



USTRUSHANA KITCHEN UTENSILS OF THE VII-VII CENTURIES

M. Pardaev,
NAC of the AS of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Samarkand Institute of Archeology
G. Muminova,
Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 6 th February 2022 Accepted: 8 th March 2022 Published: 26 th April 2022	The basis of this article is information based on the history of the 7th-8th centuries in the Middle Sangzor irrigation oasis, the rural settlements of Kingirtepa, Almantepa II, the Lower Sangzor irrigation oasis, the rural settlements of Rasulboykultepa, Komilbobotep, Yakubbotepa, Jumabobotepa and a description and analysis of pottery kilns taken from the layers of the city landmark Kalyatepa.
Keywords: Rural areas of Kingirtepa, Almantepa II, Rasulboykultepa, Komilbobotep, Yakubbotepa, Jumabobotepa, city attractions of Kalyatepa, pottery - pots, sourdough, cauldrons, saucers, pans, saucepans, jugs, vases and others.	

It is known that in the 1980s, as a result of research under the program "Creation of a complex of archaeological sites of Uzbekistan", it was found that most of the archaeological sites of the Jizzakh oasis (60-65%) belong to the early medieval rural construction sites. Then, after almost a quarter of a century, in 2017-2019, within the framework of a special practical project, research in this regard was continued on the basis of modern technologies, the protection of archaeological sites was checked, new monuments were fixed, and illegally demolished ancient dwellings were identified. The numerical superiority of rural construction of this period is typical not only for the Jizzakh oasis, but also for all regions of Ustrushana. The number and relatively good preservation of the first medieval rural settlements associated with irrigated agriculture in the Sangzor river basin led to a systematic study of the history of these structures, stages of development, and especially pottery as a folk cultural material. Information based on the history of the 7th-8th centuries of the Middle Sangzor irrigation oasis, the rural settlements of Kingirtepa, Almantepa II, the Nizhnesangzor irrigation oasis, the rural settlements of Rasulboykultepa, Komilbobotep, Yakubbotepa, Jumabobotepa, description and analysis of pottery kilns taken from the layers of the Kalatepa settlement formed the basis of this article.

It should be noted that the first medieval oven in the Jizzakh oasis consisted of relatively large ceramic dishes - pots, cauldrons, jugs, sourdough, pots, pans, saucers and vases.

Large pots play an important role in storing potable water, oils and grains in the kiln farm. As a result of excavations, the flange part of this type of vessels was mainly fixed. The structure of the body of the pots is elongated, round, like an inflated balloon.

The pots are divided into 4 categories according to the shape of the flange.

Category 1 consists of short-necked pots with a rounded saddle head, the flange of which is perfectly connected to the body of the vessel, the flange of which is sharply turned outward.

Category 2 consists of a long neck, sharply separated from the body of the vessel, the flange is slightly turned outward, the head of the ridge is blunt, the pot is flat in appearance.

Category 3 pots are round, elongated vessels, the body of which has the appearance of a bird's beak due to a sharp bend of the flanges, in some cases the neck is raised in the form of a "pumpkin".

Category 4 pots have erect flanges, straight, flange head thick with oblique triangle, elongated, without neck, barrel-shaped body.

Although small pots are almost indistinguishable in shape from large pots, their size and dimensions are much smaller. Small pots are divided into 3 categories.

Small pots of the 1st category include short ones, the tip of the flanges in the likeness of a bird's beak, elongated outward, the shape of the body is elongated.

Small pots of the 2nd category include elongated vessels without a neck, with a triangular flanged tip bent outward, the shape of the body is cylindrical, elongated.

Small pots of the 3rd category include vessels with a long vertical neck, sharply separated both from an elongated body, and with a straight rectangular flange, the flange of which is in a semi-horizontal position and faces outward.

In the activity of the furnace economy, ceramic products in this industry are most actively used and considered the most acceptable - boilers. In



the next period, that is, in the VII-VIII centuries, cauldrons, which are part of pottery, subject to changes in quality, quantity and shape, are divided into 6 categories, depending mainly on the shape of the flanges, the structure of the body and the shape of the ears.

Cauldrons of the 1st category are made on a ceramic wheel, their flange is straight, curved in a horizontal position, the flange head is turned downwards in the form of a pointed pipe. These vessels are relatively thin-walled, with a long body sharply separated from the flange by a short neck. Parallel to the shoulders of the boiler, 2 wavy flat lugs are attached.

