

## UNIQUE EXHIBITS AT THE STATE MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE NAVOIY REGION

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The State Museum of History and Culture of the Navoiy Region is one of the most important cultural institutions in Uzbekistan. It preserves and showcases the rich historical, cultural, and spiritual heritage of the Navoiy region. The museum plays a significant role in educating visitors about the past and connecting them with the traditions and lifestyle of their ancestors.

The museum's collection is extensive and diverse. It includes archaeological discoveries, ethnographic materials, traditional handicrafts, ancient manuscripts, national clothing, and jewelry. A large number of these exhibits were found in the Kyzylkum Desert, which provides valuable information about the ancient inhabitants of this region. These findings prove that people living here were engaged in animal husbandry, agriculture, and trade, and had a well-developed culture.

Among the most remarkable exhibits are ancient ceramic objects. Bowls, jugs, and dishes created by skilled craftsmen reflect not only everyday life but also the artistic taste of past societies. Their delicate ornaments and patterns demonstrate the high level of craftsmanship and aesthetic awareness.

The museum also houses unique jewelry made of gold and silver. Earrings, rings, bracelets, and necklaces show the refinement and elegance of traditional craftsmanship. Some of these ornaments are decorated with precious stones, indicating trade relations and cultural exchange with other regions.

Traditional clothing is another highlight of the museum. Garments made from atlas and adras fabrics are especially notable for their bright colors and elegant designs. These clothes provide insight into social status, customs, and the cultural identity of the people.



One of the most distinctive exhibits in the museum is the leather water container known as the “teri ko’za.” This item was widely used by people living in desert conditions. It was made from goat or sheep skin, which was specially treated to become strong and waterproof.

The main purpose of the leather container was to store and carry water. In hot climates, especially in areas like the Kyzylkum Desert, it

helped keep water cool for a long time. This made it extremely useful for travelers, shepherds, and local residents.

In addition to its practical use, the “teri ko‘za” reflects the wisdom and resourcefulness of ancient people. It shows how they adapted to harsh environmental conditions using natural materials available to them.

The museum also contains various archaeological artifacts such as ancient coins, tools, and weapons. These exhibits provide important evidence of early civilizations and help researchers better understand the historical development of the region.

The three-handled jar preserved in the State Museum of History and Culture of the Navoiy Region is one of the most unique and historically valuable exhibits in the museum’s collection. This artifact reflects the high level of craftsmanship and the practical ingenuity of ancient artisans.

The jar, known as a “uch dastali xum” in Uzbek, is typically made of clay and carefully shaped using traditional pottery techniques. After being formed, it was fired at high temperatures to ensure durability and strength. What distinguishes this vessel from ordinary jars is its three handles, symmetrically attached around the body. These handles made it easier to carry, lift, and pour liquids, especially when the jar was large and heavy.



Historically, such jars were widely used for storing water, milk, oil, and other liquids. In some cases, they were also used to preserve grains or fermented products. The design of the three handles allowed multiple people to carry the jar at the same time, which was particularly useful in communal or family settings.

The surface of the jar is often decorated with simple yet elegant patterns, reflecting the artistic taste of the period. These decorations were not only aesthetic but sometimes carried symbolic meanings related to nature, fertility, or protection.

Artifacts like this have been discovered in regions such as the Kyzylkum Desert, indicating that such vessels were an essential part of daily life in ancient settlements. The presence of the three-handled jar in the museum provides valuable insight into the technological skills and cultural practices of the people who lived in this region.

In addition to its practical function, the three-handled jar represents the creativity and adaptability of ancient societies. It shows how people designed everyday objects to meet their needs efficiently while also expressing their artistic identity.

Today, the three-handled jar stands as an important cultural and historical symbol, helping visitors of the State Museum of History and Culture of the Navoiy Region better understand the lifestyle, traditions, and craftsmanship of their ancestors.

In conclusion, the State Museum of History and Culture of the Navoiy Region is a true treasure of history and culture. Each exhibit tells a meaningful story about the past, and even simple objects like the leather water container carry deep historical

significance. Visiting this museum offers not only knowledge but also a strong sense of cultural identity and appreciation for heritage.

**REFERENCES:**

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