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Dilmurod Rakhmatullaevich Normurodov
Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan
PhD., Head of department,
Institute of History, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
d.r.normurodov@mail.ru



Ubaydulla Mamat o'g'li Ismoilov
Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan
Junior Researcher,
Institute of History, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
ubaydulla.ismoilov.94@mail.ru

ON NEW DISCOVERIES OF KAUNCHI CULTURE FOUND IN YANGIYUL DISTRICT

Abstract: The article is dedicated to the newly discovered tombs and pottery from Yangiyul district of Tashkent region. The tomb has been identified as belonging to the Kaunchi culture.

Key words: Catacomb tombs, zomorphic dishes, Kaunchi culture, dromos corridor, ethnogenesis.

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Introduction

Although many archeological monuments have been identified in the territory of Uzbekistan, some of them have disappeared as a result of the expansion of modern urban, rural and arable lands. The fact that such monuments are found not only in identified places, but also in random places, indicates the existence of unexplored objects. One of such finds was found on September 16, 2020 during the digging of a well in the north of the house 1, Na'muna Street, Kengkechik mahalla, Ubay Musaev rural citizens' counsel, Yangiyul district, Tashkent region (Google Earth coordinate: 41 ° 11'24.38 "S; 69; ° 7'25.49 "V). During the excavation of the site, 10 pieces of pottery were excavated around the bones (Figures 1.1-1.9, 1.11).

Methodology.

Sides 1.7×1.7, 6m deep pit, which the things excavated, is explored. As a result, traces of bone clumps belonging to 3 deceased were found, which had turned into rotten dust as a result of mixing with

moist soil at a depth of 3 meters above the ground level. Studies have shown that the corpses were buried lying on their backs with the head facing east and the feet facing west. In the process of studying the surface of this urn where human bone clots and pottery were laid, another pottery was found on the south side of the urn (Figure 1.10). Thus, according to the materials found during the excavation of the uranium, it was found that this place was the site of a collectively buried grave. But it was not possible to study them because of the decay of human bones. All 11 pottery found in the tomb were made by hand (without the help of a wheel). The dishes are available in cream (Figures 1.1-1.7; 1.9; 1.11) and dark red (Figures 1.8; 1.10). Looking at the places where the angobi had moved and broken, the pottery was brown after baking. These pottery consists of jugs, cups, and bowls, which are described as follows:

Jugs. Their number is 3 (Figures 1.1–1.3), apparently consisting of short-stemmed and non-stemmed (Figure 1.3) jars. Among these jugs are 2 stemmed jugs (Figures 1.1-1.2), which are located on

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the opposite side of the semicircular handle, one end of which is connected to the mouth and the other end to the shoulder. One of them is 40.5 cm long, the diameter of the mouth is 12 cm, the diameter of the bottom is 22.5 cm, the diameter of the tap is 5 cm, and the wall thickness is 0.7-0.8 cm (Figure 1.1). The height of the latter is 24.5 cm, the diameter of the mouth is 12 cm, the diameter of the bottom is 14 cm, the wall thickness is 0.5 cm, and the diameter of the fracture site of the broken snout is 3 cm (Figure 1.2).

In the second view, a half-ring-shaped handle with one end attached to the neck and the other end to the shoulder is 25.5 cm long, the diameter of the mouth is 10.5 cm, the diameter of the tag is 11 cm, and the wall thickness is 0.5-0.6 cm (Figure 1.3).

Fat-glasses. Most of the findings are fat-glasses, which consist of seven pieces. The thickness of the walls of these fat-glasses is 5-7 mm. 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 in the form of a semicircle is made in the form of an animal (Figures 1.4-1.5, 1.10), in the second type a simple semicircle is made.

There are a total of three animal-shaped fat-glasses on the handle, one of which depicts a ram's head with twisted horns by gluing a piece of clay to it (Figure 1.4). The angob of this fat-glass is reddish in color, its height is 13.5 cm, the diameter of the mouth is 8.5 cm, and the diameter of the bottom is 7 cm.

The upper part of the second fat-glass handle, which was shaped like an animal, was blown away (Figure 1.5). It is therefore difficult to determine what animal image is reflected in it. The height of this fat-glass is 13.5 cm, the diameter of the mouth is 9.5 cm, and the diameter of the tag is 8 cm.

The third of the fat-glasses, the handle of which is shaped like an animal, is the smallest among the vessels, and on the handle of which the image of a wolf with upright ears is depicted (Figure 1.10). This dwarf fat-shield is 4.5 cm tall, 4 cm in mouth diameter, and 4 cm in bottom diameter.

The second type has a simple semicircular handle with three fat-glasses, the first of which is 13.5 cm long, the diameter of the mouth is 8.5 cm, and the diameter of the bottom is 7.7 cm (Figure 1.6); the height of the second is 10.5 cm, the diameter of the mouth is 7.5 cm, the diameter of the bottom is 4.5 cm (Figure 1.7); the height of the third is 9 cm, the

diameter of the mouth is 8 cm, and the diameter of the base is 5 cm (Figure 1.8).

The part of the oil-glass cup with which the handle was attached was broken. Its height is 7 cm, the diameter of the mouth and bottom is 6 cm, and the wall thickness is 5 mm (Figure 1.9).

Bowl. The bowl is much more brittle than the other findings and is half-baked. Its height is 9 cm, the diameter of the mouth is 17 cm, the diameter of the tag is 9 cm, the wall thickness is 0.7-0.8 cm, the thickness of the tag wall is 2 cm.

