

## UCHTUT VILLAGE

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### Abstract

In this article, the past of the village of Uchtut, which goes back to thousands of years, the cultural heritage objects in this area, the lifestyle of the people who lived in this area are widely covered.

**Keywords:** Mulberry of three centuries, objects of cultural heritage, the history of the Uchtut

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Uchtut village In the process of researching the first places in the history of mankind, the phrase "Egypt - the gift of the Nile" is used, taking into account the importance of the Nile River in determining the criteria of political, economic and cultural development in Ancient Egypt, one of the centers of ancient civilizations. The strategic importance of the Zarafshan River played a decisive role as a factor in the cultural development of the Bukhara oasis, with a high appreciation of the importance of large water bodies as the source of all civilization centers on earth. Consequently, the oasis of Bukhara, located in the region of the Zarafshan River, was created due to the muddy deposits that flowed for several thousand years.

The emergence of the continental climate of the oasis on the basis of a large number of water sources formed from the floods of the Zarafshan River, together with the centuries-old experience of our ancestors in the development and development of the oasis. At that time, Zarafshan finally spread over a wide area in its valley. Its right bank washed the hills of Poyarik and Khatirchi in the present Samarkand region, and its left bank washed the hills of Pastedargom and Kattakurgan<sup>154</sup>. In the second half of the 20th century, large-scale archaeological research was carried out in the Bukhara oasis in order to determine the age of the city of Bukhara, to study the history of Bukhara and the surrounding areas.

The results of the research show that the natural and geographical conditions of the Bukhara oasis were very favorable for primitive people to live in. Archaeological studies have confirmed that in the distant past, people lived mainly on mountain slopes, streams, ravines and foothills, around springs. The nature of such places, the animal world was extremely rich, and it was very convenient to run a self-sustaining economy. In this regard, traces of the primitive culture of the Stone Age were found on the eastern side of the Bukhara oasis at the foothills of the Karatog and Zarafshan ridges. Middle Paleolithic sites such as Omonkuton, Gordara, Uchtut, Vovush, Ijand along the valley are a clear proof of this.

Based on the above scientific conclusions, it became known that the ancient Zarafshan river flowed through the current location of Uchtut village as one of the oldest villages. The inhabitants of Manzilgah lived on the slopes of Karatog and were engaged in hunting, thermal farming, and fishing. As a result of the gradual decline of the river bank and the division of social labor that occurred in the life of primitive people, the first professional specialization was founded by the triads and they opened mines. The villagers cleared the thickets and bushes formed in the riverbeds, opened land and expanded their settlements more and more.

Later, these settlements were strengthened and turned into fortresses.

These include Uchtuttepa, Jydashakh, Mushkultepa, Chakmoktepa and several other hills that have turned into ruins. Even at the beginning of our era, these fortresses and fortifications have preserved their importance. At this time (in the 5th-6th centuries AD), each fortress was united as a fortification to the Kanpirak wall, which passed through the slopes of Karatog. The inhabitants of the fortresses used the water of the Harqanat ul-Ulvia stream.

Gypsum settlement of the population was around Uchtuttepa monument. The hill is located in the middle of the ancient cemetery, and the Harqanat ul-Ulvia stream flows below it. It is not far from the fact that primitive people were also buried in the cemetery. Due to the small branch of the Great Silk Road passing through here, the market in the fortress developed rapidly. The market was called "Sar market". Even when there was money, trade was often done by barter. Most of the time, cattle breeders exchanged livestock products for dairy products. Mulberries that have been growing here for several thousand years testify to the antiquity of this village.

Near the cemetery, at the bottom of the ditch, there are three ancient mulberry trees. Even 4-5 people are not enough for them. Over the centuries, the ditch has been dug, and it looks as if the bodies of the mulberry trees have been buried in the soil that came out of it. Because the mulberry branches are touching the ground due to their low height. They are the only "living" memories of the "miners". Based on this, the inhabitants of this area were called "Trutliks". Experts and naturalists estimate the age of Uchtut mulberry trees to be approximately one thousand eight hundred and one and a half thousand years old. From a biological point of view of mulberries, it is not surprising that they grow very slowly, only feeding on salt water has ensured their survival to this day.

