

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 1.344  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHII (Russia) = 0.234  
ESJI (KZ) = 1.042  
SJIF (Morocco) = 2.031

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2016 Issue: 12 Volume: 44

Published: 30.12.2016 <http://T-Science.org>

**Dilafroz Karimova**  
researcher

Tashkent state pedagogical university  
named after Nizami  
[fmahbuba@mail.ru](mailto:fmahbuba@mail.ru)

SECTION 12. Geology. Anthropology.  
Archaeology.

### BUSTAN 6 NECROPOLIS

**Abstract:** This article describes the data on agricultural settlements of an era of bronze of culture Sapalli at a stage of late Bustan, shows the arrival of nomad tribes and their religious beliefs.

**Key words:** Northern Bactria, Bronze Age, tribes, population, agricultural, pastoral, monument, cemetery, development.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Karimova D (2016) BUSTAN 6 NECROPOLIS. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 12 (44): 84-87.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-12-44-17> **Doi:**  <http://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2016.12.44.17>

#### Introduction

This memorial was identified by N.A. Avanesova by the years 1990-2008. It belongs to the culture Sapalli and belongs to the layers mule and Bustan. It is situated along Sherobod river basin Bustansoy course right on the beach. Cemetery during the 14 years of archeological field season have been discovered in the 506 objects. The vast majority of the objects of ancient tombs, among them bricks made 8 "crematorium", 9 altar and the sacred fire at the funeral of tracks found in the area.

Bustan stage has the funeral of a variety of methods to bury the dead characteristic, they are one in the body of the graves, with the bones are cleaned, the order of the anatomical lost graves (a sign of Zoroastrianism), one of the bones of special pieces, consulting cameras scattered around the graves of the long bones, irregular gravesbody was burned and the ashes buried in the graves (cremation), kenotaf graves (without bones and physical evidence graves), the dead body, but the evidence was false graves (kenotaf), the human body was placed in a sheep instead of rich graves of physical evidence (kenotaf), instead of the human skeleton placed in a clay sculpture, exhibits a simple graves (kenotaf).

#### Materials and Methods

The fracture characteristics of the culture in the form of consulting for the fact Sapalli graves, they are divided in three categories: the human body was buried (ingumatsiya), the human burnt bodies (cremation), the human body (kenotaf) graves. Occurs at all stages of the fracture surfaces of the first and the third group of graves culture, but the

second group (cremation) graves, features rich and idle stages. His culture have emerged in the northern steppe tribes. Historical and archaeological mentioned in the scientific literature shows this migration processes associated with the northern cattle raid, the southern regions of the ancient culture of farming communities on the military-political authority, subject to the insertion of peasant communities to settle slowly under the influence of socio-economic and ethnocultural glance. As a result, Sapalli religious-secular culture dominated by other ethnic groups at the funeral of the original characters will appear. This is one of the particularities Sapalli culture of the population of the custom to bury the body in the fire at the funeral (cremation) of the intervention. This is reflected in the state, especially in Bustan VI cemetery bright. This cemetery Sapalli cultural enrichment, along with the traditional burial rites, as evidenced by a variety of methods to be buried in the tomb.

Bustan VI cemetery, even so, browns and culture of the community as a whole can be said of the religious cult of worship fire. The relevant physical evidence, the spirit of sacrifice rituals, such as fracture occurs at all stages of the culture. Cellar special little cult (worship) bottles, tsilindrakonus dwarf cone-shaped in the form of cult (religious ritual) products, grave melons, gravel, coal and ash sprinkling of red ocher, spawning rituals of the worship fire ancestors, such as religious beliefs toward the first Zoroastrian. The first steps in this case, especially, Sapalli culture, which is characteristic for the graves of the rich and idle period.



