

DABUSIYA HUMDOANS

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ABSTRACT

By the developed Middle Ages, the pottery industry in Central Sughd, including Dabusiya, reached the level of art. Pottery khumdots were similar to Sughd khumdots.

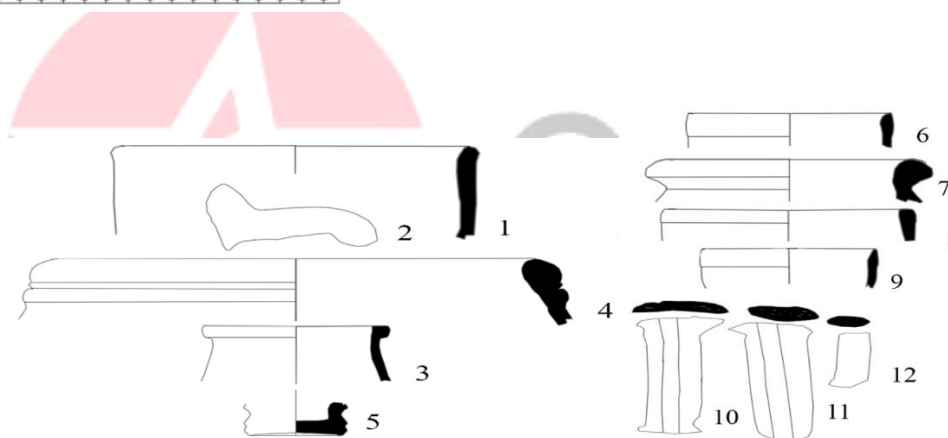
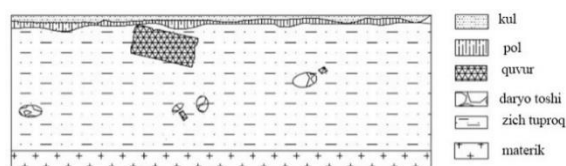
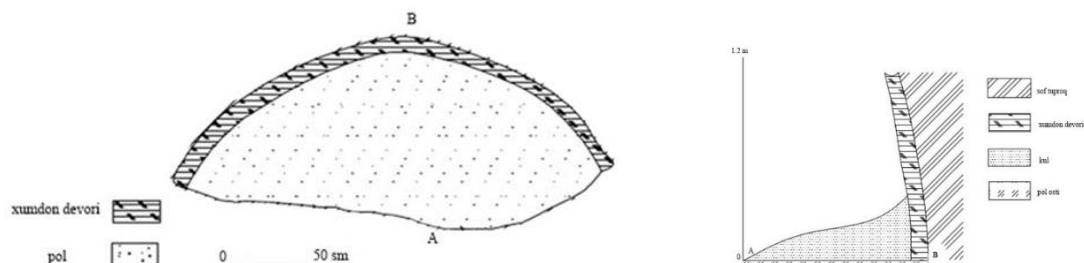
KEYWORDS

Sugd. Dabusia. Humdon. Rabad. Girls hill. Koza. African. Kazan. Hum. Table. Togora.

INTRODUCTION

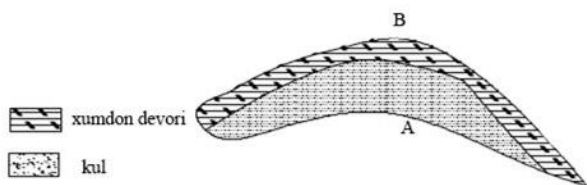
Early and advanced medieval Dari khumdots of Central Sughd were recorded outside the city or in the part of Shahrستان and Rabad, which are part of it. In particular, the pottery centers of the city of Dabusiya, the old city of Sughd, are located in the southwest of the city and in the southeast of Rabad. The first archaeological researches in the memorial mounds started in 2007 and were continued in 2023. As a result, 9 one- and two-story khumdots were discovered and studied. In particular, the 1-khumdon is located in the south-eastern part of the rabad part of the Dabusiya monument. It is one-story, circular, with a diameter of 2.14 m and a preserved height of 1.22 m. This khumdon