Cauldrons of the 2nd category consist of handicraft pots with a rounded tip of the flange, the abdomen is sharply enlarged, like a balloon, the neck is equipped with 2 wedge-shaped ears.

Cauldrons of the 3rd category are short-necked, the flange in the form of a snake's head is turned outward, the body is round, the side wall is thin (0.5-0.8 cm). This type of cauldron is equipped with 2 eyes, one of which is formed by weaving three rows of rope bands over each other's shoulders. This dish is made on a potter's wheel.

Cauldrons of the 4th category with an almost horizontal flange, turned outward, the tip of the flange is blunt, pointed, the neck is as long as a finger, the body is rounded.

Cauldrons of the 5th category have a long neck, the flange is slightly turned outward, the tip of the flange is blunt, the appearance of the body is mainly round-potted. Dark red liquid colored clay is poured on the surface of one of the boilers.

Cauldrons of the 6th category consist of vertical flanges, the tip of the flanges is pointed, with a short neck and a round body.

Smaller versions of the cauldrons were used to prepare small special meals for young children or to prepare sauces and stir-fry dishes that were poured over flour dishes. Cauldrons (bowlers) are registered in 3 copies and consist of 2 categories. Category 1 includes 2 copies of the boiler, the flange is vertical, the top of the flange is rounded, long, the neck is sharply isolated, forming an acute angle in the body, the structure of the body is ovoid. One of the cauldrons has a triangular pattern carved on the shoulder. The ends of the flanges of the 2nd category are saddle-shaped, the vertical neck is pushed outward in the form of a "bulge" in the middle, the abdomen is rounded, convex. The diameters of the cauldron flanges are 19-25 cm, and the diameters of the boiler flanges are up to 14-16 cm. These vessels are

sometimes liquid colored clay with reddish, dark brown liquid colored clay.

In the early Middle Ages, the concentration of the settled population increased in the northern, northwestern part of Ustrushana, and the widespread settlement of pastoralists increased more. The role of dairy products in the household is becoming increasingly important. Pitchers are useful for storing dairy products. Although the number of sourdoughs increased during this period, their range was significantly reduced. Pitchers are divided into 3 categories.

A category 1 sourdough consists of short-necked ones, the flange is straight or slightly turned outward, the tip of the flange is blunt, the appearance of the body is elongated.

A sourdough of the 2nd category is a vessel with a long neck, a flange turned outward, the tip of the flange is flat, rounded, the body is oblong, elongated.

Category 3 is made up of round sourdoughs with a neck as long as a finger, the flange is sharply turned outward, the tip of the flange is straight, ribbed, reminiscent of a bird's beak, the body is oblong, rounded.

Sourdough are divided into 2 categories. The 1st category sourdough consists of a flange with a short neck, a straight flange, a blunt head, a pointed, round body and an elongated body.

Category 2 includes sourdoughs with a long neck, a straight flange, straight, slightly turned outwards, a hole in the shoulder, a body with a swollen like an inflated bubble or a pear-shaped elongated appearance. Sourdough were sometimes used to boil milk, to make butter, which was melted.

Jugs are divided into 7 categories depending on their shape, size and aspects of use in everyday life.

Category 1 long, upright neck, narrow, straight flange, slightly turned outward, flank tip blunt, pear-shaped body, without handle, jugs of medium size.

Jugs of the 2nd category are also narrow-necked, with a long neck, with a pear-shaped body, but their flanged ends are rounded and turned inside out.

Category 3 consists of large round water jugs with narrow necks, long straight necks, straight flanged bird-like beaks, and elongated spherical bodies.

Category 4 consists of wide-mouthed and short-mouthed, straight, rectangular, round vessels used to store water. Some of these vessels also have a



tap and a handle.

Category 5 consists of single-handled water flask jugs, mainly used for water transport. The long neck of the jug-flask is elongated, sharply separated from the egg-shaped part of the body, the flange is turned outward, the upper part of the handle is mounted on the flange, the lower part on the shoulder.

Category 6 consists of a handle with taps, fixed on the neck, the flange is vertical.

The 7th category consists of narrow-necked, erect flanges, with a handle on the shoulder, in some cases with the appearance of asymmetric pear-shaped vessels on the body.

Frying pans - mugs, although they changed their shape and rose to the level of a separate species, the presence of specimens that retain their former appearance and exist to this day is also preserved. The "function" of using frying pans in the stove economy continued as before, they were used to pour water into the boiler, and take water from pots or jugs. These types of utensils are divided into 2 categories.