## Impact Factor:

|                                 |                               |                             |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>ISRA (India)</b> = 1.344     | <b>SIS (USA)</b> = 0.912      | <b>ICV (Poland)</b> = 6.630 |
| <b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> = 0.829 | <b>PIHHI (Russia)</b> = 0.234 | <b>PIF (India)</b> = 1.940  |
| <b>GIF (Australia)</b> = 0.564  | <b>ESJI (KZ)</b> = 1.042      | <b>IBI (India)</b> = 4.260  |
| <b>JIF</b> = 1.500              | <b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> = 2.031 |                             |

This idle stages of the culture are reflected in the respective cemeteries. The influence of the northern steppe tribes, and even Bustan VI cemetery memorial reflects the topography and planigraphy. His planigrafik funeral ceremonies for the holy land in combination with graves are arranged in a circle. They round a few independent groups in the cemetery, which is composed of their oval shape in the central part of the space, but their round shape tomb-like fortresses. On the one hand, this cemetery in the northern steppe tribes Note, on the other hand, each of the graves of the group or extraluminal location browns and culture in order to become a Bustan stage, it was a patriarchal family formed the tombs.

Circle around the graves traveled 1-3m range. Each has a circulation of at least 14 graves. There are in a patriarchal family does not believe. Graves, mainly in the form of consulting Patio, among them a catacomb and brick bin type found in the graves. Well, among them a round in the form of a hole dug graves there. However, they are bent or young children may be the tomb of a religious ceremony. Normally, Sapalli cultural monuments of great tetragon grave with the bodies of young men, and children are simple dug, buried them. Put some great old corpses to the hum coal, young children are buried in the snow into large plates and bowls. Such a situation, Sapalli culture of the Zoroastrian specific nature to be at the funeral of one of the four sacred elements of earth faith first steps, and it is close to a literal interpretation of the historical truth.

As noted above, Sapalli consulting burial chamber of the reed bed, black, white and red ocher or gray moth sprinklers, and sometimes vegetables such as crushed stone laying of the grave markers. This is the land of the holy measures to keep the earth clean of seaweed body flaw, this is the first evidence of Zardushtiy.

Sapalli grave pit sometimes enshrined in access hole for the column. Then, he sometimes wood, in most cases, the raw closed with bricks and stones. And on a piece of a hallway and grave pit from the soil, stones and bricks were harvested, and their graves during the top of the protrusions. In this case, the Bustan VI cemetery contains graves and observed the inner and upper part of the landscape resembles the structure of the modern generations grave.

Sapalli culture of the majority of multi-stage trial of the men on the right side, women on the left side and laid breaks tradition to bury the Bustan stage, the bend of the bodies in the feet and hands, hunched position, laying his head facing north (it is the Bronze Age) changes, the Bustan stage in the direction of the skeletal bones of the feet and hands, and sometimes put to the back of the body, is sitting motionless in burial customs.

This, on the one hand, Sapalli culture idle phase, the various ethnic groups in the same period

of the spiritual life of the society gives proof that something drastic changes, on the other hand, the socio-economic life of our ancestors primitive society first class indicates became.

Sapalli culture of this phase, the cameras are drilled in the east to the west side long consulting, consulting cells at the beginning of the bodies in the south-west, in most cases, to the west, which laid a mass phenomenon. Because, primitive ancestors religious conception of the man's death has been linked with the setting of the sun. The burial tradition of ancient farming culture of the tribes of the northern steppe ideological comes into effect. Idle stage in their graves body from the head to the north, north-west, east facing graves were found in both cases. It should be noted at this location, head east facing female graves to bury characteristic of this generation of women human as a parent to ensure the continuity of care may be the origin of the cross.

As noted above, the old farmer groups at the funeral of the funeral of the north facing grave violation related consulting east of the north-west of the hall, and finally moving to the west, as well as to change the location of the dead, on the one hand, and human activity is associated with light indicates, on the other hand, human birth of the sun, at the funeral of his death is associated with the setting of the sun reflection of the material.

