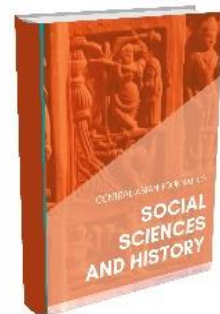




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Study of Archaeological Monuments Located in Surkhandarya Region by International Expeditions of Uzbekistan-Czech Republic

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Annotation:

In this article, the history of our country has a very ancient past, and as a part of this history, the Surkhan oasis has a special place. Because the history of Surkhan oasis is an ancient place that goes back to very long times.

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Most of the archaeological monuments, which are extremely important for our past history, are located in this oasis. In addition, the oasis area is also the land where the most ancient ancestors of mankind lived. The ancient history of the Surkhan oasis can be seen from the archeological monuments of each period lying on its land. The ancient history of the Surkhan oasis, with its antiquity and age-old traditions, attracts not only our Uzbek archaeologists, but also foreign researchers. With their research work, they are contributing to the illumination of the antiquity of our history. Among such foreign researches are Poshkhord and Tillabulak monuments of the Uzbekistan-Germany international expedition (Sh. Shaydullayev), Djarkutan and Old Termiz monuments of the Uzbekistan-France-Bactria international expedition (S. Mustafaqullov, M. Hasanov), we can give an example of the research carried out by the Uzbekistan-Poland international expedition at the monument of Jondavlattepa (K. Abdullayev) in Suhondarya region.

At the same time, in 2011, S.I. Mustafakullov, T.K. Khodzhanov, A.V. Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan named after Gromov, Historical Museum of Samarkand City Fund. The works of the Russian Academy of Sciences in cooperation with the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology “Afrosiyob” and the Museum of Peter the Great (Kustkamera) served as an important source for illuminating the history of Old Termiz*.

In 2012, L. M. Sverchkov, N. Boroffka Institute of Art History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The work carried out in Kharamontepa in collaboration with the German Archaeological Institute, Berlin has served as an important source in the study of our history†.

It is difficult to imagine the history of the Surkhan oasis without the archeological monuments of Sopollitepa and Djarkutan. These monuments attract foreign researchers with their antiquity. From such expeditions, in cooperation with the German Archaeological Institute, many effective works were carried out between 1994 and 2003. From 2006 to the present, the French CNRS scientific center. Effective excavation work is being carried out at the Djarkutan monument with Uzbek archaeologists.

In addition, in 2012, the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan and the German Archaeological Institute (Berlin) cooperated. The Molali phase of Sopolli culture was studied. In 2013, researches at the Uzundara fortress in Boysun district, discovered by E. Retveladze in 1991, were continued in cooperation with the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan - Russian Institute of Archeology (Moscow) and high results were achieved.

One of such international expeditions is the Uzbekistan-Czech expedition. Through this joint expedition, an opportunity was created to learn more about the beautiful history of the Surkhan region.

Sherabad Valley, which attracted the attention of the initiators and participants of the Czech-Uzbekistan archaeological expedition, is well distinguished by the abundance of archaeological monuments and the colorful landscape of the mountainous landscape of the slopes of Kokhitang and Boysun. The 1st direct contribution of the Czech-Uzbek cooperation in the field of study of ancient Central Asia was the study of Jondavlattepa and its surrounding population center in the Surkhandarya region of southern Uzbekistan, that is, in the western part of historical Northern Bactria. This project was created by the initiative and joint efforts of the Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Institute of Classical Archeology of the Faculty of Philosophy of Karlova University in Prague. The project was mainly funded by Karlova University or its University of Philosophy.

There are several reasons why the study of Jondavlattepa area began in 2002.

1. It has a strategic position and is located on an important trade route in the past.
2. The capital of Bactria is the largest center of Sogdiana, 1st in the north in Marokand (connected with Samarkand)‡.

* O'zbekisto Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi Y. G'ulomov nomidagi Arxeologiya Instituti. O'zbekiston Arxeologiyasi jurnali. № 1[2]. 120-bet.

† O'zbekisto Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi Y. G'ulomov nomidagi Arxeologiya Instituti. O'zbekiston Arxeologiyasi jurnali. № 2[5]. 3-bet.

‡ Абдуллаев. К, Станчо. Л, Шайдуллаев. А, Тушлава. П. Археологическое исследование Джандавлаттепа и Шерабадаского района. 10 лет Чешско – Узбекской археологической экспедиции. Философский факультет Карлова Университета, 2013. Стр-20.

Jondavlattepa is the largest fortified settlement of the 7.5ga Sherabad oasis and was considered an administrative center even in the pre-Islamic period. Here are the first archaeological excavations

In the 1970s, Soviet specialists published a report on their findings in 1973-1974. In 1993, several pits were laid here by the German-Uzbek expedition. D. Khuff and Sh. Pidayev conducted experimental sounding works.

The Czech-Uzbek expedition began its activities in 2002. The main activity of the year started with the oasis area and dating process. In that period, archaeologists K. Abdullayev, Sh. Shaidullayev, L. Stancho, L. Bogacha took part. Due to the construction of cultural layers and the proximity of the fortress, in 2002, 2 experimental excavations were conducted here, exploration pits were installed. A year later, they were added in 4 squares, and in 2004 and 2005, additional depths were added. 10 more Czech archaeologists and students L. Stancho (2002-2004), Y. Kholama (2003- 2005). Constantly participated in research in this field. L. Shmagelova (2004- 2005), SH. Ryukl (2004), K. Urbanova (2003-2004) carried out their activities.

