work have been published in reports and articles. (Khudjanazarov et al., 2005; 2006; 2007; 2008; 2010)

During 2006-2008, scientific research was carried out in and around the Sarmishsay gorge. Members of the Sarmish group prepared documents on the work done and sent them to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic for consideration through the Navoi regional administration. This official document comprehensively covered all the work done and provided evidence for the preliminary inclusion of Sarmishsay rock paintings in the UNESCO World Heritage List, and the same project was later included in the World Heritage List of Sarmishsay in 2008. Participants of the conference All praised the scientific and practical work of members of the group "Sarmish" in the monuments. They discussed the preservation of archeological, natural monuments in and around Sarmishsay, their transmission to future generations, and stressed the need to include this place in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Thus, the information about Sarmishsay petroglyphs became known to the world. Most importantly, through this research, efforts have been made to preserve historical sources in these large, stone archives, and to draw public attention to issues such as passing them on to future generations.

References

1. A.Artsikhovskiy. Basics of archeology. Tashkent, "Teacher" 1970.
2. J. Kabirov, A. Sagdullaev. Archeology of Central Asia. Tashkent, "Teacher" 1990.
3. Jabbor Kabirov . Pictures on the rocks of Sarmishsay. Tashkent, "Teacher" 1976.
4. M. Khojanazarov. Sarmishsoy. Tashkent, Nurfayz 2018.
5. M. Jurakulov . History of primitive society. © Samarkand State University, Samarkand, 2013.
6. Jabborov . Uzbeks (Traditional economy, lifestyle and ethnoculture). Tashkent, "Sharq" 2008.