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JIF = 1.500	SJIF (Morocco) = 2.031	

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2018 Issue: 07 Volume: 63

Published: 09.07.2018 <http://T-Science.org>

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**SECTION 13. Geography. History. Oceanology.
Meteorology.**

USTRUSHANA'S MEDIEVAL METALLATION

Abstract: The article is devoted to peculiar features of village architecture of Northwestern Ustrushana. Different methods of erecting buildings in the village are investigated.

Key words: the Central Asia region, archeological sources, Ustrushona, Sogd, Fergana, Marsmand, Miq, iron ore (weapons, tools, household utensils), rural foreat.

Language: English

Citation: Gafurov JI (2018) USTRUSHANA'S MEDIEVAL METALLATION. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 07 (63): 44-47.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-07-63-2> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2018.07.63.2>

Introduction

In the first Middle Ages, a great deal of attention was paid to the work of opening and processing of mining resources in all the two regions of Central Asia and creating a rich raw material base for various fields of crafts. Specifically, in the written sources, gold, tin, silver, iron, copper, lead, asbestos, sulfur mercury, from Uzgen, from the nearest Isfara to "black stone", ie coal mining in the Nekad and Upper Nissa suburbs near Akssikent in the Fergana Region available. According to Al-Istahri, during this period, Ferghana was used as a "burning bomb", which was even produced in oil and was exported to special pottery and ceramic bottles during the defense of towns, villages [1, S.71].

The salt pit is packed in a nearby mine near the Hojiston Quarter, a province bordering the Ferghana Valley. The soup salt produced by Choch-Ilox, Fergana and Khujand was quite high for the food supply. The site also became the center of mining and metallurgical industry specializing in silver and lead production due to its rich ore deposits. The silver deposits of the article are in the leading positions in Movarounnakh in terms of their rich reserves and the amount of minerals they produce. In addition to silver, useful semi-precious stones and metals such as kaolin-gilbots, mills, feruza are extracted from the mountains of Iloq.

Materials and Methods

Similar information on medieval crafts is also true for Sogd, Bactria-Takharistan, Khorezm and, of course, Ustrushana, which include mining,

processing or melting of ores, metal farming equipment and household goods, textile (cotton, silk, wool, woolen fabrics), ceramics, woodworking, leather and leather goods, water mill, jewelry are widely used and developed. There are many types of craftsmanship in Ustrushana, some of which are Bunjikat, Mink, Marsmand, Zomin, Dizak, Munchakepa, Sabat.

Until now, many archaeological monuments of the Zaamin district have been preserved, considered the economic center of Ustrushana in the early Middle Ages. Archaeological studies in the Zaamin district have intensified since the 80s of the last century and from the early periods of independence of the republic. During this period, the archaeologist L. Sverchkov, who carried out prospecting works in the basins of Yettikekusaya and Yulsaya, discovered on one of the eastern slopes of the Morguzar mountain system a settlement that entered the science under the name "Mik Fortress". According to him, the legendary settlement of blacksmiths Marsmand was exactly on the site of the fortress Mik. The Mik fortress is located 43 kilometers south of the city of Zaamin, in the upper part of the Ytticaesusaya, above the rock located in a deserted gorge. Near the fortress, the ruins of the village of Mik are preserved. Sverchkov writes that the village was abandoned in the 1930s [8.S.52]

The historical settlement of Meek consists of 3 parts - Mick I, Mick II and Mick III. The fortress, located in the upper part of the rock, conventionally called Mik I, is built of blocks of pakhsa and bricks and is located 80 meters above the level of the valley.



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As a result of archaeological excavations in Mick I, 11 rooms were discovered and studied. 6 rooms were found in the central, housing, 5 - in the corner part of the fortress wall. By the method of construction and found material and cultural samples, L. Sverchkov attributes Mick I to the VII - VIII centuries.

