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ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS OF TURKESTAN REGION IN THE TURKESTAN ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION RESEARCH

Abstract. This article is about the results of the research work of the Turkestan archaeological expedition, which excavated archaeological monuments of the Turkestan region. The main objective of the expedition was to determine the lack of a full assessment of the archaeological monuments of the early medieval and medieval urban culture in the Turkestan region, and the lack of detailed study of the specific features of the of the Turkestan region monuments.

During the work of the Turkestan archaeological expedition, a number of innovations and corrections were made to almost all scientific views on the formation and development of ancient and medieval settlements and urban culture in the region.

The analysis of the studied data on archaeological monuments of the Turkestan region was carried out by methods of historical-comparative and historical-typological, inductive analysis. Priority was given to methods of chronological comparison and analysis aimed at identifying the content of ceramic and material data, scientifically formulated facts related to the period of construction of archaeological monuments of the region.

The accumulated results of archaeological research are presented for scientific circulation.

Keywords: archaeology, expedition, urban culture, Middle Ages, site, excavation, monument, toponymy, stratigraphy, history.

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Introduction

The archaeological history of early medieval and late medieval urban culture has always been an urgent problem in the field of national history. Famous expeditions led by M.E. Masson, A.Y. Yakubovski, A.N. Bernshtam and A.Kh. Margulan conducted studies throughout the region

of Kazakhstan. Since the middle of the last century, several expeditions was by E.I. Ageev, G.I. Patsevich, K.A. Akishev, K.M. Baipakov, L.B. Erzakovich.

Data on the archaeological monuments of the region before the October Revolution consisted of various notes, articles and memories of travelers and authorities.

"The first information about archaeological monuments in the south of Kazakhstan is given in the "Drawing book of Siberia" by Semen Remezov compiled in 1701, and in the atlas attached to it, published in 1737. Central Asia and South Kazakhstan with rivers, lakes, and roads are marked on the map. It is obvious that the city is confined to roads and river valleys. On the banks of the Syr a river Darya, the cities of Askent, Farab, Esvijab, Aral and others are indicated. (Tuyakbaev, 2009: 208).

Also, in 1866, A.K. Geins traveled the Kazakh steppe and wrote about the cities of Sauran, Yasy, Karnak, and Ispidzhab, and in 1867, orientalist P.I. Lerkh partially studied the cities of Sauran, Turkestan, and Syganak in the middle reaches of the Syrdarya river. In addition, during the Soviet era, several expeditions were organized to this region under the leadership of the Central directorate for Archival Affairs of the Turkic Republics and the Central Committee of the Commissariat. The first was the archaeological expedition of D.I. Nechkin in 1922, which included professors A.A. Semenov, A.E. Schmidt and engineer S.K. Orlov who is worked in 1923, and in 1925 the expedition of B.P. Denike and engineer M.M. Loginov to the Alatau and Karatau valleys. (Mironov, 1926: 28).

As a result of this archaeological expedition, a number of archaeological works were carried out at the K.A. Yasawi mausoleum (Umnyakov, 1926).

In the end of the 19th century, information about the ancient archaeological monuments began to be published by the Turkestan amateur archaeologists. In this case it will be better to say about the work of V.A. Kallaur on the preservation of archaeological monuments of the Turkestan region.

In 1928, under the leadership of M.E. Masson, archaeological excavations

of the K.A. Yasawi mausoleum were carried out, which can be called the first real study of archaeological monuments in the Turkestan region (Masson, 1929).

However, despite the achievements of the science of archeology, which was intensively developing during the Soviet Union, the archaeological monuments of the early medieval and medieval urban culture in the Turkestan region have not received a full assessment. Compared with other ancient cities of Central Asia, the monuments of the Turkestan region have their own characteristics. M.K. Tuyakbaev in his work "Historical topography and development of cities and settlements of the Turkestan oasis (13th-19th centuries)" "Unlike other historical and cultural oases of Central Asia, the urban culture here developed in close interaction with the culture of nomads, because the city and settlement were located on the border with the great steppe, where the camps (summer camp) and the camp (winter camp) of nomadic peoples were located. At the same time, the nomads took an active part in the emergence of a sedentary way of life in particular, the local residents of this region, engaged in both semi-nomadic and sedentary cattle breeding, took direct part in the creation of some types of settlements and settlements. This is what determined the uniqueness of the urban culture in the oasis and gave it is a certain specificity," writes (Tuyakbaev, 2009: 3).

