



Research Article

ABOUT THE DISHES OF THE MONUMENT DJARKUTAN

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the study of pan vessels recorded as a result of the research conducted in the Djarkutan monument of the Sopolli culture of the Bronze Age, the size, functions, stages of development, distribution geography of these types of vessels is compared with the findings of the Bronze and later periods of other cultures, and at the same time, their In addition to making brief comments about the periodic dates, it was mentioned that pans were the same, i.e. circular, in all stages of the Sopolli culture, and pans, like pots, did not change in shape at all stages of the Sopolli culture.

KEYWORDS

Central Asia, Southern Bactria, Northern Turkmenistan, Burguluk culture, Sopolly culture, Djarkutan, Kuzali, Mulali, Altintepa.

INTRODUCTION

Life in the Sopollitepa settlement lasted about two hundred years, and the population of the village increased from year to year. When there was a shortage of water for irrigation of lands and crops, some of the population of the settlement moved to the lower reaches of the present Sherabad River in search of new lands.

The monument Djarkutan is located at the foot of the mountain Bustonsoy in Sherabad district, its total area is about 100 hectares. The first excavations in the

territory of the monument began in 1973 and continue until now.

The monument was the object of many years of scientific research by A.A. Askarov. The first explanation that Djarkutan is a monument of early agricultural culture, characteristic of the ancient Eastern civilization (Askarov, 1977). As a result of research work carried out in subsequent years on the monument, interprets Dzharkuton as the first city (Askarov, Shirinov, 1993).



In subsequent years, Sh.B. Shaidullaev proposed to call the monuments of the Sopolli culture as pictographic records of symbols found on clay vessels and records that they seem to have 47 different types (Shaidullaev, 2009. P. 26). The pictographic signs-records, which according to the Djarkutan materials are considered to be the main sign of early civilization, look different, and they indicate that the first cities and states in Bactria were formed at the same time (Shaidullaev, 2009. P. 48).

The information telling about Sopolli culture, information about several types, variants and their functions (Askarov, 1973. pp. 71-85; author Sh.Sh.A., 1977; Askarov, Abdullaev, 1983.; Askarov, Shirinov, 1993.; Rakhmanov, 1987.; Ionesov, 1990.; Sirinov, 2002). According to the analysis, the ceramics belonging to all stages of this culture were handmade, mainly pottery, as well as kitchen utensils, hum and some other items.

In this article, we would like to reflect on the form, size, function, as well as their absolute periodic dates, which are considered as one of the kitchen utensils belonging to the different stages of the Sopolli culture.

The kitchen utensils of the Sopolli culture consist of several types, which include cauldrons, pots and dishes. These vessels were made of special refractory clay, which includes sand, crushed stone particles, gypsum, quartz and other elements.

Depending on the shape and size of the vessels, they were used for cooking various dishes. For example, dough dishes such as stew, bread, cottage cheese, and pastries were cooked in pots, while food, water, and milk were boiled in cauldrons for small families, and cauldrons were used to feed large families (Askarov, 1973; Rakhimov). , 2010, pp. 30-32; 2011, pp. 16-17).

All ceramics of the Sopollitepy culture, A.A. Askarov divided into two groups, potter's wheel and handmade ceramics. Handmade ceramics includes pots, cauldrons and kettles, and accounts for 1.5-3% of the total production.

Making handmade pottery also required special knowledge, experience and skills from potters. All pots belonging to the Sopolli culture were polished and molded on the outside on a potter's wheel after being made by hand, but the inside, especially the lower parts inaccessible to the potter, remained rough. The technology of making kitchen utensils remained unchanged until the late Middle Ages, only their shapes and compositions changed.

A total of 12 handmade ovens were found at Sopollitepe. Their clay contains fireclay, fine rock particles, gypsum and sand. The exterior of these vessels is covered with black soot from exposure to fire, although their sizes vary, they are all typical of the same type. They were made not too high, round, flat in shape, with the sides slightly bent outwards.

The pot has a flat bottom and the transition from the base to the side wall is like a groove, the height of the side wall is 4-5 cm, the diameter of the side wall is 30 cm. at least, the thickness of their base part is 2-2.5 cm, and the thickness of the side walls is 1-1.5 cm.

The side wall of some trays is slightly bent outward, and there is a cornice at the transition to the side wall from the bottom to the circumference. The diameter of the sides of these containers is 30-50 cm, height - 11 cm. The thickness of the tagdon wall is 3 cm. The clay from which they are made consists of crushed quartz stone (Rakhmanov, 1987. P.71).