The fortress of Mick II is 50 meters below Mick I, west of the glade. The fortress is rectangular in size, 30x27 m in size, the outer walls are erected from plates of diobase and limestone, the height of the surviving walls is 8 m. As a result of archaeological excavations, 13 rooms of a cross-shaped shape were found in the upper part of the center of the fortress. In the western corner of Mick I, relatively well-preserved two basement rooms were discovered. All of these 15 rooms are open to floor level. Traces of fire and destruction were found on the floor. According to the author, Mick II, with his three forts, is an architectural monument that absorbed all the properties of the construction of military fortresses of Ustrushana. The construction took place at the end of the 7th century, they began to live here from the 8th-9th centuries. The main life was connected with blacksmith's craft. The activity of blacksmiths Marasmand and production activity dates back to the 10th-11th centuries. This period is determined by a multitude of archeological artifacts, including copper coins 292 (904-905) year on hijra, Samanid Ismail bin Ahmad and the same coins 409 (1028) years of Karahanid Muin ad-Dawla minted in Ustrushan [8.S.54 -55].

In the north of Mick II, in the "threshold" of the rock are the ruins of Mik III. The researchers were unable to determine the boundaries of Mick III on the relief, since the main part of the surface of this territory is covered by sediments of mudflow flooding that covered the cultural layers. But by excavating several pits and probes it was found that the area of Mik III is approximately equal to 1 hectare, and the thickness of the cultural layers is three meters. The stratigraphy of Mik III has been well studied by conducting a pit. It was established that life here began in the 6th-7th centuries, the middle cultural layers dating back to the 9th-10th centuries, and the last stage of the construction of the 11th century.

As a result of planning excavations in the volume of 10x10 m in the center of Mik III, a production complex was found out of several rooms and 3 Kuznetskian barbecues made according to a single sample in one of the rooms. These findings served as a good reason to establish the fact that the main function of the fortress of Mick was to produce iron and make tools from it.

Also, special forging tools (iron tongs for coal, clamps, sledge hammers ...), iron semi-finished products were found in Mik II fortress, and in Mik III - black metal slags, forge braziers, fragments of fire-resistant plaster and many other such items.

As the author notes, within a radius of 7 km. From the parking lot of Mick, five mines were discovered, in which brown and red iron ore is mined.

These findings show that for a long time (perhaps several centuries) in the vicinity of the fortress Mik extracted iron ore, and in Mik III, mostly produced items from fused iron, in particular weapons.

N. Negmatov writes that gold mining from the ancient times has been set in the Upper Zarafshan oasis. This activity continued in IV-X centuries. The Chinese authors and the Arab geographers have information on this subject, though not entirely. In particular, one of the Chinese chronicles "Beyshi" has a high quality gold extraction from the mountains (Upper Zarafshan) on the eastern side of the Mi (Maimgang) region. Another Chinese chronicle, according to Suy-sha, has extracted a large amount of gold from the mountains of Kan (Sogd). Al-Yaqubi writes that the water in the Sughd River (Zarafshan) is gold, and there is not much gold in Khurasan [7, S. 290-296].

Ibn Khordadbeh wrote the easiest and easiest way to get gold. He writes that the people of Vahad come to the coast of the river Jayxun and write about the skin of the goat upward, and pile up around it and bind the skin firmly to the stakes. Then a man would fall into the river and melt the water and the other sprinkled this muddy water on the skin of the goat. This process continues until the goat skin is filled with sand and other rocks. Then the goat skin is removed and dried in the sunflower. The well-dried goat skin sticks to the leather upholstery and the accumulated gold particles are collected [2, S. 92]. By the way, according to ethnographic data, the golden extraction of this method was used in the lower stream of Zarafshan in the XIX-XX centuries.

The Chinese sources contain information on golden idols, idols and various objects in the Temple of Temurids, and golden throne in the palace of kings until the Arab Caliphate invasion. Arabian geographers have repeatedly dubbed this information in their works.

The second phase of the Arab invasion was carried out in gold and silver, and idols made in the cities and villages of Mawarounnahr, which was produced in the period of Qutaybah ibn Muslim (704-715), and were taken to the Khilafah treasury.

Another geographer confirms that besides the Zarafshan River, Bottam has also been active in mine mining, where gold was extracted. Al-Muqaddas also reported that gold was extracted from the fields near Uttarusha to Huttal. This author reports that the city of Hasht, also belonging to Ustrushana, had been extracted from Bottam. We believe that some of the art lovers, including Hasht, had been working in the present-day monument of the former Hoopa (Hawos).

