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ARTS AND DESIGN**Journal homepage: <http://cajad.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJAD>**THE RESULTS OF RESEARCH AT THE MONUMENT "UCHTEPA BULOQMOZOR2"*****Rakhmonov is the son of Ulugbek Mamadali****Namangan State University**Lecturer at the Department of Archeology****Mamatkarimov Ilyosbek Bahridin oglu****Namangan State University,**Department of Social Sciences 1st year master***ARTICLE INFO*****Article history:***

Received 14 Apr 2022

Received in revised form 15 Apr

Accepted 16 May 2022

Available online 28 Jun 2022

**Abstract**

*In this article the archeological monument of Uchtepa-Bulakmazar located in Narin district of Namangan region and archeological excavations in its territory are analyzed. The main focus of the article is on the history of the monument, the process of its transformation into a shrine, the archeological excavations carried out in 2019-2020 on the site and the scientific results obtained as a result.*

**Key words:**

*Archaeological monuments, excavations, findings, Uchtepa cemetery, tourism, Namangan region, sites of cultural heritage, pottery dishes, shrine.*

**INTRODUCTION.**

In the study of the monument, a rafter's peg was first placed at its highest point, and the upper part of the central square was divided into 2x2-meter square grids. Each square meter was cleared of loose soil to a depth of 1 meter. No construction debris or pottery fragments were found in the cleared area. Then the top area was divided into 4 parts, and one by one they began to clear the topsoil. In particular, the northern and northeastern parts of the hill were turned into garbage dumps by the surrounding population. During the clearing of this part of the hill, it was discovered that these sides of the hill had been demolished to the mainland, and that the appropriate cultural layer had not been preserved due to various recent farm implements.

After that, stratigraphic trenches and trenches were dug in two places in order to determine the

age of the monument, to study the formation of the cultural layers of the monument in chronological order.

A stratigraphic trench was dug on the northwest side of the hill, 3.5x2.40 meters at the top of the hill. Its depth is 1.70 m from the current surface to the mainland (continental) layer. The main continental layer consists of light brown soil with a gray cultural layer on top. Fragments of pottery and fragments of animal bones, which are bright red in color, were found in this layer. Above it is a 1.30 m thick layer of yellow soil culture. Nine and light red pottery fragments, moldy pottery fragments, burnt charcoal, and pet bone fragments were found in the stratum. The engraved pottery pieces are made on a very thin-walled, pottery wheel. The surface of the upper part of the excavations was covered with fresh grass.

The stratigraphic trench was built from the north side of the hill to the south. It is 10 m long and 1 m wide. At the intersection of the trench, from north to south, the layers of cotton and humus cut the mixed culture layers and fell to 4 m, and at its southern end - 2 m. opened the mainland at a depth of 7 meters in the distance.

It turned out that the temple was built on a platform about 1.5 meters thick, well-worked with dense clay. The cultural layers of the trench section extend from 5-5.5 m above the excavation level. No archeological artifacts were found on the platform, which is reminiscent of blue clay rich in reed roots. In the lower part of the cultural layers of the trench there are fragments of pottery and animal bones dating back to antiquity, and in the upper part - to the early Middle Ages. From the northern beginning (boundary) of the trench, the western wall is 8.70 m long. distance, 5.5 m. a circular altar was opened in the depths. The altar is 90 cm in diameter and its reservoir is full of white ash. Among the ashes were found fragments of pottery with a bright red color. This altar probably belongs to the first stage of the temple.

In studying the composition of stratigraphic trench layers, it was difficult to observe the chronological sequence of the platform and cultural layers in its cross-section, i.e., it was very difficult to separate the cultural layers in the trench cross-section. This is because the soil of the object is saline, composed of raw cotton and bricks, the bluish clay used in its construction, and the loamy soil of the place is full of reeds and sawdust roots, which have been used for centuries. it was these reed and ash roots that came out and covered the whole body of the hill, from the bottom of the hill to the surface. The veins of the pelvis were enlarged, and even the temples of the temple were torn from everywhere, causing great damage to the preservation of the cultural layer and its structures. Due to the revival of these weeds, the walls of the temple and the cultural layers were severely damaged, and the preservation of the walls has reached us in a state of disrepair, as reflected in the cross section of the scientific laboratory. Let's not open any part of the hill and clean it like a mirror, and after 3-4 days, deep-rooted aspen and reed shoots began to grow. The open area is covered with salt. This is also the case at the intersection of the trenches.

Another important task for the scientific expedition was to determine the master plan of the ancient engineer for the construction of the temple through archeological excavations.

Archaeological excavations at the site have shown that the original foundation of the temple was 1.5 m thick. built on a platform around The first platform area is rectangular in shape and is surrounded by a thick defensive wall. Later this wall was glued to it from the outside and the mirza walls were hit

twice (this was only observed on the south side of the hill).

Excavations revealed that the central entrance to the temple was on its north side, and that it was a corridor with a thick cotton wall. The eastern wall of the corridor is of a fundamental nature. The corridor opened to a length of 6 meters. The length of the corridor did not open to the central part of the temple, to the hall in the main attic. (Because the upper part of the temple up to the central hall has not been explored yet.)

There is also a problem with the western wall of the corridor, the width of which is still unknown. Because the western "wall" of the corridor does not have the same fundamental structure as the eastern wall. The western boundary of the wall probably extends to the eastern boundary of the stratigraphic trench.

Archaeological excavations have uncovered a number of circular and oval stone structures in the same horizontal plane, around the top of the temple, where the cultural layers of the temple are well preserved. Early medieval pottery has been found in and around it. About 50-60 cm below them were oval, rectangular and circular low-walled altar furnaces. Among them were fragments of bright pottery with bright red and dark angels, fire-worshipping religious-cult objects, stone saddles, schematic stone goddesses. Almost all of the altars are located in rooms that surround the western, northern, eastern, and partly southern sides of the central square of the temple.

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