Results.

In general, red and cream-colored pots with the shape of an animal's head on the handle or a simple half-ring on the handle, jugs with short - stemmed and non- stemmed are especially rare.

Discussion.

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 [5, p. 90-91]. As a result of archeological research, such burial practices are found and studied in the Tashkent oasis and a number of regions of South Kazakhstan [5, p. 253]. According to research, such tombs are in the form of a dome-shaped tomb (catacomb) with a diameter of 60x80 cm. is entered by a long corridor of size - descending through the dromos [1, p. 223-235; 2, b. 52-58; 3, b. 542-543; 4, b. 52-57; 5, b. 253; 6, b. 83-84]. 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 of the Kaunchi, which is widespread in the Tashkent oasis, dating from the II century BC to the VI century AD [4, p. 70]. The remains of tombs and pottery found in Yangiyul are also typical of the Kaunchi culture. The custom of making the handle of the vessel in the form of a ram with twisted horns was widespread from the 2nd century AD to the 4th century AD [4, p. 75-77]. Based on this, the newly discovered tomb and the materials obtained from it can be dated to the above period.

Conclusion.

So, these random findings expand the area of distribution of the Kaunchi culture, indicating that a number of such archeological monuments are still preserved in the ground.

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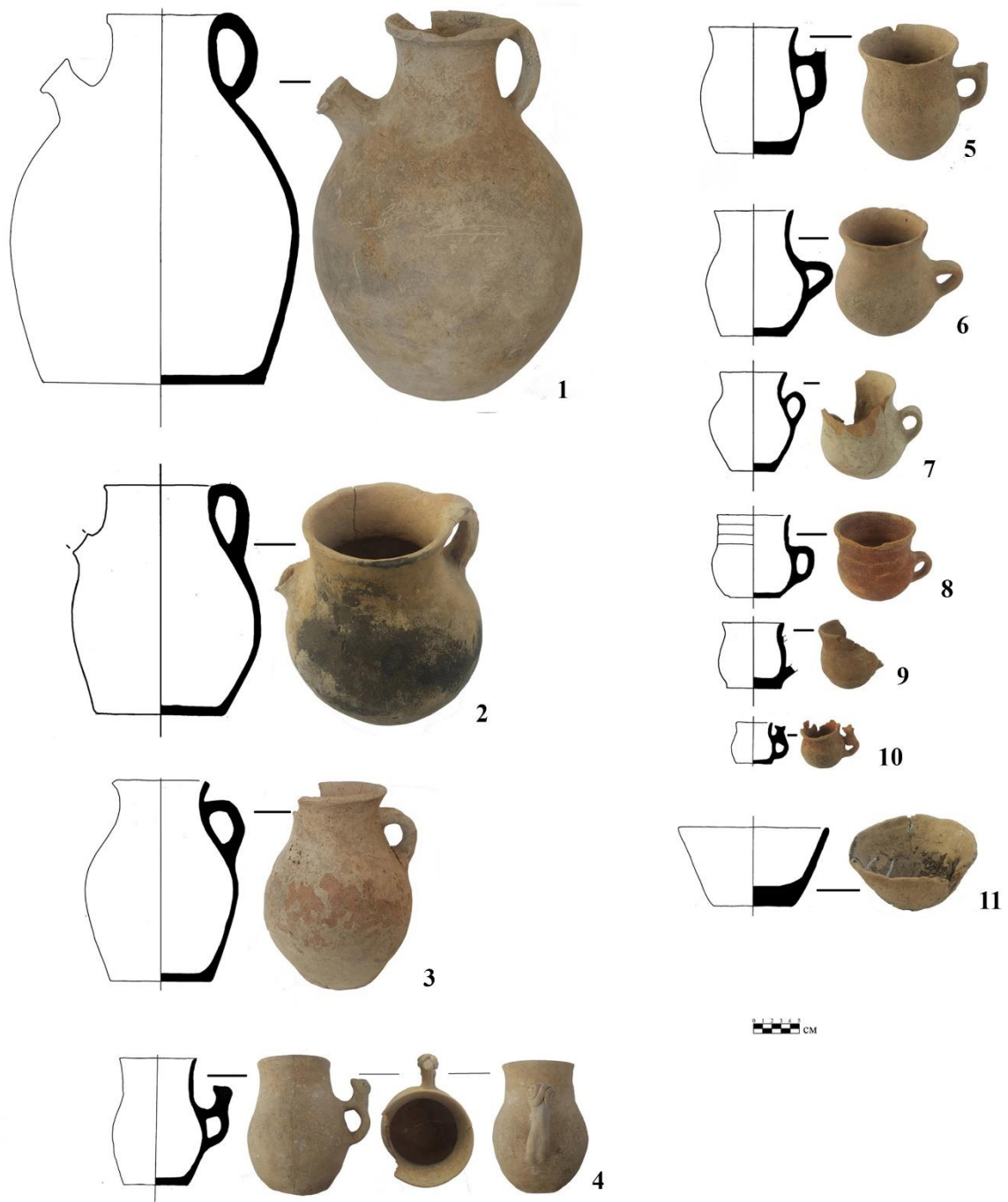


Figure 1. Uzbekistan. Tashkent region. Yangiyul district. Kengkechik mahalla. 2-4 centuries AD. 1-3-Jugs, 4-10 fat-glasses, 11-bowl

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