Category 1 consists of single-handled pot-shaped pans. Their necks are short, the flange is straight, the head of the flange is blunt, turned outward, a ribbon handle is mounted on the upper part of the vessels.

Cases of category 2 are bowl-shaped, the flange is vertical, straight, the flange head has a sharp top, the base is flat, the handle is attached to the case, to the flange, literally resembling modern "circles".

Double-eared. This type of pottery is also popularly known as moichuva, mondi. These containers were used to store vegetable oil, beef fat. The ears, which were installed parallel to the flanged part of the vessel, caused it to be called "double-eared". The structure of the body of the two-eared is elongated, the flange is straight, blunt, slightly turned outward, the long neck is separated from the body of the vessel.

Ceramic kuvi - guppy. According to ethnographic sources, the inhabitants of the cities of the Jizzakh oasis and adjacent territories are called "kuvi", in the western part of the oasis, bordering on the Samarkand region, and the population of the Zerafshan valley is called "guppies". In the eastern part of the 4th rabod, one copy of the 3rd rabod of Kaliyatepa, a copy of an object conventionally called "dahma", was found.

The Kuwi-Guppy flange is erect in the sheath, the head of the flange is slightly turned outward, the body is tubular, the bottom is usually flat and equal.

The diameter of the vessel is on average 22-25 cm, and the dimensions of the flanges vary depending on the width and length of the vessel body.

Kuvi-guppies are filled with unsweetened boiled milk yogurt ("kefir"), and beaten out with a special device, which is made of wood with four wings on one end of a long handle. While driving kefir, cold water was added to it from time to time. As a result of this process, kefir oil floated to the surface and white oil was obtained. This oil is calcined in a frying pan or in a saucepan, as a result of which excess water evaporates from it, the remaining low-fat cream burns out and turns into a "durdu" sediment. This is how butter is made at home. Even today, wooden replicas of kuwi-guppies are widely used by the rural population of some pastoral areas.

All types of pottery, given in the description, find comparable analogies in other oases of Ustrushana, neighboring areas, and distant cultural "furnaces". In particular, most of the pottery is handmade. Pottery was found in the village of Oktepa on the bank of Shurbulaksay (Gritsina, Pardaev, 1990. 169-1716), Ortakurgan (Negmatov. 1973, 71-896;), Chilhujra (Pulatov, 1975, 48-626 (fig. 29-35). , found in early medieval monuments, well known in the world of science, is relatively similar to the ceramics at our disposal. The influence of the Syrdarya nomads, the third period of the "melon culture" continues in the form of pottery of this period. Ceramic products used in the kilns of the Jizzakh complexes are found in the sites of Kugaittepa, Khanabad, Chilanzar, Yunusabad Oktepa of the Tashkent oasis, and the supporting monument goes around the Shosh VI layer of Shoshtepa (Filanovich, 198Z. 59-616. Fig. 3, 6.14-19, 22- 26 p). Also in the upper layers of the city of Penjikent, Sughd region, pots with thin side walls, corked cauldrons, sourdoughs, frying pans with handles installed on the side (Bolshakov. 1964. 99-1026 s, figure 8-9), all types of large narrow-necked jugs water without handles (Bentovich, 1964, 278-2936. Figure 17, 1-8; Figure 20, 1-8; Figure 29-33). The Jizzakh oasis is subjected to a comparative analysis with the first medieval vessels. The comparative material sources cited for comparison refer to the VI-VII, VII-VIII, VIII centuries AD. In the Ferghana Valley, which is a kind of "mixture" of nomads and settlers, there are many types of ceramic products.

Thus, the ceramic products of Komilbobotep, Yakubbobotep, Kaliyatepa, Kingirtepa, Almantepa II, studied archaeologically in the Jizzakh oasis, on the basis of the above extensive comparative analysis, date back to the VII-VIII centuries AD. It is known



that this historical date coincides with the period of accession of Central Asia to the Turkish Khanate. According to the results of archaeological excavations in the Jizzakh oasis, the first stage of the invasion of the kaganate created the processes of development of the national economy of the northwestern part of the Ustrushan-Jizzakh oasis, especially pottery. This can be confirmed by the fact that in the second half of the 6th century, the forms of the Ephthalite period were preserved in pottery, and many new types of pottery arose.

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