The main goal of the Czech-Uzbek expedition in the 2004 season was to open the “Jondavlateppa” fortress. This sector was designated based on the number 20. K. Urbanova (2004-2005), Y. Kisepa and P. Belanyova (2005-2006) took part here. Many achievements were made during the research.

As a result of research carried out in 2002-2006, a lot of archeological sources were found to revive the history of Surkhan. As an example to prove our point.

- A piece of pottery decorated with pictures of the old man with a white nose called "Boboy", that is, our grandfather.
- Fragments of pottery with an image of an animal were found.
- The use of 2-story ceramic lamps and the appearance of mills for grinding grain are also new, and they are not recorded among the finds of the later period.
- A relatively large number of coins were also found here, but they mostly belonged to the coins of the Kushan-Sasanian period. (They were made of thin, light, low-quality copper, and were poorly secured and legible)[§].

In 2005, 7 archaeologists and students from the Czech Republic, 3 archaeologists from Uzbekistan, and 35 workers from the village were additionally involved. In 2006, the entire area, together with all the studied areas, was measured and surveyed by geodesist P. Turszerom (Czech University).

In 2002-2006, the activities of the Czech-Uzbekistan expedition were not limited to Jondavlattepa. In addition, Y. Kholam and L. Shmagelovoy visited the surroundings of the village of Kallamazor on the Sherabad coast in 2005 by K. Urbanovoy. This year, K. Abdullayev's studies conducted directly in the village of Saitabad prompted the opening of many new areas.

A 2-year intensive research project conducted in 2010 and 2011 in the arable lowlands of Sherabad

[§] Абдуллаев, К, Станчо, Л, Шайдуллаев, А, Тушлага, П. Археологическое исследование Джандавлаттеппа и Шерабадского района. 10 лет Чешско – Узбекской археологической экспедиции. Философский факультет Карлова Университета, 2013. Стр-33.

district was initiated in 2010 as a continuation of L. Stancho's ongoing research. 2010-2011 season In the 1st year of the project, pottery tracks were found about 300 m to the northeast and east of Kullukshotepa.

In the seasons of 2010-2011, as a result of conducting surface researches at the Gorintepa monument, 508 ceramic sherds found in 18 polygons on 9 hectares were identified and experiments were conducted in test pits. Between these years, effective works were also carried out in Shishtepa. A total of 2026 ancient ceramic fragments and 164 architectural pottery fragments were found in this monument^{**}.

In 2008-2011, L. Stancho, A. Shaydullayev, P. Tushlava carried out very effective work in the preparation of the archaeological map of the Sherabad oasis. They used the first satellite images. In 2008, Google Earth appeared online, and with their help, 150 archaeological sites in the Sherabad oasis were identified^{††}.

In September 2010, the 3rd season of archaeological research was carried out in Sherabad district. The expedition was led by L. Stancho from the Czech Republic. On behalf of Uzbekistan, the head of the expedition Sh. Shaydullayev, members T. Annayev (from TERSU) and A. Shaydullayev (from the National University of Uzbekistan) conducted activities. Before starting work in 2010, 93 objects were included in the inventory of archaeological monuments, and by the end of the season, 37 objects were added. In addition, they first updated the information in the list and visited a total of 53 objects^{‡‡}. Archeology students Victoria Chistyakova, Vera Dolezhalkova, Tereza Makhachikova, led by Petro Tushlava, took part in the program of systematic study of the lowlands of Sherabad region from September 2 to September 18, 2010.

Increase in the number of known locations in Sherabad Oasis pointers^{§§}.

№	The name of archaeologist scientists	The year in which the monuments were identified	The number of monuments
1	E.Retveladze	1974	33
2	Arshaviskiy	1981	35
3	S.Stride	2004	51
4	L.Stancho	2018	125

125 archaeological monuments were included in the database during the field work conducted in the Sherabad oasis for 4 seasons, 14 of which belong to the group of places not visited and explored by the members of the expedition. But even so, they took information about them from scientific literature and carried out the study.

In Jondavlattepa excavations (2002-2006), which is the main object of archaeological research, before the start of systematic mapping, most of the 111 visited sites, more precisely 78 of them, found pottery

^{**} Stanco, L, Tuslova, P. Sherabad OASIS (Tracing Historical Landscape in Southern Uzbekistan). Charles University Karolinum Press. 2019. Pg-64

^{††} Абдуллаев, К, Станчо, Л, Шайдуллаев, А, Тушлага, П. Археологическое исследование Джандавлатаппа и Шерабадаского района. 10 лет Чешско – Узбекской археологической экспедиции. Философский факультет Карлова Университета, 2013. Стр-41.

^{‡‡} Абдуллаев, К, Станчо, Л, Шайдуллаев, А, Тушлага, П. Археологическое исследование Джандавлатаппа и Шерабадаского района. 10 лет Чешско – Узбекской археологической экспедиции. Философский факультет Карлова Университета, 2013. Стр-45.

^{§§} Stanco, L, Tuslova, P. Sherabad OASIS (Tracing Historical Landscape in Southern Uzbekistan). Charles University Karolinum Press. 2019. Pg-29.

finds, 70 of which provided new dating information. A total of 17 out of 125 identified archaeological monuments from the lowland belong to the former Kyziriq or its bordering area with Angor district.

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