To fill this gap, the Turkestan Archaeological Expedition was created in 1996-2006. The expedition is a joint project of the A. Margulan Institute of Archaeology and the Azret Sultan State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve. The expedition was carried out by A. Margulan Institute of Archaeology. Smagulov E., Tuyakbaev M.K., senior research fellow (candidate of biological sciences) of the

Azret Sultan Reserve-Museum. During the work, in addition to clarifying the details of previously studied archaeological sites, reconnaissance work was also carried out to identify new monuments of medieval urban culture. "The main stationary objects of the expedition were; The settlements of Shoitobe-Shaugar, Kultobe-Yasi, Old Turkestan, Sauran and Sidak-ata, where archaeological excavations were carried out to study the stratigraphy, fortification, urban planning of residential buildings and religious buildings, as well as sacred objects associated with these monuments. The expedition also studied the features of local agriculture and its irrigation system created by the inhabitants of these cities, and as a result, dozens of new pipe systems were discovered" (Tuyakbaev, 2009:5).

Materials and research methods

The analysis of the studied data on archaeological monuments of the Turkestan region was carried out by methods of historical-comparative and historical-typological, inductive analysis. Priority was given to methods of chronological comparison and analysis aimed at identifying the content of ceramic and material data, scientifically formulated facts related to the period of construction of archaeological monuments of the region. The accumulated results of archaeological research are presented for scientific circulation.

Discussion

In the studies of the Turkestan Archaeological Expedition, the archaeological monuments of the Turkestan region are divided according to the chronological system into 6 periods.

1. Monuments of early antiquity. BC V-IV centuries

2. Monuments of late antiquity. BC II-I

centuries - V-VIII centuries BC

3. Early medieval cities and settlements. V-XI-XII centuries

4. Developed medieval cities and settlements. XIII-XV centuries

5. Late medieval cities and settlements. XV-XVIII centuries

6. Modern cities. XVIII-XX centuries

At the same time, during the expedition's work, we see that not only archaeological research was carried out, but also toponomic research was carried out at the same time.

Turkestan archaeological expedition in research works BC V-IV and AD I-IV centuries - XVIII-XX centuries. Comparison of ceramic objects found during archaeological excavations in settlements and cities, with ceramic objects found in other cities of Central Asia, allowed to specify the period of formation of the urban culture. Ceramics found in the monuments of this period are included in the Sogdian monuments (Erkorgan, Afrasiab Samarkand, Tali Barzu-I), Sogdian monuments of Bukara (Ramishtepe, Varakhsha, Bukhara), ancient Khorezm monuments (the city of Koykirlylan, Dingile, Topyrak). Khorezm, Elharas, ancient Chach monuments (Shashtobe culture Burgulik-II), ancient Fergana and Ustrusha network of monuments (Old Akhsi) and the city of Kairagash, the network of northern Bactrian monuments (the city of Kapyr, Gazimullatepe, Dilberdzhin, Shortepe, Khalchayan, Aktepe-II, the city of Shodmon), the Kaunyshy culture (Aktobe-II, Kaunyshy-II, Shaushukum), the Otyrar-Karatau culture monuments (Sidak ata, Aktobe (Teke), Abyztobe, Shornaktobe), related to the Jetiasar culture (Karak-Asar, Jety-Asar, Domalak-Asar, Monshakty-Asar) cities and settlements of ceramic products are identical in manufacturing technology and patterns (The Fund of the State

Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve "Azret Sultan"). These correspondences show that an important role in the formation of the ancient culture was played by cities with a special status on the previously well-studied Silk Road and the cities of the Turkestan desert (oasis). It should be noted that over more than 10 years of research conducted by the Turkestan Archaeological Expedition, adjustments were made to the definition of scientific innovations and periods of life at a number of historical sites in the Turkestan region

The work that brought significant innovation to historical science is the archaeological research of the complex known as the underground mosque of Big Kyluet, located near the mausoleum of K.A. Yasawi.

In 1972-1973, the Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnology of the Kazakh SSR, the Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnology, together with the Ministry of Culture of the Kazakh SSR, conducted archaeological research of monuments in the protected area of Khoja Akhmet Yasawi Memorial Complex in Turkestan. Based on the results of the research led by T.N. Senigova, it is concluded that the building is 15-16 centuries old. This conclusion was made possible by the fragments of vessels and ceramic objects found inside the building, typical of the 15th-16th centuries.

