

THE HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF MEDIEVAL CITIES ON THE SHARDARA RESERVOIR

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Abstract: the article deals with the issue of the origin of the Kazakh genera of the Senior Zhuz: from the point of view of population genetics, the Central Asian territory of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Uzbekistan flows through the territory of these States with a high average flow of the Syr Darya river. On the territory of these republics, under the Soviet government, there were many complex examinations. Important are the scientific calculations of the results of excavations of medieval cities and settlements from these regions.

Keywords: Central Asia, the Syr Darya river, Turkestan.

ИСТОРИЯ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ СРЕДНЕВЕКОВЫХ ГОРОДОВ НА ШАРДАРИНСКОМ ВОДОХРАНИЛИЩЕ

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Аннотация: в статье рассматривается вопрос происхождения казахских родов Старшего жуза: сарьгуйсун, Дулат, Албан, Суан, ысты, Шапырашты, Ошакты, сиргелы с точки зрения популяционной генетики Центральноазиатская территория Казахстана и Республики Узбекистан проходят по территории этих государств с высоким средним течением реки Сырдарья. На территории этих республик при советском правительстве действовало множество комплексных экспертиз. Немаловажными являются научные расчеты результатов раскопок средневековых городов и населенных пунктов из этих регионов.

Ключевые слова: Центральная Азия, Сырдарья, Туркестан.

Introduction

Today, there is a need to study the emergence and development of cities and settlements in these areas, their historical and topographical structure, stages of formation and culture. Because in the Turkestan region, Maktaaral and shardari districts are small archaeological studies. In addition, on the territory of the Shardarinsky reservoir, in cities and localities that have a peculiar history, such as the middle ages, water is destroyed and several archaeological monuments are located under the reservoir.

The article deals with the issue of the origin of the Kazakh genera of the senior Zhuz: suryoyo, Dulat, Alban, Suan, ysty, shaprashty, Oshakty, Sergeli from the point of view of population genetics and data Shezhire. On the territory of the Syr Darya, Turkestan region in Uzbekistan. The area of 10 thousand km² continues to the North, North –West (South, South-East – M.R.) To Kyzylkum" [1, p. 244].

History

The first studies conducted in these regions, are found in P. I. Lerche. In 1867, having got acquainted with the medieval cities of the lower and middle reaches of the Syr Darya, he moved to Zhyzak via Turkestan, Shymkent, and Tashkent. On the way to Zhanakorgan (Yany-Kurgan), he made a copy of two rock inscriptions in the zhylanoty tract (Gilan-UTY), of which in Persian 1424-1425 and 1571-1572 are recorded [2, IX].

1869-1870 An officer of the General staff, having made a topographical survey of myrzashul (Hungry steppe), Baron Aminov discovered the remains of a settled civilization in relation to their water supply systems [3], and N. A. Ivanov found that the ancient Aryk, excavated from the Syr Darya to Bukhara [4].

In 1884, the geographer A. p. Fedchenko wrote about the system of flooding the left Bank of the Syr Darya, noting the group of cities of Shardara, Sutkent, Bayyrkum [5, p. 13].

The book guide to Central Asia from Baken to Tashkent, published in 1893 by D. I. Evarnitsky, presents data on the Myrzashol sardobas.

About E. Smirnov Myrzashol (Hungry steppe), who conducted research in the middle and lower reaches of the Syr Darya, can be found in an article published in the newspaper Turkmen Vedomosti [6, p.77-78].

In the book of the guide to Central Asia on the stairs of D. I. Evarnitsky from Baken to Tashkent in 1893, data on the Myrzashol sardobas are presented [7, p. 142].

In 1899, a member of the Turkestan circle of archeology lovers Rudnev N. V., having explored on the left Bank of the Syr Darya from the fortress of Shardara to the crossing of Ushkayyk (Uch-Kuyuk) in the region of Turkestan, met 11 ancient cities, including Kety, Uzynata, Sutkent, Bayyrkum, located near Shardara [8; 9;10].

The work "the Hungry steppe in its past and present", compiled in 1914 by V. F. Karavaev, presents channels, sardoby irrigation system, which were discovered and taken into account as a result of research conducted so far in Myrzashol [11, 13 P.].

In the comments to this work, V. Barthold critically addressed the channel indicated in it, Mr. Orynbay (Urumbay Mirza) with suspicion of the place of its beginning and ending, but he did not write specific opinions or proposals about it [12, p. 302].

Research conducted during the Soviet period

In 1947 The Institute of the history of material culture with the participation of the Leningrad branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR organized the South Kazakhstan archaeological expedition of the Institute of history, archeology and Ethnography named after sh.Ualikhanov. In 1947-1951, in the period from 2004 to 2007, he was headed by A. N. Bernshtam [13].

