

## Regarding the Preservation of Tangible Cultural Heritage from Antiquity Work on Turning the "Uchtepa Bulak Mozor" Archeological Monument into an Open-Air Museum

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### ABSTRACT

*This scientific article presents the analysis and opinions about the history of the archaeological site of the Uchtepa Spring Tomb located in the Norin District of Namangan Region, where scientific research is being carried out on the preservation of cultural heritage monuments, the process of museumization and the study of the place.*

There are many archaeological monuments in the territory of Uzbekistan. After independence, several ways of establishing open-air museums were established. The biggest problem is that it focuses mainly on production and financing. It is known that the history of archaeological objects of our country is one of the most ancient places and centers. There are hundreds of priceless archaeological monuments preserved on the territory of the republic. These monuments are pages of several thousand years of history, an indelible trace left by ancestors, cultural heritage, and a benchmark of the world of beauty of their time. Each archeological monument, the hills is a priceless treasure that preserves the rich cultural heritage of the nation's past.

To date, important works are being carried out on the preservation, preservation, documentation and restoration of the material, cultural and archaeological monuments of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which are designated as the main directions of socio-cultural objects, in order to effectively and rationally use the potential of tourism. In particular, the first steps towards museumization were made in the town of Paykent in Bukhara, Sopollitepa and Fayoztepa in Surkhandarya, as well as in the monuments of Ahsikent in Namangan. These monuments are included in the list of cultural heritage of UNESCO.

On the territory of all regions of Uzbekistan, the Termiz archaeological expedition under the leadership of M.E. Masson, the archeological group of the Institute of Archeology named after Ya.G. Gulomov, the Khorezm archaeological-ethnographic expedition under the leadership of S.P. Tolstov, conducted large-scale archaeological research in the monuments of the IV-IV centuries BC. In the

Khorezm oasis, the activities of the Bactrian expedition under the leadership of V. M. Masson and the art history expedition named after G. A. Pugachenkova under the leadership of Khamza can be noted. The objects obtained as a result of archeological research serve as an important source for illuminating the history of antiquity.

The archeological monument of the Uchtepa spring tomb of the ancient period is located on the Namangan-Haqqulabad highway in the village of Uchtepa, Norin district, Namangan region, the complex is located in favorable geographical conditions at an altitude of 419 meters above sea level. The Norin River, which originates from the central Tianshan, flows through the northern side of the monument. In 1963, archeological research was conducted in this monument under the leadership of archaeologist A. Askarov. Academician A. Askarov determines that the monument belongs to IV century BC and VIII century AD. In the Zoroastrian temple, each neighborhood (or family community) had its own hearth, and priests served to keep the sacred fire burning forever. At the beginning of the 8th century, the city was plundered by the Arabs, and the activity of the temple stopped. Gradually, this monument turned into a pile of dirt.

According to the researchers, in the village of Uchtepa, Norin district, there is a temple of fire worshipers of the ancient city of Khaylam. The temple existed until the VII-VIII centuries AD. Bone remains belonging to monks and nuns, traces of more than 50 furnaces and fragments of pottery were found during the excavations. In addition, the cultural layers of the temple are from the well-preserved upper part, stone devices, pottery fragments belonging to the early Middle Ages, 50-60 cm oval, rectangular and circular wall altar-hearths, elegant pottery fragments with red and dark engobes, fire worship religious-stone lamps, Schematic stone goddesses, stone sacrificial knives, stone images, coins, Zoroastrian sacred animal (puppy) bones, skeletons of nuns of a fire-worshipping temple, and lamps made for preparing holy drinks were found. Almost most of the hearths are located in the rooms surrounding the western, northern, eastern and partly southern sides of the central square of the temple.

