

Importance of Excavation Work in the Organization and Enrichment of Museums

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Anotation. this article deals with the collection of materials for the establishment of a museum, the search for unique items among the population, the importance of archaeological excavation work.

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The organization of museums and its enrichment with materials is carried out at the expense of large-scale exploration and collection work among the population and on the basis of the excavation of evidential objects clarifying the history of our culture.

Material evidence from ancient times, objects, vessels indicating ancient culture and art, put on museum expositions, form the basis of the rightful question of how their remains were found. These were probably won by archaeological scientists, enthusiasts of Archaeological Science. An archaeologist scientist digs the Earth, finds monuments of the past through excavation, and studies them. On the basis of this, he researches the way of life, culture, history of ancient peoples.

When did archeology appear in Uzbekistan, how did it develop? Poet and scholar, tourist and journalist Zakirjan Kholmuhammad's son Furqat (1859-1913) writes that he met a man named Mirzo Bukhari in the city of Samarkand in 1891. This man has been collecting from the hands of the population "all kinds of old tools, forged gold and coins, brown money and Safal tools that came out of the ground" for two years. Mirzo Bukhari showed these things to the van. Furqat further writes that in the Samarkand region, in May 1891, a jug came out while a peasant named Rahmonquli was plowing land in the village of Bahrain in the karatepa mausoleum. It contained forty-five four-cornered gold coins. That year, in the city of Samarkand, a man came up with a jug of land in his yard after five gas cans. It turns out that there is one hundred and twenty-three pieces of silver coins in it.

It can be seen that at the end of the 19th century in Samarkand there were such scientists as Mirzo Bukhari, who knew the value of archaeological finds and studied them.

Official archaeological research in Uzbekistan began in 1926-1928. During those years, the committee for the protection of museums and old architectural monuments was engaged in

the study of ancient Termez monuments. Excavations were organized on the site of the ancient city here: a historical printing house and architectural monuments were researched. At the same time, archaeological excavations were carried out in Afrosiab, a branch of Samarkand.

At the end of the 30s of the 20th century, a number of irrigation facilities began to be built in Uzbekistan. In the Fergana Valley, the Kata Fergana, North Fergana and South Fergana canals were built. New canals were dug in Tashkent region, in Samarkand region, in Kattakurgan reservoir, in Khorezm. These constructions are many archaeological finds have been obtained in asnosi. For example, in Fergana, objects from stone weapons to the era of the Kokand Khanate (19th century) were found. Coins of numismatics of the 2200-year-old period, ceramic items were mined in kuvasoy. Many such valuable items were also found during the construction of the Tuyabogiz reservoir (Tashkent sea) in Tashkent. In this, the archaeologist stood mirgiyosov's services are great.

In Khorezm, in the amudario del TA, the very Kata natural resources that the river brought from the mountains were concentrated. S. P. Tolstoy, together with him Yahya Ghulomov kata compiled an archaeological expedition and began to study the history of the Khwarezmian culture, the irrigation network that existed in ancient Khwarezm. These works began in 1937-1938. The great historical monuments in Khorezm were conspicuous in such high cliffs. They looked like lifeless cities. The khwarezmian expedition set about a thorough examination of the history of this culture.

These works, interrupted by the war, found their continuation in 1945 after the war was completed with victory. As a result, 28 rooms of the ancient castle were opened in the ancient city of Tuzloqal. The vessels and other objects found were valuable evidence of the ancient history of Khwarezm in the 3rd century. Of particular importance among these is the archive of the Afrikaner state, which was found in the soil Fortress, the documents in the Khwarezm letter in it.

In 1947, archaeological finds were made near the village of Omonqoton in Samarkand region. Excavations at Ulugbek observatory were continued in Samarkand, with the opportunity to determine the Tarh of the observatory building. The remains of the varakhsha Palace were studied in depth.

Scientific activity in the field of Archaeology in Uzbekistan was mainly centered at the Institute of history and archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

Academician Yahya ghulomov, the founder of the Scientific School of archeology in Uzbekistan, a qomusi scientist of the history of the Uzbek people's past, an activist of the academic Habib Abdullaev school, formed in the Republic for the purpose of training highly qualified national personnel, after returning from a trip to study the history of ancient Khorezm irrigation, in 1950 organizes an archaeological expedition to

Y.Judging by ghulomov's encouragement to his disciples like Ahmadali Asqarov, the northwestern border districts of the Bukhara Oasis once became first a vast sea due to the flood waters of the Zarafshan river, then with the zayli of Zaman, the flow of flood waters was reduced, and wide, level flat taqir fields, which went as far as Amudaryo, the basin tributaries of Zarafshan. These tributaries formed several lakes along the way. At the so-called Neolithic (new stone) stage of the Stone Age, in these barren troughs, our primitive

ancestors built huts and hunted along lakes and ponds, and later farmed on low, Sycamore, moist lands, and raised livestock in greenery.