In 1949, the South Kazakhstan archaeological expedition conducted two stratigraphic excavations in the city of Sutkent in the Shardarinsky district. 2.5 km from the village of sutkent, the first excavation on the settlement located on the left Bank of the Syr Darya river was carried out on the South-Eastern side of Shahrستان, the second excavation on the citadel [14, 340 P.]. in the same year, the expedition discovered and conducted research on the settlement of Koksutobe, located 1 km South of the village of Koksut [15, p. 332].

The expedition continued its research in the Shardara region until 1951. During the expedition in 1950 expedition visited cities Suitabe and Bairkum, opening the town Shardara, determined its historical-topographic structure [14, p. 332].

In 1951 The expedition (N. N. Bernshtam, G. I. Patsevich) conducted research in the cities of Aktobe (Uzynata), Bayyrkum and in the locality of Sutkent, and E. I. Ageeva and G. I. Patsevich briefly describe the schematic plan of the city of Aktobe 1, based on the discovered objects, describes it on the basis of these finds of the IX-XI centuries (15, p.116).

In 1958, on the left Bank of the Syr Darya from the Asykat crossing in the uzynatinsk Interfluve, P. A. Homolitsky discovered and counted a number of monuments, including the site of an ancient fortress located on the side of the sand, this monument was the city of Aktobe 1 [16].

In Basenov's article "architecture of Kazakhstan in the VII-XII centuries", published in 1959, About the sardobas of Mr. rabad and Yakka in Murzashol: "Sardobas, which means structures built over a well... In the architecture of the sardobs, a tiered dome style was formed, which allows covering a large space with such a dome " [17, p. 111-112; p. 18, p. 244].

In 1959 The Institute of history, archeology and Ethnography named after sh. Ualikhanov organized the Shardarinsky expedition, the purpose of which was to conduct archaeological research on the territory where the Shardarinsky reservoir is located.

In its work, the Expedition focused on conducting research in the medieval cities of Aktobe 1, Shaushikumtobe, Aktobe 2 and burial sites [19, p. 5].

Today, Aktobe-1, Which is located under the Shardarinsky reservoir, is located in 1959-1963. the Excavations were carried out by a group of special archaeological expedition led by M. S. Mershchiev. The city consists of three parts: the citadel, Shahrستان, and rabad. Shahrستان in the trapezoid pattern is located 300 m from East to West, with a height of 2 m to 7 m. The main excavations at the citadel were carried out on the highest peak of the Northwest corner. The excavation-340 m² covers an area of [20, p. 74-76]. From the excavations, it was known that the city consists of four cultural floors. As a result, M. S. Mershchiev believed that the period of the city's life was the beginning of the IV-XIII centuries [20, p. 77].

In 1958, the South Kazakhstan archaeological expedition (A. G. Maksimova) was opened in Shushikumtobe 1959-1963.in the period from 18 to 20 November 2013, the Shardara archaeological expedition (E. I. Ageeva, G. I. Patsevich) conducted special research. The city consisted of three parts: Shahrستان, the citadel, and the ruined rabad. The territory raised from Shahrستان is 250x250 m in size and 4-5 m in height. In the center of Shahrستان is the citadel, which is a rectangular ceiling. Around Shahrستان lie the ruined remains of rabad. Two excavations were carried out on the citadel of the settlement. The area of the first one is 8x8 m, the depth is 2.65 m, and in comparison with the image, the roll, similar to the mainland, is reduced to a shallow circular stone layer. An open hearth was found in the lower tier. In addition, in addition to numerous fragments of ceramics, iron hand fragments of sulfur and handles of dishes in the form of mutton were found [20, p. 80-92].

The second excavation was laid in the citadel wall and a stratigraphic section 2.5 m wide and 20 m long. The walls are made of clay and raw bricks. The depth of the excavation from the surface of the settlement to the mainland reaches 6.3 m [20, 87 p.].

Pottery found in excavations in susikurti in the lower tier, characteristic of Kaunsa settlement, Otrar-Karatau and Gethierarchy culture and ceramics found on the upper tier-Tashkent easisly culture, and Sogdian culture [20, p. 92-119].

In 1961-1962, in the village of Aktobe 2, located 15 km South of the Shardarinsky reservoir, on the upper right Bank of the old Syr Darya riverbed. The Shardarinsky archaeological expedition (B. I. Vainberg, L. M. Levina) conducted excavations [14, p. 331].

It consists of three parts: the city, the citadel, and the Palace. At the highest point of the first monument, excavations were carried out and subsequently enlarged to the Eastern wall of the citadel. A stratigraphic section has been constructed in different parts of the monument. Kesik was made through the citadel in the North-West of the Palace building and on the outer part of the settlement. To determine the outer walls, a third excavation was carried out in the southern corner of the fortress. In the Northern corner of the citadel, a fourth excavation was carried out, where the stratigraphy of residential buildings was found [20, 11-12 p.].

In conclusion, it was found that 2 settlements of Aktobe are one-story monuments, since the stratigraphic section, built during the second excavation, was built a barn, a citadel and a city at the same time [20, 12 p.].