Analyzing the archaeological excavations of 1972-1973, E. Smagulov, who conducted archaeological research in 1979 according to the model of A.L. Schmidt (1941), said that the Big Kyluet complex was created using multi-purpose rooms divided into two stages of construction of the residence, from the prophetic age of 63-year-old Khoja Ahmed Yasawi to the end of his life. It is believed that the Gar room, where he prayed, could have been built in

the 12th century.

In 1996-1998, with funds from the State Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum "Azret Sultan", Archaeological excavations were conducted under the direction of archaeologists E. Smagulov, M.K. Tuyakbaev. "The main goal of the excavations was to determine the date of construction of the "Gar" room, located under the mosque" (Tuyakbaev, 2011:42-48).

During the excavations, a discrepancy was revealed between the construction period of the "Mosque" and the "Gar" room. After all, the directions of the walls of the mosque and the Gar do not match each other. This is the main evidence that the two rooms were damaged separately at different times. The scientific expert opinion on this says: "Firstly, the discrepancy between the direction of the "Gar" wall and the fence of the "Mosque" built above it, the fact that the walls are at an oblique to each other (about 15°) showed that the research work is going in the right direction. According to the plan made by A.L. Schmidt, it was noted that the discrepancy between the walls is the same. The southwestern wall of the mosque passes above the "Gar", and the discrepancy between the wall of the "Gar" and the walls of the mosque room shows that these two buildings are not connected with each other by the period of construction" (Fund of the state historical and cultural museum-reserve "Azret Sultan").

The main archaeological work is carried out outside the wall of the "Gar" (cave). During the first exploratory excavations (pit) at a depth of more than one meter, a clay wall was discovered. According to this wall, the size of the old mosque is about one meter smaller than the wall of the current "Mosque", but it is parallel to the current wall that is why, it is located at a distance of 15 degrees diagonally from the wall of the "Gar". ". "The uppermost part of the cave is

about one meter lower. From here the floor of the "Mosque" room, made of baked clay, is inclined by 15 degrees. The conclusion from this shows that the wall of the mosque, made of clay, was also built after the construction of the "Gar". In the report of the archaeological excavations, "The wall of clay is evidence that the current mosque was on the site of the mosque before but it was built after the placement of the cave" (Tuyakbaev, 2011:42-48). This entry suggests that there was another square or round structure above the "Gar" in front of the mosque and that the "Mosque" may have been built in the 15th century instead of this structure.

As a result of excavations carried out in 1996, it was established that the construction of the "Gar" dates back to the 12th century, in 1972-73. According to the archaeological research of T.N. Senigova, it is proven that the opinion that it was built in XIV-XV centuries, is a hasty conclusion that the part of the underground mosque "Kyluet", considered the first stage, actually belongs to a later building. In archaeological research conducted by T.N. Senigova and E. Smagulov in different years, the construction of the underground mosque "Kyluet", built in the XV-XVIII centuries, is a mosque rebuilt on top of an old mosque built in the XIII -XIV centuries. The first underground mosque "Kyluet" was a building consisting of only two rooms. These are: a round room for performing zikr on Gar (cave) and a mosque with a square mihrab.

Actual research has proved that the underground mosque "Hilvet" in the first version was built underground, and then transformed into a semi-underground mosque under the influence of several subsequent construction and repair works.

The next big innovation in the work of the Turkestan archaeological

expedition is the historical settlement of Baibalyk (Maybalyk). The facility is located 23 kilometers southeast of the city of Turkestan. The settlement was discovered in 1947 during the research of the South Kazakhstan archaeological expedition (Bernshtam A.N.) (Bernstam 1960,231), included in the archaeological map of Kazakhstan(Fund of the State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve "Azret Sultan"), VII-IX centuries. Over the past 60 years, there have been several expeditions to this settlement, but the name Maybalyk is not found in the scientific literature(Fund of the State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve "Azret Sultan"). Therefore, in 1999-2003, meanwhile, the detachment of the Turkestan archaeological expedition (M.K. Tuyakbayev) conducted archaeological research. During exploratory excavations, comparing numerous sands and gerbils and other ceramic objects with ceramic objects found in other cities of Central Asia, it is possible to determine the period of existence of the settlement. "It has been established that the ceramic products found in Maybalyk are similar and coincide with the ceramics of Ramishtepe, Bukhara, Koi-krylgan-kala, Toprak Kala, Yerkorgan, Penjikent, Kanki, as well as the Kobadian oasis (Tuyakbayev. Musabaev, Userov 2016). As a result of the study, the periodicity of II-I BC –IV-VIII centuries AD was amended(Akishev K.A., Baipakov K.M., Erzakovich L.B. 1972.).