Let's take a look at the current status of the three mulberries. The first one on the west side is the smallest of the mulberry trees, the length of the circle one meter above the ground is 7-10 meters, the diameter of the second middle mulberry tree one meter above the ground is 8 meters, and the diameter of the third largest mulberry tree is 8.8 meters one meter above the ground. It is known that mulberry is a fruitful, healing tree that ripens the first crop, which gave strength to the people coming out of the spring, and saved them from the scourge of hunger. Many legends have been created among the people about the three mulberries. Apparently, the village was flooded with oil from the mountain. A woman has two children. The woman made herself a shield to protect her children from the enemy.

Even though the mother was wounded, she screamed and jumped on her children. His lamentation echoed in the mountains. The enemy killed the children anyway. By God's will, two mulberry trees sprouted from the place where children's blood was spilled, and the third big mulberry tree was created by God Almighty from the blood of the mother. There seems to be truth behind this legend. Because since ancient times, aggressive nomadic herding tribes living in the north invaded the winter pastures and caused endless suffering to the population. Another destination in the village is the Chakmoktepa monument, which is located on the right bank of the Harqanat ul-Ulvia creek.

Its northern side is connected to the mountain. The inhabitants have appropriated land from the bottom of the stream, and raised their cattle in the mountains. Talib Kurolov, who worked as a brigade leader in the village for many years, remembers that in his childhood they used to climb Chakmoktepa and play. They dug up the big raw bricks here and built houses. The bricks were like new, without any cracks. Ceramic fragments and pieces of flint were found. From these it can be concluded that the monument was rebuilt from straw and raw bricks. There is a cave at the bottom of the monument. The cave indicates that the monument consists of two floors. It was considered the place of the door of the first floor.

At this time, the ruins of this fortress were divided into two, and the "Right Bank" canal was passed through the middle. The nearby cemetery is named after Karakhan Ota. Ethnographer B. about the ethnonym

of father Karakhan, whose original name is not known. According to Karmisheva's information, the toponym Karakhan is found in the Zarafshan Valley. According to him, Karakhan is considered a representative of the Khoja clan, and they consider themselves descendants of the Karakhan saint, known as Avliyoota. The grave of this saint is in the city of Jambul. That is why this city was called Avliyoota until 1936.

So, the cemetery was given this name because a representative of the Karakhan clan died and was buried here as a religious leader in the village. The local residents consider the spring water here to cure wounds and vein pains. Shahribarbar monument is one of the ancient settlements in Uchtut village. The monument is located at the foothills of Karatog, at the exit from the Vovush massif to the oasis. Shahribarbar is derived from the Sogdian language, and when translated, it means "city on the mountainside". In fact, the ruins of the city are on the hillside. The market was in full swing as merchants from Bukhara, Nurota, Khatirchi, Karmana stopped by.

Local historian B. Shalatonin adds Shahribarbar to the account of the main fortifications of the Kanpirak wall. At present, the site of this city ruin is completely occupied by a cemetery. Between Shahribarbar and Chakmoktepa there is a Kirkazon spring. Its water increases a lot in spring. Turkic-speaking tribes and clans moved to Uchtut village in different periods. The Olchin clan was the majority in the village. Therefore, the village was also called Olchin. The meaning of the ethnonym of Olchin is "a large nation, an association of many people, a large number of tribes". The Olchins lost their independent ethnic group and joined the Karluqs. The Karluqs came to this valley at the beginning of AD.

Also, representatives of Bahrin, Kangli, Kerayit, Ming, and Qirq clans lived in Uchtut village. In order to improve the village and increase the variety of crops, the inhabitants appropriated land from thickets. Cotton, wheat, millet, sesame, white sorghum, corn and sorghum crops were cultivated with the help of the 8-kilometer Olchin brook, which started from the Harkan brook, as well as the waters of Sho'ariq and Yusuf brooks. Later, small villages such as Kavobi, Salim Sultan, and "Yosh Kuch" also appeared. The villages of Olchin and Uchtut are highlighted among the villages with their own mosques in the Karmana region.

Uchtut village in the Karmana region is distinguished by its clean air, abundance of various hunting birds and unique nature, so the rulers of the country built resorts for themselves. In particular, Amir Abdulahad Khan built a farm where he can rest in the village. At the beginning of the 20th century, the emir's field-yards in Sarmishsay and Uchtut were renewed, and the interior and exterior decorations of the building were renovated with the help of skilled craftsmen. Amir Abdulahad Khan and his relatives hunted jackals, foxes, pheasants, and quails from the orchards of the Zarafshan River.