In 1960, a collection of encyclopedic sample "Archaeological map of Kazakhstan" was published. This collection includes ten medieval cities and localities of the Shardarinsky district. In this list are referred to the city of Bairkum, Sutkent 1, 2, Aktobe, Sattube, Sochi, Shouchikubai and settlements of Aktobe 2, Kostobe [13].

The medieval city of Utirlitobe (Utirtobe), located 30 km North-East of the city of Zhetysay, on the left Bank of the Syr Darya river, was discovered in 1971 by the Shash-Ilak group of the Institute of archaeology of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences.

Studies of the period of independence

"Code of historical and cultural monuments of Kazakhstan. South Kazakhstan region " Shardara the collection includes eleven localities of the district and city on the topic of medieval encyclopedic type. The collection includes medieval 1 Aktobe city, Aktobe (Uznaca), Susikurti, Bairkum, Saitama, Succint, settlements of Aktobe 2, Sochi, Cookstove, Succint and mausoleum Uznat [14, pp. 328-334].

In 2004, an archaeological expedition of the Syrdarya University conducted research in the medieval city of Utirtobe. The head of the expedition M. Kasenov noted that a third of the medieval city was washed away by water in 388 m from East to West, 180 m from North to South, part of the width of 40 m on the Western side was called "Kala", the height of 3-3.5 m in the East, part of 1-1.5 m in the West. In the Western part of the city is located "economic zone" Tortkul, fenced road area of 300x150 m, height of 1.5 m, 0.3 km to the West of it is located "city cemetery" [22]. In addition, in the medieval city of utirtobe, where the Shardara reservoir was eroded and destroyed, the expedition conducted a historical and topographical study, as well as five excavations in various parts of It [22].

In August 2009 The myrzashul archaeological expedition (M. Eleuov) conducted field research in the medieval city of Utirtobe, located in the Makhtaaraal district of South Kazakhstan region, where the waters of the Shardara reservoir have been destroyed since 1969 and are currently in an emergency state [23].

In 2010, the Turan archaeological expedition continued its research in the medieval city of Utirtobe, where the Shardara reservoir was being eroded. In the Northern part of Shahrستان, where water is being washed away, he continued the excavation, which began in 2009, with a length of 20 m from East to West, a width of 6 m to the East, 13 m to the West, it was conducted at a depth of 1.5-2 m. During the excavation of the workings at a depth of 0.2-0.3 m from the Western part of it, 5 holes were opened, which were dug to the bottom [24].

When the excavation was further deepened, six rooms of the former construction period were discovered, located under the premises that opened in 2009. During the excavations, many ceramic items were found. A metal arrowhead and a bronze ring were also found [24].

In 2010, the excavations at Shahrستان were deepened 1 further, on the South-Western wall of Tortkul in the economic zone of the city [25, P. 13-40; p. 26, P. 20-28].

In 2014, to study the history of the formation of the cultural layer of Shahrستان, 3 excavations were carried out in various parts of the upper structure, and two cutouts were built. To study the cultural layer of various parts of Shahrستان, its stratigraphy was carried out 2 cuts (cut 2, cut 3) and 3 excavations (dig 7, dig 8, dig 9) [26; 27, p. 34-37].

In 2015, in order to study the upper layer of Shahrستان in 2014, the excavations carried out in 2014, 10 adjacent to 9 excavations were laid. The North-South excavation started from the North-Western shoulder of Shahrستان, destroyed by water, measuring 17x19 m. During the excavation of the workings at a depth of 0.4-0.5 m, cleared of the vegetation layer, turf, six rooms began to open. Their walls, made of pasha, are oriented to the four sides of the world. The project of the ceiling on which this city cemetery is located, unfortunately, when visiting this former cemetery, we met only 35-40 places of small holes and several times found burned pieces, their fragments.

In 2015, an instrumental project of the medieval city of Utirtobe was filmed, the medieval canal was explored and excavated in Shahrستان [26].

During the course of archaeological work in Shahrستان, rabad, the economic zone and the city cemetery, the topographical structure of the medieval cities of Utirtobe and Kultobe was discovered, where the remains of construction complexes that have been preserved from various historical periods were found.

Conclusion.

Today, thirteen medieval cities and localities have been identified in the shardarinskiye region. It is a medieval city Aktobe 1, Auscultare, Utiroa, Kultobe, Succint, Aktobe (Uznaca), Bairkum, Suitabe, Aktobe 2, Sochi, Cookstove, Succint and burial Uznat. In particular, archaeological excavations were conducted in the medieval cities of Aktobe 1, Shushikumtobe, Utirtobe, Sutkent and in the settlements of Aktobe 2. Unfortunately, due to the commissioning of the Shardarinsky reservoir in 1969, the medieval city of Aktobe 1 and Aktobe 2 settlements were flooded. In

connection with the archaeological research conducted in different years in connection with the medieval city of Utirtobe, in 2016, the monograph "the medieval city of Utirtobe" was published by S. Eleuov M. Apashev.

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