U.V. Rakhmonov believes that the form of large-sized tableware belonging to the early stage of the Sopolli



culture, in particular, pots, pots and other types of kitchen utensils, remained practically unchanged throughout all periods of this stage (Rakhmanov, 1987, p.71). This situation is manifested in the fact that Sollitepa trays do not differ from each other in shape and manufacturing technology. That is, the general appearance of the trays is the same, the flange circle has a round shape, and the side wall is bent outward.

A.A. Askarov noted that among the complex of ceramics at the Djarkutan stage there were not many handmade trays, the outer surface of which was covered with black soot (Askarov, 1977, p. 83). Scientific studies conducted by researchers to this day have provided data on the trays of the Sopolli stage, but no data on the shape, tray variant, and other characteristics of the trays of this culture from the Djarkutan, Kuzali, and Mulal stages.

Dozens of fragments of Sopolli pottery of Djarkutan culture stage were found, which can be divided into one type and five categories.

1. Not too high flat-shaped circle with the sides slightly bent to the outside of the trays. The base of the trays appears flat, with the top of the rim cut aslant on one side in the trim (Figure 1-4). The diameter of the flange of vessels of this category is 42-44 cm, the diameter of the base is 41-42 cm, the height of the side wall is 4 cm, and the thickness of the bottom is about 1.5-2 cm.

2. Not too tall, flat-shaped circle with side walls slightly curved outward from the trays. The base appears flat and the transition from the base to the side wall (1.5 cm) is steeper, with the side wall having a semicircular shape at the top of the ridge (Fig. 1, 9-11). The height of dishes in this category is 5 cm. The diameter of the rim is 40-42 cm, the diameter of the bottom is 38-40 cm, the side wall is 1.2-1.5 cm thick, and the bottom is 2-2.5 cm thick.

3- Not too high circle, flat in shape, it has a steeper side wall and the top of the rim looks flat on the ridge. The bottom of the ware is flat (Fig. 1, 6-8), height 3.2-3.5 cm, rim diameter 30-36 cm, base diameter 29-35 cm, side wall thickness 0.8-1.4 cm, bottom thickness 1.3-2 cm.

4. Height medium, round, flat in shape, side wall is more steep, trays are formed by a ledge at the transition from the base to the side wall. The bottom of the container is flat, 40-42 cm in diameter, the bottom is 39-41 cm, the thickness of the side walls is 1.2-2 cm, the thickness of the bottom is 1.5 cm. composition (Fig.1,12).

5. Not too tall round flat trays with side walls slightly protruding outwards and a passage from the base to the side wall (1.5) that looks vertical (Fig.1,5). The flange diameter of containers of this category is 40-46 cm, the diameter of the bottom part is 38.5-44.5 cm, the height is 3.8-4.2 cm, the thickness of the side wall is 1.2-2 cm, and the thickness of the lid is 1.6 cm.

Trays are much rarer (4 pieces) in the Kuzalli cultural layers of the Sopolli" stage than in other stages. Depending on their shape, they can be divided into one type, and this type into three categories.

1. Low, round, flat-shaped, the side walls are slightly curved in different directions, the base has a flat tray-like appearance. The upper part of the flange of the containers is cut aslant to one side, the diameter of the flange is 42 cm, the lower part is 40.5 cm in diameter, the height is 4 cm, the thickness of the side wall is 1.2-1.6 cm, the thickness of the bottom reaches 2 cm (Fig. 2. 1).

2. Low, round, flat-shaped ceilings standing on the side walls. The upper part of the side wall of trays of this variety looks flat on the finish, the diameter of their edge is 38 cm, the diameter of the bottom is 37.5 cm,

the height is 3.2 cm, the thickness of the side wall is 0.8-1.4 cm, the thickness of the bottom reaches - 2 cm (Fig.2, 2).

