



The Medieval Pottery And Pottery Of Ancient Termez

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ABSTRACT

The article provides scientific information about pottery, one of the medieval crafts of Old Termez, pottery, pottery workshops and their structure, the findings of archeological excavations in recent years and their characteristics of data are given.

KEYWORDS

Old Termez, handicrafts, pottery, pottery, archeological excavation, pottery, bowls, clay, rings, glassware, mercury jugs, wall, stage, pottery wheel, water pipe.

INTRODUCTION

In the Middle Ages, as in other cities of Central Asia, the city of Old Termez developed a variety of crafts. One of the leading branches of handicrafts is pottery, which reflects not only the material culture of the period, but also the spiritual life and worldview of the population. Medieval pottery vessels of ancient Termez were studied by archeologists such as Sh.R.Pidayev, L.S.Baratova. (Pidayev Sh.R. Old Termez, 2001) archaeological

research was also focused on the study of pottery jars.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In 2018, a medieval pottery on the north side of the defensive wall of Old Termez Shakhristan and the surrounding pottery workshop were discovered and explored. The size of excavation is 15x20 square meters. Fragments of scattered baked bricks and

fragments of pottery of various shapes, especially the abundant mercury jugs on the monument, indicated the presence of a pottery jar in its lower layer. During the excavation, when the top layer of 15 cm above the pitcher was cleared, the flange wall of a large pitcher with a reddish edge began to appear from the central part of the study area (Figure 3). The shape, size, and assortment of finds of the pottery jar indicated its two tiers. The shape of the furnace is circular, measuring 2.60 x 2.80 m, the length of the upper tier is 85 cm and the width is 50 cm (Figure 4). Fragments of pottery of various shapes and types were found in the area bordered by the wall of the jar. The range of finds includes cups, bowls, mercury jars, pots, pans, slag and broken bricks. With the onset of the gray layer in the upper layer of the humdan, the variety of finds increased. In particular, the bronze jewelry, ring, and two rings with lazurite eyes found on the north side of the pottery types are rich examples of culture that testify to the development of advanced medieval culture and art. The diameter of the bronze jewelry is 3.5 cm. In the center there is a bat-like or frog-shaped figure. A similar find was made at Oltintepa monument in the Kamashi district of Kashkadarya.

There is an Arabic inscription on the flange of the invention. (Culture and art of ancient Uzbekistan // Catalogue of exhibitions. Moscow. 1991. p. 175). But on the flange of the Old Termez there are dotted ornaments. They both come back to the 12th century. A ring-shaped bronze hook was found next to the same find. Its two ends are thinner and the central part is much thicker. All of these items are cast jewellery and household items. Two

bronze rings were also found. Their eyes are decorated with lazurite. Their diameter is 2 cm. (Picture) The thickness of the ring is 0.4 cm, the length of the lazurite stone is 0.5 cm, the width is 0.7 cm. These findings are more likely to erode as they are trapped between ash and alkali. On the north-western side of the monument, the depth of the excavation reached from 50 cm to 1 meter. On the west side, ceramic water pipes and the bottom of water tank were found. A rectangular tile with a potter's wheel was found near the hum. There is a circular hole in the middle of the chorsi tile, where the axis of the pottery wheel is located (Figure 8). Since these devices are located on a layer of sandstone, it is appropriate to classify the workshop as a developed medieval. As the pottery and workshops near the western defensive wall in Old Termez Shakhristan were associated with the first period of Shakhristan, during its development, due to population density, handicraft workshops, especially pottery workshops, were moved to the outside of city.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The difference between the old city of Termez and the medieval cities is the laying of baked bricks in its central square and the presence of two rabbis. With the increase in population and the expansion of the city, the first rabot outside the city became an urban-type trade and craft center. The city and its rabot part expanded to the east. Therefore, the information that the population of the city exceeds 500 hectares is true.

The pottery workshops and pottery under study also belong to the second stage of the city's development. In the room on the north

side of the excavation, traces of a raw brick wall began to appear. The size of the bricks is 30x30x10 cm and the width of the wall is 65 cm. The wall was built in a northeastern direction. On the south side of the excavation, there are 12 circular furnace pipes and a large hole in the center. There is a large chimney on the northeast side of the upper tier and a fireplace on the northeast side of the lower tier. On the northern side of the humdon, a 6.40 m long, 1.20 m long wall was unearthed. The wall is made of raw bricks on the west and cotton and plaster on the east. On the west side, a room with a potter's wheel and a water pipe was cleaned. The dimensions of the wall bricks are 30 x 30 x 6 cm. Only four of them survived. Because the wall is thick, the back of the brick is filled with sandstone and clay chips from the mainland. This indicates that the pottery kiln and its workshop were built quickly and in a short time, and that it was a major craft point, as it was home to not only farm but also ancient pottery and many naphthans made for military purposes. Therefore, this pottery workshop is designed to produce a variety of handicrafts for the noble merchants of the city.

On the inside and outside of the jar, in the workshop, were found vinegar jars of the X-XII centuries, unglazed household utensils, fragments of flowering glass jars and mercury jars. Thus, the pottery, identified from the outside of the wall on the northern side of the Old Termez Shakhristan, had two chambers, the lower chamber of which was a fireplace and the upper chamber of which was a room for cooking pottery. The depth of the upper chamber is 60-70 cm from the rapper, the old upper layer. The depth of the lower camera scene from the rapper is 2.60 meters. There is

a solid stage between the upper and lower chambers, which is 80 cm thick. At the bottom of the stage are the columns that support the upper chamber inside the lower chamber. They were made of baked bricks and were designed for the fireplace. They played an important role in the placement of the wood and the uniform spread of the fire through the holes, maintaining a moderate temperature and cooking the ceramics with the same quality.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion we can say that the pottery pots of old Termez led the development of trade and handicrafts as the city's largest medieval workshops. In the Middle Ages, Termez was known as the largest trade and handicraft center in the south of Uzbekistan.

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