Among the Mangit emirs, thanks to Abdulahad Khan, the lands on the banks of the Zarafshan River in Karmana were cleared of dust, set aside for courtyards and gardens, and cultivated fields increased in places such as Kalkanota, Uchtut, and Ijand156. The second palace in Uchtut was built by Amir Olimkhan in 1910-1917, similar to the garden palace of Sitorai Mohi Khosa in Bukhara. Famous craftsman Shirin Muradov also took part in the construction of both chorbogs. All-round farang windows are installed in the buildings. The size of the windows is about 7x15 meters. There were various birds in the courtyards, especially peacocks.

When the Amir visited the village, the people greeted the ruler with joy, the stories of the Amir scattering silver coins over the people, and the generosity of the ruler are still preserved among the people. After 1930, Amir Gardens was turned into a home for orphans and orphans. By 1970, the gardens and palaces of the emirs were destroyed, things were looted. Independence returned the value of trinity. The name of the village was changed to Uchtut in 1992. Lyceum "Uchtut Nafis Sanat" (at the same time specialized) operating here was the first fruit of independence.

UCHTUT - the place where the mining industry of Uzbekistan was founded, the territory of the current Navbahor district, located in the region of Ancient Sogdiyona, is distinguished by its rich history. This area

became one of the important foci of human civilization as a result of changes in the cultural sphere in the life of primitive people in the middle and last phase of the Paleolithic period (100-40-12 thousand years BC) in Central Asia, together with socio-economic relations.

Such centers of civilization made technical discoveries even in the conditions of traditional exploitative economy in regions with favorable natural and geographical conditions and abundant raw materials for the production of tools. One such discovery was made in the village of Uchtut on the southern slopes of Karatog mountain. Here in 1958 X. Muhamedov, 1959 A. Okladnikov, M. in 1958-66. Kasimov, T. Excavation works are carried out under the leadership of Mirsaatov.

A. According to Muhammadjanov, people have been living in this ancient area since the Middle Stone Age (Muste - 100-40 thousand years BC). As proof of this, the Middle Stone Age flint mine-sangbur, a workshop for making stone tools, and the place of primitive people, as well as the oldest place where flint pieces were dug up in the New Stone (Neolithic) period (6-4 millennia BC), were found and examined in the Uchtut settlement. It is possible to mention the location and benefits of "Uchtut Shakhtasi".

As we mentioned above, the first technical discovery, the secrets of the mining industry, in 1958, archaeologist M. Kasimov conducted archaeological research and discovered a flint workshop and flint raw material "mines" near the villages of Ijand and Uchtut. M. Kasimov found flint flakes and sparks of the Middle and Late Paleolithic and started research. The workshop of Uchtut existed for a long period of time as the primary weapon-making site of the gunsmiths, not only in the Middle and Late Paleolithic, but also in the Neolithic.

M. Qo Simov T. Together with Mirsaatov, they continued their research and opened 13 mines in 1958-1966. The total area of the mine is 8000 m<sup>2</sup>, of which 1000 m<sup>2</sup> has been mined and 32 flint mines have been opened. Uchtut flint deposits were in the form of tapering ends (width from 95-110 cm to 4-5.5 meters, depth from 5-5.5 meters). When the layer of rocks started, the deposits expanded to 3-4 meters when remaining 1-2 meters<sup>69</sup>. Traces of weapons preserved in the soil layer of Uchtut flint deposits allow to determine what kind of weapons were used to dig the mines.

The fact that this place is a center of civilization proves not only the history of the valley, but also the ancient history of the country.

\* \* \* The territory of the present Navbahor district, located in the region of ancient Sogdiya, has become an important center of human civilization since the middle and last periods of the Paleolithic era.

Since 1967, mining works have been carried out using a new method. It is worth noting that the ancient gunsmiths made great progress in the study of flint workshops as a result of purposeful research and experimental experiments to perfect the technique of flint processing, that is, they discovered that it is much easier to make weapons from wet flint than from hot flint. This discovery was made by Professor A. Semyonov and his students G. Koropkova, T. The Mirsaatovs conducted several experimental experiments on making weapons from flint, testing the discoveries of primitive gunsmiths.

