



ISSN: 2350-0328

**International Journal of Advanced Research in Science,
Engineering and Technology**

Vol. 6, Issue 11, November 2019

From the history activities of the Thermesian archaeological complex expedition

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ABSTRACT: In this article highlights the role of G.A. Pugachenkova to study the problem fine and applied art Uzbekistan during more years her's researchs in TAKE.

KEYWORDS: archeology, art, terrakota, pattern, architecture, Bactriya, Termez, USSR.

I. INTRODUCTION

The formation and development of archaeology as a science in Uzbekistan has a long history, and has been the subject of study by many specialists. The first archaeological research in Uzbekistan began in the second half of the XIX century. The Turkistan Circle of Archeology Lovers, established in 1895 and carrying out work on the study of the region, played a major role for the development of this industry. His activity is devoted to article M.E. Masson, which contains important information about archaeological research of that time. [1] Among the scientific works devoted to the history of archaeological research in our republic, it should be mentioned article V.A. Shishkin, which shows the results of archaeological research in different regions during 1924-1964 [2]. The author highly appreciated the research activities of archeologists aimed at the development of science.

II. RELATED WORK

But for a full historical analysis of the development of archaeology in Uzbekistan, only the generalized characteristics of the stages of development of this industry are not sufficient, and a critical assessment of the activities of major scientists is also important in order to objectively determine their role and place in the development of archaeology and historical science in general. The study of the history of archaeological research makes it possible to state with a certain degree of confidence that this industry in Uzbekistan after a long stage of formation, as independent science formed in the second half of the XX century. At the initial stage of its development, a great contribution was made by large scientists-archeologists M.E. Massoy, V.A. Shishkin, Y.G. Gulimov, S.P. Tolstov, Vat. As a result of their research, the richest archaeological material has been accumulated to study the past not only of Uzbekistan, but also of Central Asia as a whole.

The scientific activity of these scientists, their role in the development of the archaeology of Uzbekistan as science, has been studied by some researchers [3].

III. TEXT INPAINTING

A special place in the development of archaeology, history of architecture and art of Central Asia belongs to academician G.A. Pugachenkova. The analysis of the scientific activity of G.A. Pugachenkova, among the founders of archaeology, and its assessment from the perspective of modernity, leads to a fuller understanding of the development of the historical science of Uzbekistan as a whole and archaeology as one of its branches.

Galina Anatolievna Pugachenkova was born on February 7, 1915 in Verny (now Almaty). Her father was an architect, her mother an educator. In 1931 she entered SAI - (Central Asian Industrial Institute), the architectural department of the construction faculty.



ISSN: 2350-0328

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After graduating from the Institute, she joined the Uzkomstaris-Uzbekistan Committee for Museums, Nature of the Old and Arts. Before the formation of the Uzbekistan branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (now ANRUz).

The committee remained the center of research works in the field of archaeology, architecture and art of Uzbekistan.

The beginning of research activity of G.A.Pugachenkovawas part of archaeological expeditions almost coincided with the time of "great archaeological discoveries" in Central Asia. One of the characteristics of this period is the formation of large archaeological expeditions, often of a complex nature, and the revival of archaeological research in the zone of folk new buildings. For example, organized in 1936 under the leadership of M.E. Masson Thermesian archaeological complex expedition - TAKE, headed in 1934-1939 by A.Y. Yakubovsky - Zarafshan archaeological expedition; In 1937-1940 SP. Tolstov is a Khorezm archaeological expedition. Among the separate units should be mentioned the excavations of A.I. Gregory settlement of Kaunchi in Tashkent region in 1934-1937; In 1937-1939 V.A. Shishkin opened the remains of the palace in Varakhsh; In 1940-1941 A.I. Terenozhkin excavated Aktep in Tashkent.

Till of prior to TACE, apart from the isolated archaeological excavations and exploration, which mostly took place under the patronage of the Turkistan Circle of Archeology Lovers, only expeditions of the Moscow Museum of Eastern Cultures, headed by B. Denika, worked in Termese. The three-season activity of the MIC expedition in Termez aroused interest in the past of this city. In 1928, there was a local history circle to study the history of the city and the remaining monuments of material culture [4].

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The Thermesian Archaeological Complex Expedition (TACE) did much work in covering the history of the Old Termes. Its main tasks are to highlight the process of development of the city from the oldest pore to the present, to study the historical topography of the Old Termes, to explore architectural monuments outside the ancient city and to excavate castles and towns [5]. In 1938, G.A. Pugachenkova participated as an architect for the first time as part of the TACE.

In essence, the activity of TAKE, the largest archaeological expedition in Central Asia in 1938, was a logical continuation of the work begun as early as 1936, when the main theme and focus were determined. By establishing separate historical and archaeological facts and determining the general trend of development of the city, it was necessary to solve broader problems: study of the Greco-Baktrian kingdom, the state of Kouan, the spread of Buddhism in Central Asia, etc. [6].

Each member of the expedition had clear functional responsibilities. Thus, the tasks of G.A. Pugachenkova included measurement of architectural objects - ground or identified by archeologists. Among them were the intra-rock premises of the Buddhist monastery Karatepa and the mosque Chorsutun. From the ground objects it performed an updated plan of the architectural complex Hakima al-Termezi, as well as a plan and section of the original mausoleum in the ensemble Sultan-Saodat. Archaeological and architectural research at the Chorsutun Mosque specified the history of the addition of this interesting monument of architecture and its place in the history of the city. At the same time, G.A. Pugachenkova studied separate monuments outside Termez. Thus, the study together with archeologist V.A. Shishkin of one of the most interesting architectural monuments of Uzbekistan - the minaret in Jarkurgan allowed to clarify the date of its construction and to draw up a scientific idea of this unique monument. As a result of the activity of TAKE to study the history of the culture of this large city, huge material was collected. [7] One of the employees of TAKE A.P. Charchnikov made a sensational discovery: the remains of Neanderthal were found in the cave of Teshiktash. On the town of Old Termez, during excavations or laying stratigraphic shurfs, the main features of its historical topography and dating of the main stratigraphic layers, which on the lower level went beyond the edge of AD and related to the time of the Greco-Baktrian kingdom, were determined. [8]

V. CONCLUSION

The excavations brought the discovery of a number of burial structures, revealing partly or entirely their layout and separate building blocks. An interesting material to the characteristic of ancient architecture of Central Asia has been obtained, numerous architectural details, for example, stone torvid bases, corinthized pilaster captors and profiled carnises, clearly bearing the features of Hellenistic influence. These materials allowed G.A. Pugachenkova to specify the influence of Hellenism in the architecture of Baktria, and to highly appreciate the role of local masters in the development of construction structures of those times. [9]



ISSN: 2350-0328

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TACE started the study of the Buddhist monastery on Karatepa Hill, Chorsutun Mosque, Hakim at Termezi and Sultan Saodat complexes, the Palace of Termesian Rulers of the XI-XII centuries and a number of other architectural monuments, thus filling many links in the general typology of ancient and medieval architecture of Central Asia.[10]

Studies of TECs in Old Termez have begun extensive comprehensive work, but the results have not been fully summarized, although partially published in separate articles in the "Works of TECs."

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