



KALTAMINOR CULTURE IN THE TERRITORY OF KHOREZM STATE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF MODEL OF DJAMBAS 4 KEPT IN THE COLLECTION OF THE STATE MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPKASTAN)

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the culture of monument Kaltaminor – Djambas 4 fortress and a model kept in the museum, which was found during archeological excavations in the territory of Khorezm state.

KEYWORDS: *Djambas 4, Kelteminar, Akcha-Darya, Neolithic, geomorphological, Archaeological, "unquenchable fire", collection, tribe, desert.*

DISCUSSION

The study of the mysterious world of mankind has been studied to this day through the results of archeological excavations. According to archeological data, the history of mankind has been studied as follows.

That is; divided into the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. The Stone Age is the longest lasting century. The Stone Age is divided into three: Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic. The territory of the Republic of Karakalpakstan (Khorezm region) has been studied by archeologists Ya.Gulomov, S.P.Tolstov, T.A.Jdanko and by many other archeologists.

From the very beginning, the work of the Khorezm expedition was mainly connected with the Southern Akcha-Darya corridor and the territory of the northern delta. First, the route back to the Aral Sea along the Akcha-Darya canal aroused the interest of archaeologists.

The members of the expedition began to explore the desert lands. Archaeological and geomorphological works were carried out in parallel during the research. Archaeological monuments in the territory of desert delta have been thoroughly studied and collected data.

During the Neolithic period, the tribes of the Kelteminar culture lived in the Akcha-Darya delta, an example of this is the opening of the Djambas 4 fortress in 1939. (Djambas-fortress is located in the south of the delta mountain). The tribes living there were mainly engaged in fishing and hunting.

The Djambas 4 platform, which remains a classic monument of Kelteminar culture to this day, is a great objective of the cultural layer up to 40 cm thick and covered with bare mud lying under the sand. Archaeological excavations have revealed that the remnants of the fire at the Djambas 4 fortress are in the shape of a rectangle, and was found to be a dwelling built of wood and reeds.

The structure of the monument was completely restored on the basis of remains of burnt floor. After the fire, floods caused the monument to be covered with layers of mud, and thus the remains of the construction have been preserved for more than five thousand years. The Djambas 4 fortress was built on top of a sandy mountain ridge, measuring 26x17 m in length, and the roof of the building was conical. According to archaeologists, in the center of the house



there was a hole for smoke at a height of 8-10 m, which is called "unquenchable fire".



Fish bones, pottery, and quartz tools were found in Djambas 4. The Djambas 4 settlement is the oldest of the monuments found in the Djambas fortress, which dates back to the end of the 4th millennium BC.

Over the years, the territories belonging to the Khorezm state have been studied by scientists and archeological researches have been carried out. As a result, the models of the findings, goods were turned into museum exhibits.

The collection of the State Museum of History and Culture of the Republic of Karakalpakstan also contains artifacts found as a result of archeological and ethnographic research.

The archeological collection of the museum contains information and artifacts from antiquity to the 19th century. One of them is a model of Djambas 4, which is now in the exhibition hall of museum. It is gaining the attention of the visiting audience.

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