

Gradual development of the archeological fund of the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan (1943-1960)

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Annotation. This article discusses the development of the archeological fund in the first 20 years of the inclusion of the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan in the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR (Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR).

Keywords: Museum, archeological fund, find, M.E.Voronets, V.I.Sprishhevskiy, Afrosiyob, Ya. G. Gulomov, ossuary, pottery.

After the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan became part of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR (Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR), it entered a new era in the collection and scientific study of objects that illuminate the history of our country. To date, the archeological fund has about 75,000 items, which are included in 349 collections. The artifacts obtained by our archaeologists as a result of the study of archeological sites play a special role in enriching the museum's collection with artifacts, as well as in replenishing the archeological fund.

We can see that the number of artifacts in the museum's archeological fund has increased since it was incorporated into the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, compared to the period when the museum was established. The role of the staff of the archeology department of the museum in enriching the archeological fund is of special importance. One of the archeologists who connected his work with the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan was Voronets Maximilian Emmanuilovich, who worked in the museum in 1944-1954 [1, 38]. He is one of the authors of the two-volume work "History of the peoples of Uzbekistan". In 1939, he identified more than 300 archeological sites in the Tashkent region and made an archeological map. In 1945, M.E. Voronets, T. M. Together with Mirgiyosov he studied the ancient sites of Chirchik district. In particular, the Chimbaylika fortress was studied [2, 2]. As a result of the study, stone materials from the 1st to the 15th centuries AD were found.

In 1947, M. E. Voronets and V. I. Sprishhevskiy studied the cemetery-fortress near the settlement of Vrevskaya (Olmazor) [3, 46]. Here, three separate, one pair, one three-person burial mounds belonging to the first centuries AD, buried together with burial utensils, were explored. Of particular note is the fact that the female tomb between them is in the form of a fortress and has an oval-shaped basement at a depth of 4.25 meters. In the basement were found 6 ceramic vessels, bronze glass, gold earrings and threads, an iron knife, a bell, a ring, the remains of red paint, a sheep's shovel [4, 74].

In addition, M.E. In 1950, Voronets led the Pamir-Fergana archeological expedition. 2941 archeological finds from Truptepa, Jum, Childukhtarontepa, Auliyotash, Kumushtepa, Munchoktepa, Langar Bazaar, Oktepa, Mugkhona and other regions were handed over to the museum. They are included in collections 261, 262. In 1951, 1643 archeological finds from the Mugkhana, Uchinaursay, Sarkolsay in the Fergana Valley and Kulpaksay in Kyrgyzstan were transferred to the museum [5, 1]. M.E. The archeological activity of Voronets is mainly associated with the Fergana Valley and adjacent areas, and the collected findings allow us to obtain complete information about the Fergana Valley and adjacent areas. M.E. We can see from the minutes of the meetings held in the 50s and 60s that Voronets not only stopped with expeditions, but also regularly and actively participated in the meetings organized at the museum with his suggestions and comments. Today, these protocols are stored in the archives of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan [6, 1-14].

T.M.Mirgiyosov continued his work during this period and found and brought to the museum a tombstone from the cemetery of Khojakent village, which was placed on 4 graves and had an inscription in

the Arabic alphabet (731,761, 763 at the end of the inscription). This finding is on display today [7, 27]. During his career, T.Mirgiyosov was not only involved in archeological expeditions, but also actively participated in several ethnographic expeditions.

In the 1940s and 1950s, Archaeologists S.K.Kabanov, V.D.Zhukov [8, 136-144], L.P.Matveev, M.D.Korzukhina such as made a huge contribution to the creation of the Kashkadarya collection of the Museum Archeological Fund. These are mainly artifacts found during the excavation of archeological monuments in the area of construction of the Chimkurgan reservoir [9, 13-14]. Archeological monuments such as Ovultepa, Jangaltepa, Qiztepa, Kindiktepa were explored three times during the field irrigation season. As a result, many archeological materials from the 1st to the 13th centuries AD were found and handed over to the museum. The Ovultepa monument dates back to the 5th-6th centuries AD, was built of raw bricks measuring 34x28 meters and is well preserved. Many pottery items were found there. Notable among them are cup-shaped goblets, there are jugs with an oval portion of the mouth, tobacco, tall ceramic vessels, iron weapons and small ornaments, round stone ornaments (beads and hooks). Jangaltepa is an archeological site dating back to the III-V centuries. The items found in Kiztepa are similar to those found in Jangaltepa. In 1951, S.K.Kabanov continued his archeological expedition in Kitab district. 33 items found as a result of research conducted in the village of Topchok, Sevaz MFY, Kitab district, will be transferred to the museum [10, 56].