The vast majority of the material culture of the grave pottery clay vessels made of clay on the wheel, took place in the structure of their diversity. However, there is no idle phase structure of the ceramic dishes such. Jarkutan, Mulali, and Kuzali have many stages of fracture, Bustan stage of the fracture surface of the red ocher rubbed smooth over the toilet, and the vessel was sown on the surface of ocher-toed tracks clear reddish tint. Step, the metal will be closer to the majority of the material in a symbolic tomb. Therefore, the memorial dwarf "javelin" and edged tiny "knife" appears. Material changes to the grave of the Eurasian steppe tribes, farmers groups and its control over the areas they have entered into evidence established. It changes daily practical life, according to rejoice, farmers may be caused by the necessity of metal raw materials economy. Because, always fighting the case of livestock, according to the military for the preparation of metal objects from the tomb, combat arms training is not required to prove that fact. Memorial jewelry, stone and metal earrings, stone amulets and bronze bracelets original copies are very rare.

Bustan VI cemetery flesh bones are cleaned, has been lost in the order of 27 graves. 15 of them idle stage, 9 plenty of stage belongs[1, c.17]. This is part of the human skeleton in the grave: the deceased's skull, hand, body, leg bones, in many cases, only her skull, hand and foot bones were found. In both cases, the wrist bones ceramic bowl.



## Impact Factor:

|                         |                |                       |                |                     |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| <b>ISRA (India)</b>     | <b>= 1.344</b> | <b>SIS (USA)</b>      | <b>= 0.912</b> | <b>ICV (Poland)</b> | <b>= 6.630</b> |
| <b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> | <b>= 0.829</b> | <b>PIHII (Russia)</b> | <b>= 0.234</b> | <b>PIF (India)</b>  | <b>= 1.940</b> |
| <b>GIF (Australia)</b>  | <b>= 0.564</b> | <b>ESJI (KZ)</b>      | <b>= 1.042</b> | <b>IBI (India)</b>  | <b>= 4.260</b> |
| <b>JIF</b>              | <b>= 1.500</b> | <b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> | <b>= 2.031</b> |                     |                |

Such graves into the Polish burns a mixture of coal ash. This cemetery contains 6 Put the feet of the man buried in graves. One grave (the grave №76) consulting camera embedded in the center of the two dogs[1, c. 18]. Browns and culture for the characteristic style contains 36 graves to bury the cremated. 7 of them are plenty of stage 1 to stage Mulali idle period, 28 of them belong to the Bustan stage[1, c. 18-19]. Cremation Andronova farmers from the south into the Fyodorov stage of the trial.

As noted above, Bustan VI cemetery contains 8 brick boxes cameras. They are square, deep trapezoidal form of packaging placed on the ground level 2-3 at the level of the number of bricks, the length of the light, designed, constructed using a mixture of mud. Bricks for a man in the chest area of the tomb. Freezer burn in the fire of small pieces of human remains, burned animal bones were found. Ethnographic observations, a burnt animal bones served as a unique body to burn wood. The walls of the freezer burned in the fire red, burnt powder layer of the soil layer. Published in the grass out of the freezer chamber wall has been strengthened. They heat stored in the footsteps than a few times each brick boxes cell bodies were burnt. So, this brick boxes crematorium built specifically for the burning of the dead period.

Sapalli culture of the funeral ceremonies, especially the rich and idle stages of the solar-fire into every aspect of faith of our ancestors. Typified by the fire, gray, charcoal, ocher, however, and its elements in the grave has become a tradition to be replaced. Coal and ash is always reminiscent of a fire. For example, Bustan entering the sixth floor of the cemetery grave, grave column appears on the surface and under the grave mounds. Sometimes, even the coal and ash bricks in the structure of the project, is found in the tomb of the vessel. This argument, of course, the memorial reminds us of the fire is activated, but the fire after the man's death, his body stuck in the imagination of our ancestors believed in all kinds of trouble driving force. Archeology in the history of coal and ash from the Neolithic period, as mentioned by the fire, ocher fire as a symbol of high paleolit.