As early as the first year of the expedition, Ya. Ghulomov met an ancient burial mound from the lake of Zamonbobo, which formed along the Gujaili ozani.

In the process of such research, Ya. Continuing the study of the modern cemetery excavated by gulomov in 1950-1953, it was possible to determine a number of aspects of the monument, including the age, customs of people of that time, the structure of the Tomb, its chronological stages, cultural circle, ethnographic image of the population. Near the monument to zamanbobo was found a village of zamanbobo people trapped under Barkhan sands, where large-scale excavations were carried out, revealing the lifestyle of the population, its economy, Customs and economic and ethnomadanic ties with other tribes. Under the name "modern culture", the culture of the inhabitants of the Eneolithic and Bronze Age, who were engaged in agriculture and domestic animal husbandry, took a strong place in the science of history. Currently, information about the "modern culture" can be found in the encyclopedias of more than a dozen countries of the world.

Research in lower Zarafshan also found and studied traces of livestock culture in the steppe zone during the Bronze Age in this region. The culture of our cattle ancestors, who created these monuments, was also restored.

From their labor weapons, tools belonging to the pottery profession-Kori, material evidence were found. Various zebu ornaments, precious stones – feruza, Agate, khalqedon, La'l, Yakut and jewelry made of bronze, gold and silver-were found to have been used in the Bronze Age as vehicles for horse, camel. Along with the worship of various totems in the ideology, material evidence was found testifying to the presence of signs of sun worship.

As a pet, it was found that a large horned animal – a cow, a small horned animal – a sheep, a goat-was trained in the hand. As an object of hunting, bone remains belonging to pigs, Quail, Bukhara ohus, saiga, gazelle were encountered. So, from when was the assimilation of the Bukhara oasis by the ancient ancestors, the lifestyle of the population, economy, ethnomathean appearance, stages of economic and cultural development were observed. The composition of agricultural culture in the region, its base basis, chronological periodic system was determined. The roots of the ancient Sogdian civilization and the cultural and economic world were identified.

It is well known that Bukhara was a hearth of ancient culture. Which centuries have penetrated the depths of the historical roots of this culture, archaeologists determine on the basis of facts and evidence, materials and objects found in excavations.

Academician Yahya Ghulomov began an in-depth investigation of this issue and organized a special expedition in early September 1950. This expedition went to work near the karakul District of Bukhara along the ancient uzans of the Mohondarya, Gurdush, Bujayli rivers, which separated from the Zarafshan River and flowed towards Amudarya.

These rivers, which filled and flooded one Mahal, have now become dry, barren salt flats. Bujayli is 15 km from ozani.the position of Lake Modernbobo is visible after. This now dry lake provided the right conditions for fishermen and farmers to live and work in time.

Archaeologists have begun a thorough examination of the surroundings of this drier Lake. It

turned out that there was a cemetery of the people who lived on these lands in ancient times. In it were found the remains of those buried, jars buried next to them, various objects, ornaments. They are badges from the fact that those people have their own cultural life, traditions. This culture entered archaeology under the name "Modern-Day culture". As a result of archaeological research conducted by Ahmadali Asqarov, the new furnace of the ancient Eastern civilization of Northern Bactria was fully studied by the Sopollitepa culture. It has been proven that it is closely related to culture. These all date back to the first half of the 2nd millennium BC.

South Uzbekistan refers to the current Surkhandarya region. The overflowing flow of the Amudary, the spread of the Sherobodarya and Surkhandarya through the bosom of gently fields, the wave of water in huge reservoirs is characteristic signs of the height of this lush and fertile land.

In ancient times, this section of southern Uzbekistan was called Bactria, or rather the northern part of Bactria. In the Uzbek section of Bactria, the Lands of Sherabad, Shurchi, Bandikhan occupied a favorable position for the agricultural culture of the Bronze Age.

The team of archaeologists, headed by Ahmadali Asqarov, worked for many years in the Sherabad District of Surkhandarya region. Archaeological excavations at the site have identified the remains of a culture called the Sopolli culture. Archaeological excavations were carried out in the so-called Sopollitepa, Jarqoton and Boston. Many cultural sites have been found. Some of these monuments date back to 1700-1500 BC.