The archeological monument of Uchtepa Bulak Mazar was called "Khaylam" in ancient times, and Khaylam was considered the capital of the province (province) located in the territory of the present-day Norin, Uchkurgan, Uychi, Namangan and Andijan districts of Izboskan, between two rivers - Karadarya and Norindarya. There are 8 such muzofats in the Fergana Valley, I was born in this village and spent my childhood among these hills. Archaeologist A. Askarov said, "Before carrying out the excavation work, we assumed that there must be a grave under the hill and riches buried in graves according to the traditions of that time. And the result was better than we expected - we came across the remains of the main Zoroastrian temple in Hailam. The reason I say this with confidence is that exactly 70 firecrackers were found in the temple. Such a scale has not been found anywhere in the world. "The scientific value and importance of the resources we have acquired is incomparable" [1].

The work of turning this archaeological monument into an open-air museum is based on the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 14, 2018 "On additional measures to increase the effectiveness of the commercialization of the results of scientific and scientific and technical activities" [2.] and "2021 of the Republic of Uzbekistan is being implemented based on the draft of the Presidential decree on the innovative development strategy until 2018 [3.]. In this regard, the laws, decrees, and statutory documents serve as an important practical program. In accordance with the decision No. 846 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 4, 2019 "On the national list of immovable property objects of tangible cultural heritage" [4.] and the annex of the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 410 dated June 28, 2019 "Objects of tangible cultural heritage in the Namangan region "updated list of cultural heritage objects included in the state cadastre" [5.]. At the moment, conservation and restoration works are being carried out at the Uchtepa spring grave monument. This is being done within the framework of the project of archaeological research of the Uchtepa spring tomb complex and its transformation into an open-air museum, funded by the Ministry of Innovative Development.

Uchtepa bulak grave monument has been fully studied archaeologically, and during museumization, the main part of the monument area has been closed as a multi-faceted circle. The structure consists of a metal structure with an open space (covered by glass) in the center for light. These circular walls are covered with an artificial covering material (glass and tempered panel). There are windows and doors on the circular walls, the number of windows is 32, and the number of doors is 5. The monument is separated from the local cemetery by a wall. Restoration and conservation works are being carried out in this facility at the initiative of Academician A. Askarov. The remains of the monument are being conserved in the traditional way (straw mud plaster). The fire altars of the monument are being hardened and put into the exhibit state with the help of chemicals developed by the restorers of the Institute of Art Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Institute of Polymer Chemistry and Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Fire altars, human and animal bones, kitchen pottery and their fragments were left in the same place as they were found.

In conclusion, the process of museologicalization and preservation of this archaeological monument was studied on the spot as a researcher. In the course of the study, the construction of the open-air "Uchtepa bulak mazar archaeological complex" completely changed the direction of the Namangan-Haqqulabad highway; This includes expanding the territory of the monument, including the "spring" that has been preserved for centuries, located on the left side of the Namangan-Haqqulabad highway, 419 meters above sea level, into the territory of the complex, developing a graphic reconstruction of the architectural image of the monument in 3D view, large-scale reconstruction of the interior and exterior of the monument. placing monitors, stopping local cemetery activities, creating an atmosphere of the period during restoration, publishing booklets and catalogs, preparing informational stents, banners providing information about the monument, surrounding houses around the monument should be surrounded by a 4-meter wall so as not to attract the attention of visitors, the museum proposals were made, such as replacing the wooden stairs installed for viewing the interior with glass ones, and taking measures to keep the air temperature of the monument at a normal level.







### List of used literature

1. Information was obtained from the interview of archaeologist A. Askarov during the study of the monument.
2. <https://lex.uz/docs/3823583>. Decision PQ-3855 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of July 14, 2018 "On additional measures to increase the efficiency of commercialization of the results of scientific and scientific and technical activities".
3. Presidential Decree on "Innovative Development Strategy of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2021".
4. <https://lex.uz/docs/4543266>. Resolution No. 846 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 4, 2019 "On the national list of immovable property objects of tangible cultural heritage".
5. <https://lex.uz/docs/5320217>. In accordance with the Annex No. 410 of the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 28, 2019, "Updated list of cultural heritage objects included in the state cadastre of tangible cultural heritage objects in the Namangan region".