The next it is rich in archaeological materials and interesting object is the archaeological monument of Shashtobe. It was first discovered and explored by the Otrar archaeological expedition in 1969 and provides the first data about the city in the book "Ancient Otrar" (Baypakov 1994.). K.M. Baypakov researched the second time in the I-V centuries (Tuyakbayev, Musabaev, Userov, 2016).

However, an erroneous opinion is acceptable in clarifying the life span of the city. This scientific opinion can be corrected and clarified in the archaeological research conducted by the Turkestan Archaeological Expedition. As a result of the research conducted by the detachment of the Turkestan archaeological expedition (Tuyakbayev M.K.) in 1998-2003, the city was moved to the 5th century. The city of Shashtobe has been proven to have lived between the 8th century BC (Fund of the State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve "Azret Sultan").

The city had a gate that entered from the south-west part. Locals call the city Aktobe. The city is located 6-7 m above the surrounding area, and 445 m above sea level (Fund of the State Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve "Azret Sultan").

As a result of the expedition, we can see that the materials of Shashtobe have become rich and diverse. A scientific expert report on ceramic products found in the fossils states that "a special group consists of thick-walled hums and gerbils, the edges of the mouth of which resembles a bird's beak in a granular form. The neck of most vessels is too short, in the form of a small recess" (Vorobyova, 1973).

A distinctive feature of ceramic vessels found in the Shashtobe settlement is that pots and jars in the form of pots are often decorated with a belt – a belt that bulges out at the transition from the neck to the shoulders. This form of vessel is found in Khorezm (Trenozhkin 1950) and Afrasiyab (Nemtseva, 1969:165) ceramics.

Results

The main documentary materials were found as a result of excavations carried out by the Turkestan archaeological expedition in 1996-2006. The material data found during an archaeological excavation will

enrich our understanding of the material and spiritual values of settlements and urban structures in the region in ancient times BC.

In the monograph of the famous archaeologist, candidate of historical sciences M. Tuyakbayev "Topography of the Turkestan oasis, historical development of cities and settlements (XIII-XIX centuries.)", known and new materials on the urban culture of the Turkestan oasis are systematized and collected, and the historical and archaeological context is reflected in the reconstruction of the main stages of the evolution of cities and settlements of the Turkestan oasis.

In addition, the reference collection "Historical and Cultural Monuments in the Turkestan Region", published by the "Azret Sultan" National Historical and Cultural Museum-Reserve, provides reference information on historical and cultural, medieval architectural and construction and religious and spiritual monuments found as a result of archaeological research in the Turkestan region, as well as modern constructions of the XIX-XX centuries. The collection includes information on the location of the monument, time, typological features, area, scientific research, brief history, current use, and other information.

Conclusion

There are also cut-out and protruding edges at the bottom of large jugs. In order to continuously shake the poured liquid substance, hums do not stand in an upright position. Such ceramic products are described in detail in the works of Soviet researchers. Similarly, similar vessels found in Shashtobe can be found in the collections of ceramics of ancient Bukhara (Obelchenko, 1978:58), Ramishtepe (Shishkin, 1963), Varakhshi (Pugachenkova, Khalchayan, 1966), Khalchayan

(Filanovich, 1982), Koikyrylgan, Shashtepa (Fund of the State Historical and Cultural Museum-reserve "Azret Sultan"), Dingilje and in the city of Topyrak. The expedition's report on the ceramic vessels found in the aforementioned cities says: "such ceramic vessels date from the V-IV centuries BC to the I-II centuries. periodicity with an interval. That is, there is reason to believe that the city existed in these two periods of time" (Vorobyova, 1973). How important the city of Shashtepa can be judged by this entry. Thus, the results of the archaeological work of the Turkestan Archaeological Expedition of 1996-2006 cannot be summarized in the volume of one article. In the course of its work, the Turkestan archaeological expedition was engaged not only in archaeological excavations, but also in the study of the natural and geographical features of the region, toponomics, stratigraphy, chronological systematics, and archaeological location. The research work was carried out in two stages – the

ancient medieval and the developed medieval periods of urban culture. In the course of more than 10 years of research, archaeological research and accounting of 58 cities and settlements were carried out. During the work of the Turkestan archaeological expedition, several innovations and amendments were made to scientific opinions formed at almost all sites on the formation and development of ancient and medieval settlements and urban culture of the region, 150 previously unknown sewers, 9 early antiquities (IV-V centuries BC). 13 late antiquity (II-I centuries before cities and settlements were taken into account and studied. It is undeniable that such a large-scale work is a great scientific work included in the study of the history of the region. The main purpose of the article is to disclose the content of archaeological work carried out at sites where discoveries and amendments to established scientific opinions are made.