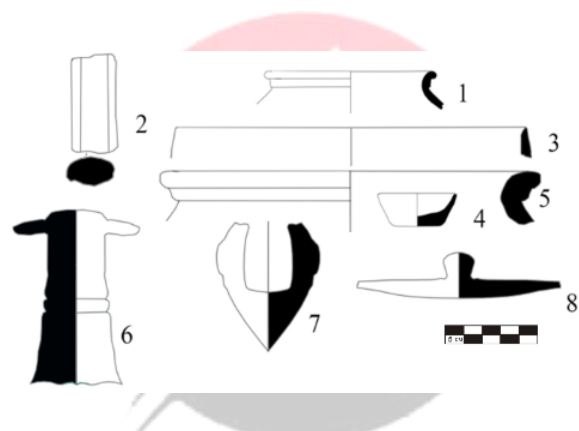
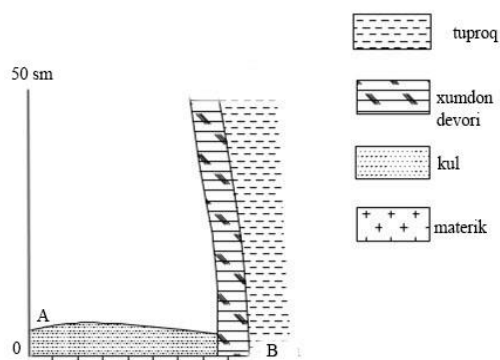
was built on the continental layer, its wall thickness is 11 cm, it got a reddish color due to the impact of a strong burning fire. A layer of ash with a thickness of 2-4 cm is preserved on the floor of Khumdon. Two construction periods were recorded in Khumdon. That is, the second construction period is connected with a pipe with a length of 36 cm and a width of 18 cm under the floor (Fig. 1). Khum, khumcha, kozas were recorded from Khumdon (Fig. 2). Such ceramics Afrasiyob (Sokolovskaya L.F, 2015. S. 261,262. Fig. 90,91.), Sogd (Shishkina G.V, 1979. Tabl. LIX) Kyzlartepa (Jizzakh) (Pardaev M.H., Ubaydullaev I.H, 2012. Fig. 7.) is found in cultural layers in X-XI centuries.



The 2nd khumdon is located 40 m southeast of the 1st khumdon, and it is not well preserved due to water washing. The preserved height of the khumdon is 27-49 cm, circular in shape, 71 cm in diameter. Its walls are 10-12 cm thick and have a reddish tint due to a strong burning fire. A layer of ash with a thickness of 3-7 cm was recorded on the floor of Khumdon (Fig. 3). A lid,

bowl, mercury bowl, cup, bowl and pile of humdon were recorded from this humdon (Fig. 119). Such ceramics are found in the monuments of Afrasiyob (Sokolovskaya L.F, 2015. S. 268. Fig. 97. S. 277. Fig. 106.), Choch (Brusenko L.G, 1986. S. 24, tabl. 4) XII- It is found in the cultural layers of the 13th century.

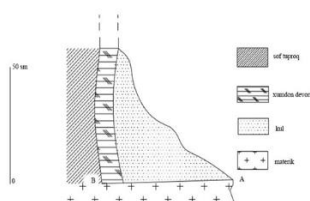
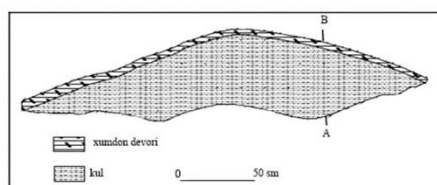