Bustan VI contains 153 symbolic graves in the cemetery. Among them, 32 buried in the grave on the stage of Bustan objects and raw clay sculpture (27 tombs), the altar, the tiny object (7 memorial), ladle, spoon and religious items found with the funnel. Such materials with the contents of the tomb belonging to the Bronze Age cemeteries in Central Asia, the Ancient East, or anywhere Eurasian steps. This burial complex landscape of any specific religious symbols indicative of the material, which reflect the culture and customs. However, the closest thing scrap one Shortugay (South Bactria) appeared in the upper layers of the monument grave[2, p. 83]. These religious traditions are reflected in the form of

the archaic and primitive material culture reflected the outlook was the last of the population of the Bronze Age in ancient Bactria, in a symbolic ceremony. Ancient Bactria and the neighboring regions Neolithic, eneolit and early Bronze Age archaeological complexes contain similar examples. Archaeologist N.A.Avanesovani hypothesis, the Sapalli culture for innovation comes along with religious symbols Andronova communities to the south migration[1, c. 26-27] and the emergence of an old peasant communities associated with the formation of the new economic relations. Also, in turn, browns and culture in the last stages of the period of religious and mythological concept means[1, c. 27].

On N.A.Avanesova and Sh.Shaydullaev opinion Sapalli culture of the graves appeared in this tiny lowland and figures is a symbol of the religious nature of the physical paper[1, c. 27; 3, 6.35-38]. Symbolic burial system in the human body was put in place appropriate materials with embedded Bustan VI cemetery grave is the highest peak of the funeral. Because these tombs, where they met a large number of ceramic vessels, small number of copies of martial metal products, among them the original gold and silver jewelry, and finally the owner of the tomb to be put in place and burial tomb owner's had a great career and respected in their own shows. At the same time, sheep, many people are religious, mythological conception of the sacred animal[4].

Adoration to fire may be cremated, the funeral ceremony of sacrifice and spiritual culture of the graves there Andronova's for Fyodorov characteristic of the stage, this is evidence of ancient peasant communities in the middle of the Eurasian steppe tribes who continue to bear witness to the wide range of ethnocultural relations[5, c.9-15]. Described by residents as well as browns and culture, cultural and economic factors shaft. In the last quarter of the second millennium ancient Bactria, a new ideological conditions, the first content leads to the formation and development of the religion of Zoroastrianism. Zoroastrianism here for the first time in the formation of the ideological foundations of ancient Bactria in livestock (Andronova, Srub, Kayrakum, Tozabayog, Bishkent and Vakhsh cultures) of the population of some ethnic groups, peasant communities in the region and leads to significant changes in the demographic structure and ideological worldview. Ethnocultural relations between the different ethnic groups in the northern part of the desert tribes of the local population to be absorbed slowly, eventually, a new form of local ethnic anthropological tipping (Central Asia between the two river) leads to the formation[6, c.118-122].

The appearance of the material culture of these processes of Sapalli culture complexes appeared in the steppe tribes, ceramics, metal work and military weapons and they are reflected in the variety of

## Impact Factor:

|                                 |                               |                             |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>ISRA (India)</b> = 1.344     | <b>SIS (USA)</b> = 0.912      | <b>ICV (Poland)</b> = 6.630 |
| <b>ISI (Dubai, UAE)</b> = 0.829 | <b>PIHII (Russia)</b> = 0.234 | <b>PIF (India)</b> = 1.940  |
| <b>GIF (Australia)</b> = 0.564  | <b>ESJI (KZ)</b> = 1.042      | <b>IBI (India)</b> = 4.260  |
| <b>JIF</b> = 1.500              | <b>SJIF (Morocco)</b> = 2.031 |                             |

jewelry. For example, Bustan VI Cemetery findings complex 31 steppe tribes[1, c.29] ceramic pieces (Pic. 9 steppe ceramics). Most of them are buried in graves outside the rituals and sacred sites: krematoriya observed traces of blood in the pit, during the funeral ceremonies at a sacrifice of animals in the surrounding bone thrown down, crematorium brick structure appeared. Appeared in the wilderness, even if the ceramic particles is less than some of the graves[1, c. 31]. Bustan VI cemeteries found in the wild tribes of ceramic pieces morphological structure, patterns, according to the nature and composition, all of them on the Andronovo culture Fyodorov stage, they are chronologically Sapalli period with plenty of contemporary culture. Steppe tribes retirement complex consisted of 11 ceramic pieces. Tozabayog fracture was between the narrow mouth jar, there is an ancient Khorezm Floor 3 Sapalli suggests[7]. Sapally culture of the wild tribes of the ceramic complex Andronovo culture Petrov met on the stage of the ceramic pieces. However, when Fyodorov period ceramics plenty of idle phases of emergency will increase.