According to the results of the experiment, it was actually easier to make a weapon in the desired shape from flint attracted by moisture than from stone glowing in the heat of the sun, and it was possible to save raw materials. T. Based on the experimental experiments conducted by Mirsaatov, the Uchtut and Ijand monuments complex is divided into three types of objects based on the method of finding the age of raw flint<sup>70</sup>. It turned out that two of the three ancient mines were related to the extraction of raw materials, and in the third, there was a workshop related to the production of labor tools.

According to the results of the research, they differ from each other in terms of the types of tools used in digging raw materials and their chronological dates: The first object is a workshop for making tools from pieces of flint scattered on the surface, its estimated area is 320 sq m, and more than 3 thousand flints from the area of the stone workshop<sup>79</sup> working tools were separated from the fragments. The second facility is

a workshop for obtaining raw materials by conducting archaeological excavations in an open area, its approximate area is 3200 square meters.

More than 5,400 stone objects were found in the second site, including 403 tools and 17 cores. The third object is Neolithic mines, its approximate area is 4480 sq m. In this object, 38 Neolithic mines (6-4 millennia BC) were studied, and among the 103,400 flint objects found during their excavation, 2,279 stone tools and 240 animal horn tools were found.

According to the shape, character, and working technique of the tools found in these three different objects, they belong to four chronological stages of the Stone Age (Middle Paleolithic, Late Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic). For the manufacture of tools, the ancient ancestors first used pieces of flint, which were massaged from the flint layer in the upper part of Karatog due to various natural causes and were scattered on the surface of the earth, but in the second stage of obtaining raw materials, they no longer collect raw materials from the surface of the earth, but the flint that lies on the open surface, and the base is on the side of the rock cliff. they copy with the help of stone hammers.

Because it is much easier to make a weapon out of wet stone. In the third stage of raw material extraction, the ancestors excavate the flint raw material lying several meters thick under the soil, using the process of work in the Uchtut stone workshops. In this ancient settlement, our ancestors got the best tools for mining from nature itself.

In other words, the remains of wood and horn "picks" found in the excavation sites prove that the excavation works were carried out with the help of stone hammers, animal horns, and weapons made of hawthorn wood. During the excavation of the flint raw materials lying under the soil layer, tools belonging to the Upper Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods were found, among them there were more than 100 earth digging, stone moving stone "picks" and other work tools. They are found in the lower horizons of the Neogene layer belonging to the Upper Paleolithic period, while those belonging to the Mesolithic period are found in the upper horizons.

Uchtut mines mainly belong to the Neolithic period, and more than 100 traces of them have been preserved until now in the area of the Neogene layer formed under the rocks of Vovush near the Uchtut winter log. Externally, mine traces resemble sunken oval and circular pits. According to the new method used in mining since 1967, trenches (width 1 m) are covered not within one mine, but several mines in one layer, and the trench is not excavated up to the Paleogene layer. The pit is first dug up to 40 cm from the level, and the walls of the trench are cleaned lengthwise.

If traces of a mine are found in the section of the trench, its boundaries are cleared and excavation works are continued in a wider area than this boundary. If no more mine traces are visible on the trench line, the trench is deepened another 50 cm and the search for new mine traces is continued. Mine 10, excavated in 1967, was a two-gallery, and it was found that traces of horn weapons were well preserved on its walls. Traces of such weapons were found on the walls of more than 15 mines. In 1972, in order to study the number and planigraphy (positioning order) of Uchtut mines, an 80-meter mine was excavated from north to south.

In general, 1 mine corresponds to every 30 square meters of the monument area. Mines cut through a 5.5-6 m thick Neogene layer, reaching a layer of high-quality flint, the upper part of which is overlain by bedrock. This layer is located in the Paleogene deposits, and it was easy to make labor and war weapons from this moist raw material<sup>72</sup>. During 1968-1974, 35 mines were studied. They differed in size. Mines are divided into three groups according to their construction (well, single-chamber and multi-chamber with piles).