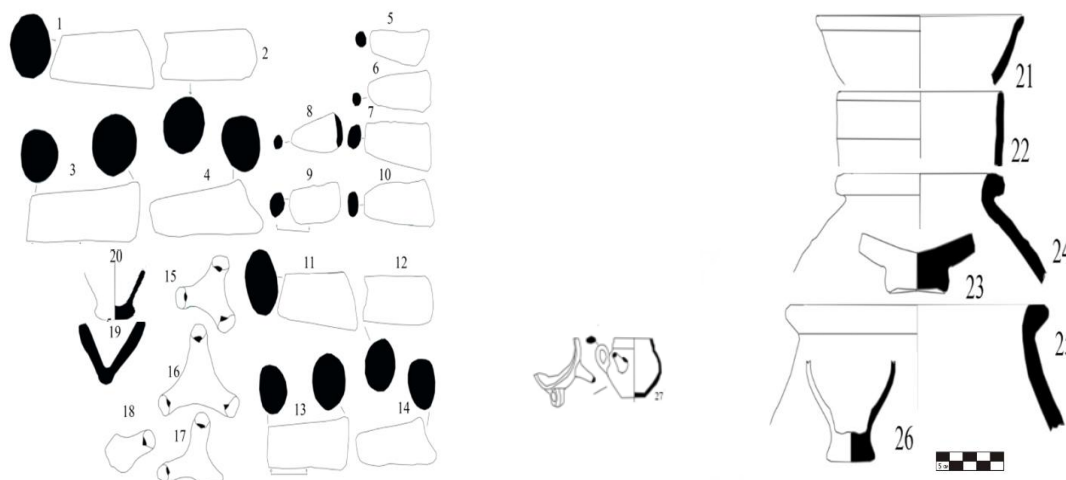


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The 3rd khumdon is located 23 m northeast of the 2nd khumdon, and only its western wall and floor have been preserved. The diameter of the khumdon is 2.7 m, and the height is 62-69 cm. Its wall part has a reddish tint due to strong fire and is 11-13 cm thick (Fig. 5). Fragments of ceramic vessels such as bowls, bowls,

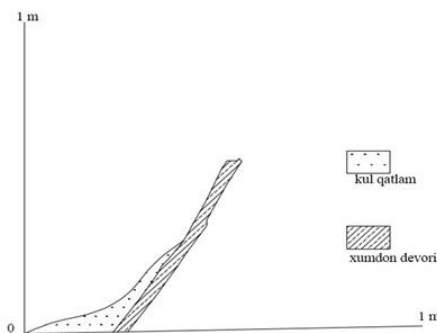
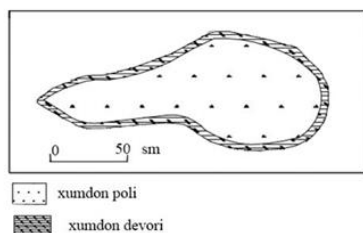
mercury bowls, khumchas and teapots were recorded in this khumdon (Fig. 6). Such ceramics Afrasiyob (Sokolovskaya L.F, 2015. S. 261,262. Ris 90,91.), Suyurlitepa (Askarov A., Matyaqubov X., Normurodov D., Isabekov B., Ismatov U, 2020. B. 15 -41.) found in cultural layers of the X-XI centuries.