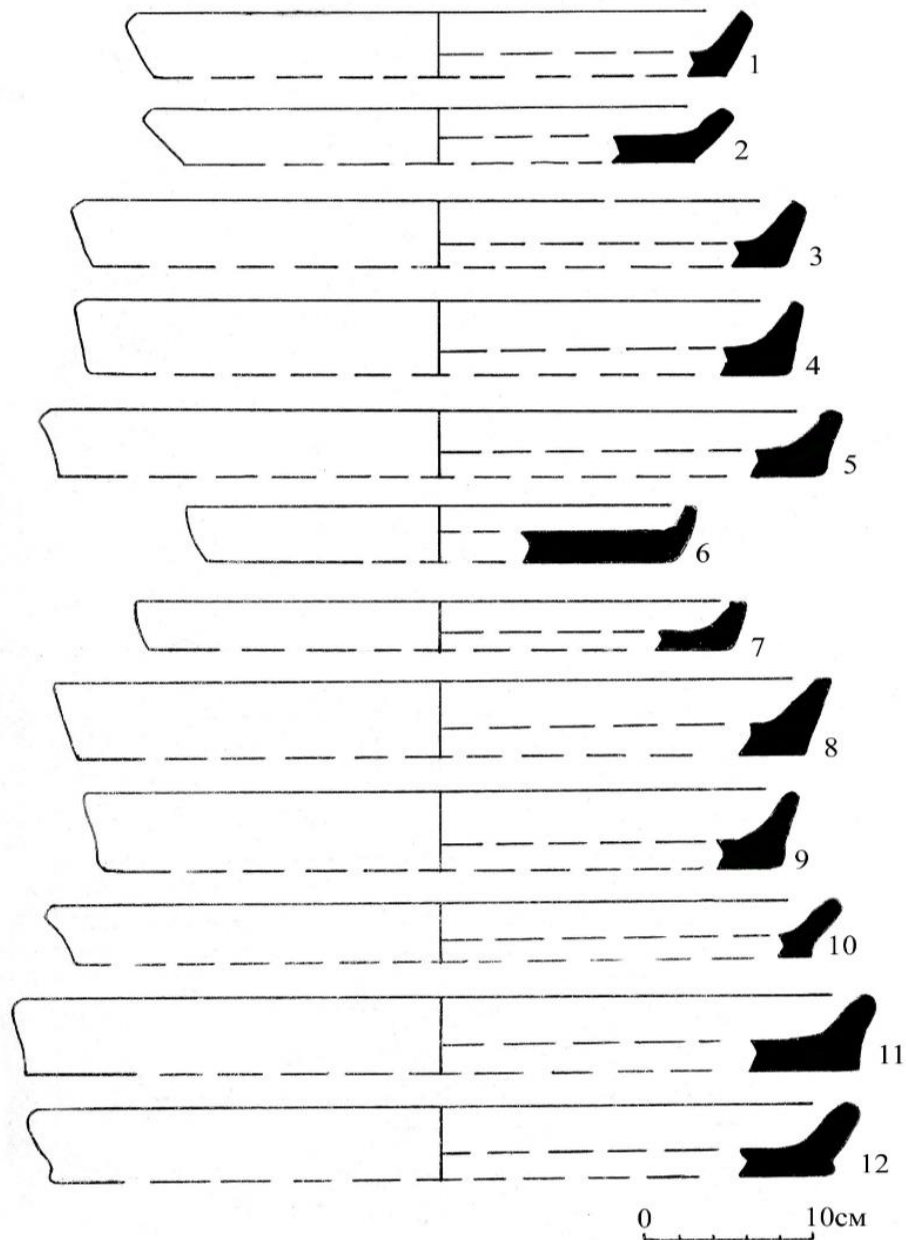


Figure 1. Pans of the Djarkutan stage.



3. Low, round, made flat, side wall slightly bent outward, passage from the bottom to the side wall is made in the form of plumb trays (1-1.2 cm). The tops of the side walls of the trays in this variety have a semicircular cross-section, their edge diameter is 35-38 cm, bottom diameter is 33-36 cm, height is 3.5-4 cm, side wall thickness is 1.2-1.5 cm, bottom thickness reaches - 2-2.2 cm (Fig.2, 3,4).

A total of 10 items in the form of trays were found, belonging to the "Mulali" period of the Sopolli culture. They can be divided into one type and four categories according to their shape and structure:

1. Low, the side wall is slightly bent outwards, the upper edges of the flanges are also beveled to one side. Part of the bottom in this category of dishes looks flat, the diameter of the rim is 42 cm, the height is 3.2 cm, the diameter of the bottom is 41 cm, the thickness of the side wall is 1.2-2 cm, the thickness of the part of the bottom is - 1.6 cm.(Fig.2, 5).

2. Low, side walls are steeper, with flat trays in the upper part. The bottom of dishes in this category is also flat, the diameter of the rim is 32-38 cm, the diameter of the bottom is 31-38 cm, the height is 3.2-3.6 cm, the thickness of the side walls is 0.8-1.4 cm, the thickness of the bottom part is 1.4-1.8 cm. (Fig.2, 6,7).