From 1945 to 1948, a joint archeological expedition was organized with the Institute of History and Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and search operations began in Afrosiab. The most important archeological finds were transferred to the Museum in December 1948 [11, 88-117]. Among them are 9 statues of women made of baked clay from the II and III-IV centuries BC. A group of clay statues depicting 11 drills were also found. These figurines can be divided into 4 groups.

To the first group - oud musicians wearing a turban, to the second group - oud musicians wearing a turban, to the third group - musicians playing the trumpet in a hat, to the fourth group - a girl wearing a scarf and playing the flute while standing. The age of the statues is dated to the II-I centuries BC. In addition, during the study, triangular arrowheads, ceramic groceries, groceries, humus and jugs, animal bones were found.

A.I. Terenojkin, who studied the mausoleum of Hodja Daniel, found a pottery furnace, a kiln, the remains of pottery equipment, pottery and bricks.

Among the finds are clay toys - statues of horses, which are now on display in the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan. These findings were transferred to the State Museum of History of Uzbekistan in 1948 [12, 69].

Archaeologist VI Sprishevsky, who worked at the museum for 28 years (1946 - 1974), made a huge contribution to the replenishment of the archeological fund of the museum. 96 archeological finds made during the study of the monument 4b, 5, 6 in Jonbozkala in Karakalpakstan in 1946 with Ya.Gulamov are included in the collection No. 90 of the museum archeological fund. He studied the city of Jonbozkala-4 and Toprakkala, Teshiktepa (Tashkent) in 1947, Ulugbek Observatory in 1948, the cemetery of the II century AD in Almazar district of Tashkent in 1948, and in the same year organized an archeological expedition in Samarkand [13, 34].

In 1950, in the ancient settlements of Chatkal, in the Zamanbobo cemetery, found in the Bukhara region of the Bronze Age in 1950-1951, in 1951-1952 he excavated with M.E. Voronets in Kyzylkir in Bukhara region, in 1950-1951 in Chust cemetery of the II millennium BC and II century AD in the Fergana valley [14, 120]. The area is commonly known as the Mughanah, and more than 3,000 items were found at the site: round-bottomed pottery, grain crushers, stone and bone items, bronze products, and other items [15, 24].

Among the finds are women's jewelry and cosmetics (surmatosh). They are made of stone, clay and bone. Stone jewelry is made of semi-precious stone, twisted tube with a length of 1 cm to 3 cm. In 1965, V. I. Sprishevsky from the Moscow Institute of Ethnography to the Museum a collection of ancient and medieval pottery found in Khazarasp; Early medieval pottery found in Yakkaporson; Bronze Age pottery found at Angka-5; A collection of pottery, which is considered a monument of antiquity, found in the ruined castle; He cited Neolithic stone weapons found in Dingilji.

Among them is a rare Neolithic pottery bowl, an embossed portrait of a sitting woman found in the Castle of Koykirgan [16, 1]. This ostadan dates back to the 1st century AD and was made in the form of a clay statue for use at funerals.

This item was registered as a "Rare Item" in 1995 by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 236 [17, 1]. In the first half of the 1970s, the museum's V. I. The Tuyaboguz archeological team led by Sprishevsky conducted excavations in the town of Kindiktepa (Tashkent Sea).

The collection of materials dates back to the II-III centuries to the XVII century, it contains pottery, copper, clay and stone marks, pieces of iron knives, spearheads, sickles, battle iron axes, grain grinders, chisels, clay and copper items, ornaments, glass fragments, Stone Age weapons. Items from this town came to the Museum in the following years as well [18, 1].