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According to findings of archaeological research conducted during the construction of the Ferghana canal in Uzbekistan in 1943-44, the local and possibly Koramazor and Ferghana mining operations on the basis of the raw material base developed in Northern Ustrushana, which was formed in Munchogtepa, the center of the industry. From the first layers of the Munchakhtepa, a two-chalking mold was made of dark gray shale stone. In the inside of the stone is a form of a pair of spinach shaped like each other and a canal to fill it with melted metal. The two halves of the shaft are tightly attached to each other by two metal rotations. Thus, Munchoktepa, a former peasant farmer, has become a commercial center for its geographical location, which has been closely linked to cattle-breeding relationships, and caravan trade. Here, not only, the production of craftsmanship, but also jewelry made of precious metals was also made. For this purpose, the above-mentioned molds have played an important role [6, S. 100-109].

Founded and studied Shirinsoy cemetery near Munchogtepa, V.F. The Gaydukiewicz Group has been able to find a number of jewelry made of precious and semi-precious metals, often in bulk. Bronzes from bronze sculptures found in Mozzargong were found in a closed tubular knife on one side, with simsimon, pendant bracelets, rings (some rings made of iron). Most of these findings were found in the graves of women and, therefore, the authors acknowledged that the bells were bracelets of women's hair [5, S. 331-359].

Another of the most important examples of material culture is golden jewelry and jewelry found on excavations at the left bank of the Farhod Canal. The circular lid is made of a thin gold-plated dash, with a human face depicted on it. In addition, the findings include golden wire rings, plaques with various patterns, and jewelry items, such as a golden chain decorated with two feruza shingles. Having learned from these findings, S.Kabanov stated that the chemical composition of all the findings is the same, which confirms that the raw material is produced in one place and is made in a single jewelry workshop [4, S.71-81].

Jewelry made of precious metals, but also of semi-precious stones such as serdilo, feruza, black magna, laul. These raw materials are taken from mountains of Ustshshana and Fergana. These semi-precious stones are mainly used for making beads, rings, or decorating gold and silver jewelry [1, S. 94].

For Ursula's economic life and agricultural development, it was important to extract large

quantities of iron ore from its territory and to process it with equipment, tools and, in particular, military hardware. The Chinese chronicle "Bey-shi" states that large quantities of iron ore were extracted from the mountains (ie the Turkestan Mountains in the southern part of the Ustrushana region) east of the Mi-mangga. Similar information is also recorded by an unknown author of the 'Al-'Arab al-'Alam'. Ibn Khawqal also reports that Ustrushana's Mink Rustak and the iron ore that is being extracted from the Marsmand neighborhood near it, and its military weaponry.

A large part of the ore extracted at Mink and Marsmand has been recycled on its site and made of them military hardware. The quality of these weapons is exceptionally good, ranging from Movarounnahr to Khurasan, Iraq, and Baghdad. Ibn Khawkal reports here that the abundance of iron and the amazing skill of the masterminds of craftsmanship are incredible and surprising. [7, S. 290-296].

If Mink and Marsmand were manufactured and sold through caravans in the region to Khurasan and Iraq, the quality of these items was extremely high. Thus, the pure steel and steel products of Ustrushana's masters, ranging from the caliphate to the capital of Baghdad, have their competitiveness.

Mink and Marsmand iron on V.V. Bartold made a slightly different idea. He said that iron made in Mink and Marsmand was taken to Fergana as a half-fabricant, and high quality materials were made of raw materials [3, S. 169]. However, there is no such information in the above mentioned written sources. It is logical that Ustrushonada was primarily made of iron and steel as a raw material for neighboring markets. Fergana, particularly Axsikent and Khujand, is likely to be able to buy weapons from high quality Ustrushana steel mills and produce various articles, including military hardware.

Conclusion

Thus, we can conclude that first, the Mink Rustoqi and its Marsmand town, located in the mountainous area of Ustrushana, served as medieval Turan's largest center of ironmaking. Secondly, at this time Ustrushana has grown up on the basis of a local raw material base, and it has risen to a higher level of art. In fact, this craftsmanship was based on the jewelry pattern found in Munchogtepa, at least in Antiquity. Written sources of medieval medieval writings contain information about the Gothic jewelry store, and even in Jizzakh, a jewelry estate, even jewelry.

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