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ТҮРКІСТАН АРХЕОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЭКСПЕДИЦИЯСЫ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕРІНДЕГІ ТҮРКІСТАН ӨңІРІНІҢ АРХЕОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЕСКЕРТКІШТЕРІ

Аңдатпа. Мақалада Түркістан өңіріндегі археологиялық ескерткіштерді зерттеген Түркістан археологиялық экспедициясының қазба жұмыстарының нәтижелері талданады. Зерттеудің мақсаты - Түркістан өңіріндегі ерте және ортағасырлар қалалық қоғамының жеткілікті деңгейде зерттелмеген мәдени мұрасына баға беру, сондай-ақ бұл ерекшеліктерді айқындау экспедиция жұмысының негізгі міндеттерінің бірі болғанын көрсету. Түркістан өңірінде жүргізілген археологиялық экспедиция жұмыстары тек қана қала мен қоныстар аумағындағы қазба жұмыстарымен шектелмей, бұрын зерттелмеген бірқатар тақырыптарды қамтыды. Атап айтқанда, экспедиция физикалық-географиялық, топонимиялық, стратиграфиялық ерекшеліктер мен суландыру жүйелеріне қатысты зерттеулер жүргізді. Зерттеу барысында бұрыннан белгілі археологиялық ескерткіштер туралы мәліметтер нақтылаумен қатар, ортағасырлық қалалық мәдениетке тән жаңа ескерткіштерді анықтау мақсатында барлау жұмыстары жүргізілді.

Түркістан өңіріндегі археологиялық ескерткіштерге байланысты жиналған деректер тарихи-салыстырмалы, тарихи-типологиялық және индуктивтік талдау әдістері арқылы зерделенді. Негізгі басымдық археологиялық ескерткіштердің салыну кезеңіне тән керамикалық және материалдық деректердің мазмұнын ашуға бағытталған хронологиялық салыстыру мен талдау әдістеріне берілді.

Бірнеше жыл ішінде ондаған қала мен қоныстарда археологиялық және есепке алу жұмыстары жүргізілді. Экспедиция жұмысының нәтижесінде өңірдегі ежелгі және ортағасырлық қалалық қоғамның қалыптасуы мен даму үдерісіне қатысты қалыптасқан ғылыми көзқарастарға бірқатар жаңалықтар мен түзетулер енгізілді.

Кілт сөздер: археология, экспедиция, қалалық мәдениет, орта ғасырлар, қалашық, қазба, ескерткіш, топонимия, стратиграфия, тарих.

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АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПАМЯТНИКИ ТУРКЕСТАНСКОГО КРАЯ В ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯХ ТУРКЕСТАНСКОЙ АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ЭКСПЕДИЦИИ

Аннотация. Статья посвящена результатам научных исследований Туркестанской археологической экспедиции, проводившей раскопки археологических памятников в регионе Туркестана.

Цель статьи — дать оценку культурному наследию раннесредневекового и средневекового городского общества Туркестанского региона, которое не получило должного внимания по сравнению с другими древними городами Средней Азии, а также обозначить, что выявление этих особенностей стало одной из главных задач экспедиции.

Археологическая экспедиция в Туркестанском регионе проводила не только раскопки на территории городов и поселений, но и исследования по ранее неизученным темам, таким как физико-географические, топонимические, стратиграфические особенности и оросительные системы. В ходе исследования, наряду с уточнением информации о ранее известных археологических памятниках, проводились разведывательные работы с целью выявления новых памятников средневековой городской культуры.

Анализ изученных данных по археологическим памятникам Туркестанского региона проводился методами историко-сравнительного и историко-типологического, индуктивного анализа. Приоритет был отдан методам хронологического сравнения и анализа, направленным на выявление содержания керамических и материальных данных, научно сформулированных фактов, относящихся к периоду строительства археологических памятников региона.

В течение нескольких лет были проведены археологические и учетные работы на десятках городов и поселений. Работа экспедиции позволила внести ряд новшеств и корректировок в сложившиеся научные взгляды на формирование и развитие древнего и средневекового городского общества в регионе.

Ключевые слова: археология, экспедиция, городская культура, средневековье, городище, раскопки, памятник, топонимия, стратиграфия, история.

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