V. I. The objects found by Sprishevsky in 1956 during the excavation of Karamazor, Bashbulak in 1961, Investigator's address, Koronkultepa in 1963-64, Afrosiyob in 1965, Sarlitoshqal'anib and Shoshtepa in 1978-1982 were brought to the museum. These sites, discovered by archaeologists, play an important role in the study of the ancient culture of our country.

The museum was opened in the 1950s by V.A.Shishkin brought archeological materials from the excavations in the Varakhsha region, which was considered the out-of-town residence of the rulers of Bukhara in the VI-VII centuries. The collection included pottery and stoneware, metal objects, and magnificent plaster ornaments adorning the porch of the Varakhsha Palace [19, 26].

From 1952 to 1953, O.V.Obelchenko studied the area around the Kuyimozor settlement in Bukhara region and the cemeteries in the village of Lavandak. The finds from the tombs here consisted mainly of military equipment, weapons, pottery, ornaments, as well as items used in marriage and religious ceremonies.

Among the military equipment we can see double-edged swords, iron arrows, double-edged daggers, pointed arrows, knives, a large number of woolen garments and other types of equipment [20, 1].

In 1958-1959, S. P. A collection of more than 2,000 ceramics and their fragments of several types obtained by the Khorezm Archeological Expedition led by Tolstov in Khorezm region has been brought to the museum [21, 1].

By the early 1960s, the museum's archeological fund was based in Tashkent, Khorezm, Afrosiyab, Karshi, Bukhara, Kasan (Kashkadarya), Fergana, Termez, Anau, Khiva, Toytepa, Koktepa, Chorjoi, Panjikent, Uratepa, Khojand, Nurata, Uzgen, Khanabad, Kohna. It is enriched with monuments of Urgench, Dashovuz, Avliya ota, Behbudi (now Karshi) [22, 43].

Most of the work to replenish the museum's archeological fund was carried out by academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, well-known archeologist-scientist Y.G.Gulyamov is associated with his name and services. Y.G.Gulyamov took part in and directly led a number of important archeological expeditions in Khorezm, Bukhara, Tashkent and other regions of the republic. He was a mentor and scientific adviser to museum staff [23, 1]. In the 1930s, Y.G.Gulyamov museum researcher. Together with T.Mirguyosov he handed over an ossuary found as a result of the study of the Kubatov cemetery in Khorezm region [24, 28].

On the cover of the ossuary is a picture of a bird. In the museum archeological fund. In an archeological expedition led by M. E. Masson in 1939 to study the banks of the Greater Fergana Canal, Y.G. Gulomov, V.Zhukov and T.G. Oboldievs were also present. The findings from the study were brought to the museum. In the 1950s, Ya.G. Gulomov and glass glass found as a result of archeological excavations at the A. A Akhrorov Kuva site has been brought to the museum.

1950-1960 Bronze Age Gujayli, Zamonbobo cemetery under the leadership of Ya.G. Gulyamov (Karakul district of Bukhara region) pottery, flint tools, bow arrowheads, bronze objects were found and handed over to the museum in 1968 [25, 1].

In 1955, G. V. Parfenov and V.I. Sprishevsky conducted observational archeological research around the Bozsuv HPP, and in 1956 Shoralisoy (Bozsuv II). Nucleus, stone plate, and other types of sharpened weapons belonging to the Paleolithic (mainly muste) period have been found [26, 103].

In the spring of 1958 in Khojakent (Tashkent region), the site of the Paleolithic period, a number of staff members of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Institute of History, led by A.P. Okladnikov, conducted archaeological research. As a result of the study, a large number

of nuclei, plates, oriented stones were found. These locations were re-examined in 1959 in Khojakent I and in 1962 in Khojakent II. The resulting stone weapons were handed over to the museum in 1964 by H.K.Nasritdinov. The archeological fund of the museum continued to develop. During this period the fund has a number of unique labor tools, pottery, bronze and iron castings, wood and glass products, sculptures made of clay and plaster, and tombstones used for ancient burials.

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