3. Relatively tall, the side wall is slightly curved outward, and in the finish, the upper part of the side

wall is semi-circular, the tagdon looks like a flat tray. The flange diameter of containers in this category is 40-52 cm, the diameter of the bottom is 38-50 cm, and the height is 5 cm. The thickness of the side wall is 1.5-2.5 cm, the thickness of the bottom part is - 2-2.4 cm. (Fig.2, 8,9).

4. Medium size, the body is slightly curved outward, there is a notch at the transition from the part of the tagdon to the side wall, the upper part of the side wall is semicircular on the edge, and the part of the bottom part is flat in appearance (Fig.2, 10,11). The diameter of the flange of containers of this category is 36-40 cm, the diameter of the tagdon is 34-38 cm, the height is 4-4.6 cm, the thickness of the side walls is 1.2-2 cm, and the thickness of the bottom wall is - 1.5-1.8 cm.

In all the monuments of Sopolli culture, cooking utensils constitute the majority, they are divided into one type and several variants.

Frying pans are mostly round in shape and their sides are vertical and sloping outwards. They were considered one of the most necessary dishes in the household. A.A. Askarov noted that there were not many man-made pots covered with black soot in the ceramic complex of the Djarkuton period (Askarov, 1977, p. 83). It can be seen that at this stage there were frying pans in the form of a frying pan, which were covered with black soot from the inside due to the impact of fire.