The first and second groups, pillapoyas, constitute the majority. Original tools used in the mining industry were found among the objects. In addition to the nucleus (11), 6 flint sheets, 6 large pickaxes, flint

pickaxes, 5 small pickaxes, 3 pickaxes, 2 pickaxes, and 3 horseshoes were found. Until now, 35 types of stone and animal horn weapons have been found in the Uchtut flint mines. These indicate that ancient people used the Uchtut flint deposits as a source of raw materials for a long time

The interesting thing is that our ancestors are everywhere in the vast area at the bottom of the mine (12 sq.m.) large pieces of stone, which were almost removed from the crusty coating, were used as pickaxes during mining. In addition, at the bottom of the mine, two large cores were found that were cleaned of cork, and these cores were not taken to make weapons, according to T. Mirsaatov explains, "The raw materials taken from the bottom of the mine should be used immediately to make weapons, otherwise, as a result of the raw materials left outside for a long time under the sun, moisture escapes, making it difficult to make work tools."

D., who researched the history of the stone and bronze ages of the Zarafshan valley in this matter. Dzhorakulova makes a broader historical analysis of another side of the issue and says: "We have realized another socio-economic fundamental change that took place in the Neolithic period, that is, we face a specialized division of labor in the mining industry. Miners who have become professionals in the extraction of raw materials produce a certain amount of raw materials in order to produce quality products for their customers.

seems to have kept its reserves. For some reason, the flint jelvak (scaly coating) exposed in the 20th mine area was less mined than in the 19th mine. There are very few pits of flint raw material that have been copied with pickaxes. This situation can be explained as follows: the mine was dug to the bottom, but due to the customer's demand for stone raw materials, it was not seriously entered, as a result, for some reason, it remained in reserve, waiting for raw material buyers

That's probably why there are very few stone pickaxes that can be used to remove raw materials from the mine. Among the stone fragments found in the mine, nuclei, various large and small stone picks, sledgehammers and hammers were found in only one copy. Only three nucleated stone raw materials were found. T. Mirsaatov tries to connect this situation with some new method of obtaining flint raw materials, and describes this method according to the traces on the working part of stone picks found in the mine (this situation is also observed in other mines) that the method of copying flint from the limestone layer, not leaving holes, was used.

According to the numerous material remains found in the bottom of mines, arches and tunnels, Neolithic miners widely used various rough stone tools made of flint when digging up pieces of flint from the ground and breaking them with stone hammers. During this period, special archaeological experiments were conducted to determine how much time was spent digging each mine shaft. For mining operations, pits were dug with special tools made of stone, wood, and branches, and pieces of flint were dug out from the bottom.

Experiments have shown that a 170 cm deep well with a diameter of 90 cm can be dug in 18 hours with stone augers, a 230 cm deep well with a diameter of 120 cm can be dug with a horn auger in 8 hours, and a 235 cm deep well with a diameter of 120 cm can be dug in 7 hours with wooden augers. opened. It is known from the results of the experiment that when digging mines, it is better to use horn or wooden chisels than stone tools. Time was saved and productivity was somewhat higher<sup>74</sup>. Thus, during the archaeological excavations conducted near the villages of Uchtut and Ijand of the Zarafshan Valley, new mining-related raw material production facilities were opened.

They were stone workshops and mines of the Neolithic period, which were formed on the Paleogene remains of the Vovush mountain in the Paleolithic period, continued in the Mesolithic period, and these objects entered the world of science under the name of Uchtut mines. The exploration of the Uchtut mines is one of the first discoveries in the history of humanity and its daily life related to the "neolithic revolution",

and from this period fundamental changes began to take place in the economic and social life of our ancestors. During the study of the Uchtut mines, the first buds of the first social division of labor, which occurred in the life of the ancestors, began to sprout from the Neolithic period.

The discovery and research of the complex of ancient mines of Uchtut allows our scientists to find out information about the previously unknown ancient history of our country, in particular, the Navbahor district of the Navoi region<sup>75</sup>. In the complex of working tools of the Uchtut mines, stone flakes similar to the tools of the first stage of Kaltaminor culture can be found. They have similarities with materials of Joytun culture.

Therefore, taking into account that the materials of the Uchtut mine are equal to the materials of the last stage of the early Kaltaminor (Khorazm) and Joytun (Turkmenistan) cultures, the date of its year is AD. can be defined as the previous 5 th millennium. People made weapons from flint near the mine, created primitive workshops in Uchtut mines, and left a bright mark in the history of our country.

**References:**

historical materials