Bustan VI graveyard found in the wild tribes of metal. They are mostly small knives and bayonets, razor and reaps the hole and axes, hawks, even if they are among the few bronze bracelets, number eight-shaped earrings, stone and copper are shakles. A large part of their rich and idle stages of retirement complexes alongside. The timeline of Tozabayog lit stage of civilization (XIII-XI centuries B.C.). Bustan VI cemetery complex Amirobod decorated with black-and-Tegizken period, inverted triangle pattern, narrower mouth, there are a large egg and pot belly. These bottles are last in the final phase of the Bronze Age, the metal complex in the same period of the tiny copper pots, long-legged win osgichlar found.

This material is characteristic of the Eurasian steppe nomadic herder culture[8, c. 307-313; 9, c.50-51].

It should be noted that, Sapalli culture in the final stage of the steppe culture metal parts in terms of the number of farmers society. There are a few of the many. They are all made of bronze casting method with thin sheets. Bustan VI Cemetery findings may be the result of a comprehensive study concluded that, browns - and plenty of culture in the last stages of the ancient peasant communities due to the expansion of the livestock ethnocultural relations between the world of the field to analyze the historical and cultural life in the region, new ideas are born.

### Conclusion

Ceramics imported products with a potters field, as well as guidelines on the basis of ceramic products, based on the fracture surface of the containers traditional design patterns in the desert. You can make the following conclusions on the basis of the above. Browns and culture in the final stages of mixing of different ethnic units, Turkey and Iran as a result of mutual object in ancient Bactria was speaking for the first time for the formation of a new ethnic basis.

Sapalli and Jarkutan stages of the culture of metal raw materials required to establish trade relations between the two sides[1, c. 39] (Zarcha successors and Jam findings). However, this relationship did not become a regular. Steppen's unique growing and other ethnicities burial rituals and traditions associated with farmer groups to go into the realm of ideological seen eye-to-many stages, people of andronovo types of anthropological Bustan VII confirms the presence of these findings to the cemetery[10, C. 28-33].

### References:

1. Avanesova NA (2013) Bustan VI-nekropol' ognepoklonnikov dourbanisticheskoy Baktrii. Samarkand, p.17.
2. Francfort H-P. (1989) Fouilles de Shortuhai Recherches sur L Asie Centrale protohistorique. Vol. I, II. Paris, 1989, p. 83, LXII-1.
3. Shaydullaev SB (2003) Sopolli madaniyatining piktografik belgi-ezuvlari. "Uzbekistonda izhtimoiy fikr" Toshkent, 2003, № 2, p.35-38.
4. Litvinskiy BA (1968) Kanguysko-sarmatskiy farn. Dushanbe, 1968.
5. Malyutina TS (1994) Fedorovskaya kul'tura Uralo-Kazakhstanskikh stepey. Avtoref.kand. dissertatsii. M., 1994, p.9-15.
6. Alekseev VP, Askarov AA, Khodzhayov TK (1990) Istoricheskaya antropologiya Sredney Azii. Tashkent, 1990, p.118-122.
7. Itina MA (1977) Istoriya stepnykh plemen Yuzhnogo Priaral'ya. M., 1977, p. 55,2.
8. Bobomullaev S (1999) Raskopki grobnitsy bronzovogo veka na verkhnem Zarafshane. Sank-Peterburg, Stratum, 1999, p. 307-313;
9. Dzhurakulova D (2011) Zarafshon vodiysining tosh va bronza davri madaniyati. T., 2011, 50-51 p.
10. Mustafakulov SI (1987) Analiz paleoantropologicheskikh materialov epokhi bronzy iz Bustan VII. IMKU, vyp. 28. Samarkand, 1987, p. 28-33.