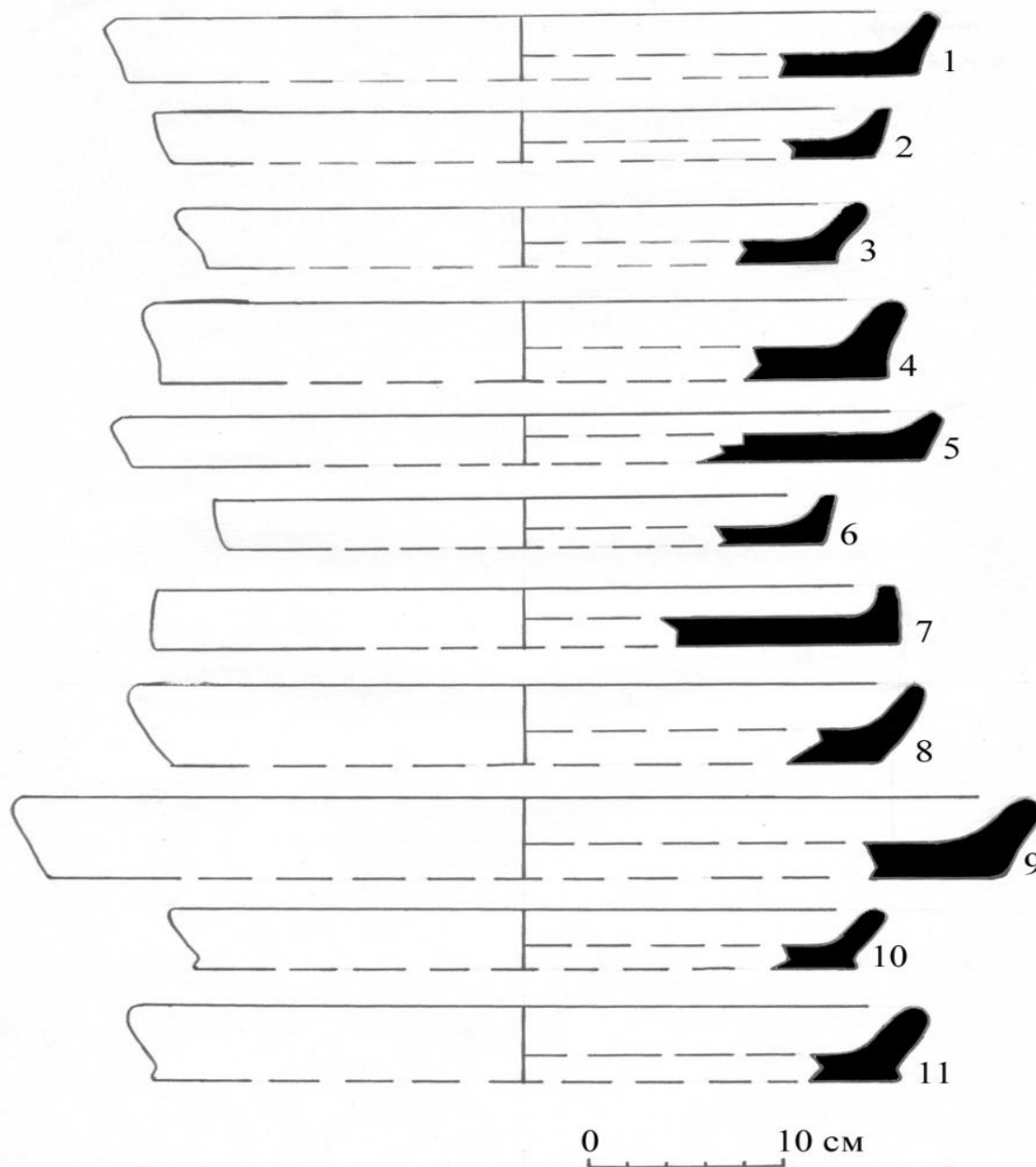


Figure 2. Pans belonging to the 1-4 Kuzali and 5-11- Mulali stages

Saucepan-shaped vessels, the inner side of which was burnt by fire, have been found in Dashli I, III

monuments of the Bronze Age of ancient Bactria (Sarianidi, 1974, p. 62; 1976. pp. 36, 77).



Although pots are found in all monuments of the Chalcolithic and Bronze Age in Central Asia, researchers have not conducted sufficient studies of their types.

I.S. Masimov in his research established that the flange diameter of the trays found at Oltintepe was 30 cm. Noting that they are not smaller, he divides them into two variants. Some of them are evidenced by the fact that they are covered with black soot on the inside and some with black soot on the outside (Masimov, 1978, p.7).

In the last stages of the Bronze Age the size of tableware slightly increased. Perhaps, this can be explained by the increase in the number of people living in patriarchal families in the last stages of the Sopolli culture.

In the first stage of the Sopolli culture, the diameter of the bowls was at least 30 cm, and in later stages the diameter of their flanges reached 30-50 cm. Grids with low side walls are also found in the Dashli I monument of Southern Bactria (Sarianidi, 1974. p. 62; 1976. p. 36; 1977). Their diameter is about 50 cm, and the inner part of these vessels is covered with black soot.

In the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age monuments Chirakchi and in the Burguliuk culture there are also fryers with vertical side walls covered with black soot (Duke, 1982, p.25).

Two different types of pots - round and rectangular - were found and studied from the Chust monument (Zadneprovsky, 1962, p.28). In the Early Iron Age monument Kuyusay-2, located on the territory of northern Turkmenistan, small pots with side walls with traces of fire inside were noted by V.I. Vainberg (Vainberg, 1977, pp. 42-43).

In our previous scientific work, we divided the cooking utensils belonging to different stages of the Sopolli culture, recorded in the monument Djarkutan, by their purpose and used them for cooking thick dishes and bread, which were burnt by fire from outside, and thick-walled utensils were burnt from inside, i.e. for cooking coals from grills, i.e. we mentioned that they were used for space heating (Rakhimov, 2012, p. 130).

Based on the above considerations, we can say that although in the monuments of the Chalcolithic and Bronze Age tableware have the same shape, by the Late Bronze Age their larger sizes appear.

This process is also observed in the Kuzali and Mulali phases of the Sopolli culture. In our opinion, the inner side of the large sized trays (42-52 cm) are covered with black soot, which may have also served as a sandalwood stove for heating the room, if it was not a combustion tank or not. In our opinion, the inside of the larger trays (42-52 cm) were covered inside with black soot and may have served as smoldering coals or, if not, as sandalwood stoves for space heating. Because, if we take into account the low side walls and the thickness of the bottom of vessels of this size, it was impossible to cook food in these dishes. If we take into account that the vessels of relatively small size (28-40 cm) are covered with coal, we can assume that they were used for cooking. Their side walls and base are thinner compared to larger containers.

At all stages of the Sopolli culture the shape of pans is conservative and did not change, only additives in their clay composition differ. In the Mulali stage, a large number of additives were added to the clay of this type of pottery. Due to this, the size of vessels increased at this stage. Although the types of vessels do not change at all stages of the Sopolli culture, they differ in size and in the fact that their side walls are made vertically or laterally. The shape of the pots does not change at all



stages of the Sopolli culture, but they differ in size and clay content.

In conclusion, the vessels are the same, i.e. round in shape, in one variant in the Sopolli phase, five variants in the Djarkutan phase, three variants in the Kuzali phase and four variants in the Mulali phase in all phases of the Sopolli culture. Vessels, as well as pots, were used in all phases without changing their shape in the Sopolli culture.

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