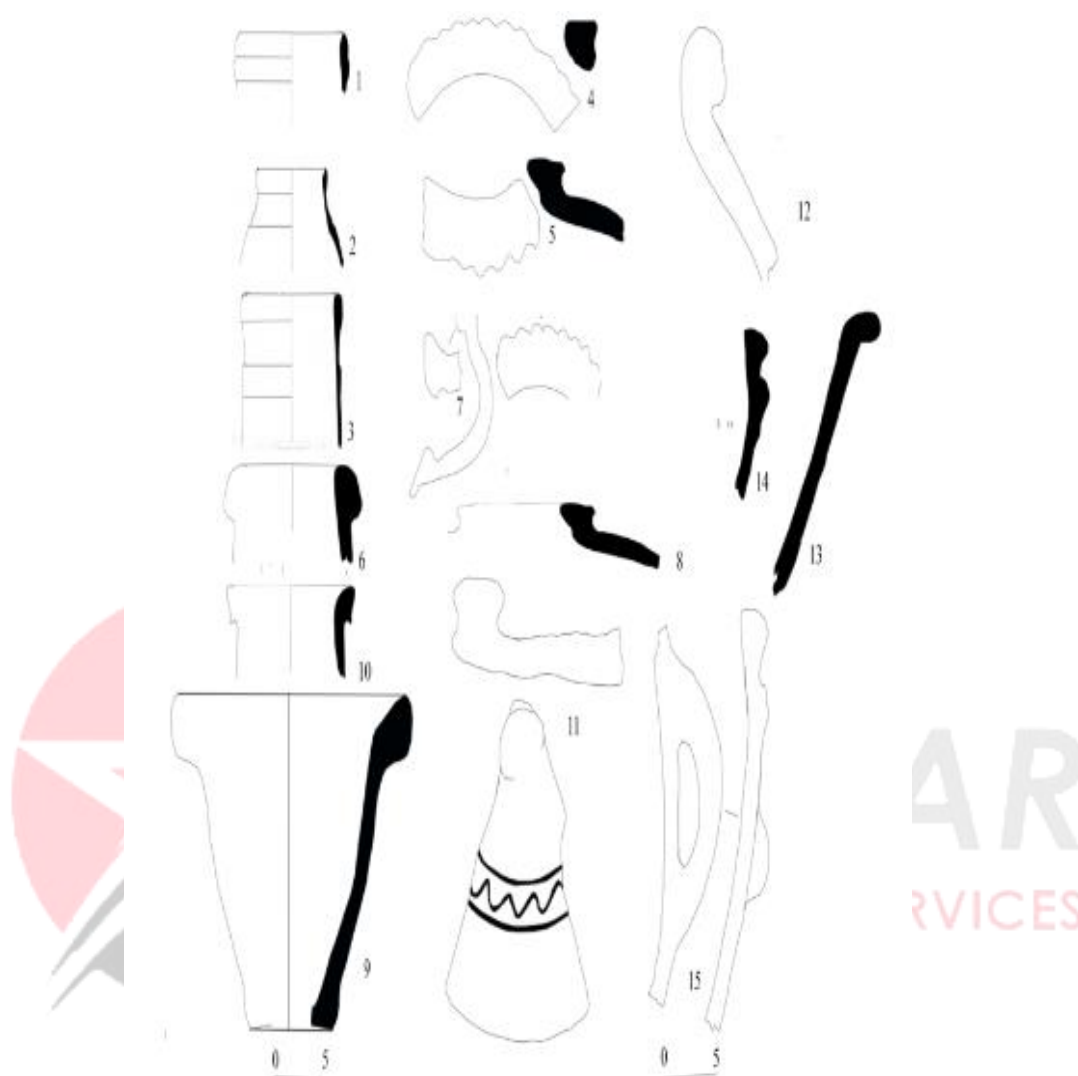




The 4th khumdon is located in the northern part of the 1st khumdon, only the floor of the hearth and the passage leading to it have been preserved. It is 2 m long and 56 cm high. The walls of Khumdon are 5-6 cm thick and have a reddish tint due to the strong fire. (Figure 7). Pieces of baked brick measuring 24x13x5 cm, as well

as containers such as a lid, a khum, a bowl, and a jug were recorded from inside the khumdon (photos 122-123). Household items of this type can be found in the monuments of Afrasiyob (Sokolovskaya L.F, 2015. S. 261,262. Ris 90,91.), Akhsiket (Anarbaev A, 2013. S. 56-74.), cultural layers of the X-XI centuries.





CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it would not be wrong to say that the opening of the handicrafts center located in the Rabod part of Dabusiya opens up a part of the life of the city.

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