Archaeologist scholar Ahmadali Asqarov began archaeological work on the site in 1969, when much more archaeological material was discovered from the flanks of Ulanbuluksoy and Boastonsoy.

Excavations in Sopollitepa were carried out in 1969-1974. Archaeologists carry out excavations at Sopollitepa, opening a fortress – fortress in its center, surrounded by three rows of defensive walls. The interior was filled with multi-room housing built of raw brick. Housing was divided into neighborhoods through narrow streets. From the fortress-fortress of Sopollitepa, archaeologists have identified 8 neighborhood sites. The center of the fortress is a gap, where there was a wide suva. It was from the gate of the fortress that the road came towards suva. The narrow streets between the neighborhoods began with this main road and the castle open space.

The gate to the fortress is on the south side, but when approaching the fortress and observing from the outside, it seems that it has 4 gates. In fact, the three of them were not a gate, but a trap made to deceive you.

Archaeologists examine each subject one by one and describe it. Housing, workshops, even rooms on these subjects identified graves buried under the floor, the profession of those buried in the graves-Curry, task, determined what was in it. Excavations at Sopollitepa began in the near-end of the series, that is, in 1973, archaeological research began at the Jarqutan monuments. Jarqoton belongs to the Sopolli culture.

The finds obtained in archaeological excavations consist mainly of pottery, jez (bronze) and items such as Stone labor weapons, various ornaments, military weapons.

Among the finds, the abundance of tools that comb, clean, flour the grain, namely stone

burners and stone keli – stalks, indicates that the grain occupies a Chief place in these farms.

The remains of about 16,000 animal bones were found in Sopollitepa. Small Horned moles are more common among domestic animals. Large horned moles are smaller.. There were also two duck camels, donkeys, dogs, cats. Residents also engaged in hunting for meat vat land. They hunted Bukharan deer, Gulan, gazelles. Those who made Labor weapons at home. Again, they were also skilled in making weapons of war, ornaments. Skin processing has also evolved. There was also weaving. Parts of the weaving loom were found. Archaeologists have also been able to find its special remains. The remnants of fabric woven from cotton, silk go into it. Bronze metallurgy, The Making of various labor and military weapons from it, the casting of various vessels developed. Woodworking has also developed. Making pottery. The pottery was made on a pottery loom. Therefore, they are graceful, elegant, clove-like in color, their shape and quality do not differ from modern dishes.

The archaeologist is obsessed with the scientist. In finds with two eyes emerging from underground. Here is a piece of bone or broken ceramic or, if not, a stone weapon. The scientist subtracts them from the soil. Clean with a small broom. Wipe with a rag. Tries to return them to their original state. In this way, he slowly but diligently enters the depths of the long centuries.

At the time of training with such a typical work activity, the head of the country Sharaf Rashidov comes to work interested in the work of archaeologists. A. Asqarov greets the leader and other guests and tells them about the Sopollitepa and the Jarqutan culture, the findings obtained as a result of archaeological excavations.

Ahmadali Asqarov said to the senior leader: "Well, thank you very much for your attention. At the time of archaeological excavations, we found many valuable objects of scientific importance. We find more. New pages of the history of our homeland, dating back to the earliest times, will open. In order to display the archaeological materials found, a small museum was established here in the village of Akkurgan, Sherabad, and all we found in this museum – if we exhibit the archaeological materials. If we first promote and promote this knowledge among the people of this place, and among the guests who visit here. This is my one wish.

Sharaf Rashidov looked at the heads of Surkhandarya region, who were standing next to them. The first head of the region said: "We will make a museum building in the same place. The exposition is then placed. We will also build housing for archaeologists who will come to carry out further excavations to live here. There will also be a garden and a courtyard. Sharaf Rashidov told the leader, "so be it."

This museum was built and launched in 1983 in the village of Akkurgan, Sherabad district, Surkhandarya. It is called The Museum of Archeology of Jharkhand. The opening ceremony of the museum was personally attended by Sharaf Rashidov.

Materials found at the time of archaeological excavations, discoveries are so important, numerous and of great scientific importance that, firstly, our most ancient culture provides information from the lifestyle, labor activity, art, crafts of our ancestors, and secondly, in the activities of museums, as evidence objects, serves as visual weapons. Thus, as a result of archaeological research, excavation and assemblage work, museums become rich and

expand in content as well.

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