

A Millennia-Old Find

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Abstract: About historical finds, about historical monuments, hole-stone cave speaks of the past, the foundation stone of the world is the cradle of creation. Restoration of the image of Neanderthal child, active views of the community of scientists.

Keywords: Neanderthal boy, Boysun mountain, Surkhandarya region, Teshiktosh cave, Mustye period, Archeological science, Gerasimov anthropologist, Annals.



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Do you know? Where is the most famous find and monument in the world? Let's find out about this find and monument. Speaking of which, we can learn about how many historical chronicles, historical values, and monuments are hidden deep in the depths of our beautiful country that you and I don't know about and can't even imagine. One of such finds is the Teshik Tash cave in the Boysun mountains. Uzbekistan is a real treasure for archaeologists and historians around the world. Many years of research by scientists and unique finds have repeatedly confirmed that people lived in our homeland at the dawn of human development, for example, in the Stone and Bronze Ages. Teshik Tash cave is a Neanderthal site belonging to the Mousterian culture. It is located in the Zovtalashgansoy gorge of Turgandaryo in the Boysun district of the Surkhandarya region, at an altitude of 1,500 meters above sea level. The cave has a hole in the ceiling, hence the name, and the entrance faces northeast, is 7 m high, 20 m wide, and 21 m long. Its total area is 300 sq m, of which 100 sq m has archaeological materials testifying to the fact that Neanderthals lived there. Due to the convenience of living in the Teshiktash cave, Neanderthals did not completely abandon it, despite the fact that the cave was periodically flooded. The cave was first explored by A. P. Okladnikov in 1938-39. The Teshiktash cave consists of 5 cultural layers, which indicates that the settlement was abandoned several times. In each layer of the cave, one and in some cases two bonfires have been preserved. Around the bonfires, numerous bone remains of mountain goats, reindeer, hyenas, bears, hares and various birds, about 3,000 stone objects, 24 triangular-shaped tools made of stone chips, 65 scrapers, awls and stone knives used as scrapers and combs were found. Most of these types of tools belonging to the Mousterian culture were made of dark siliceous limestone jasper, quartzite and other volcanic rocks. The most valuable of the finds from the Teshiktash cave was found at a depth of 25 cm.

If you are in the Surkhandarya region and pass through the southern slopes of Boysun, be sure to visit the famous Teshik-Tash cave. In the bosom of the marble cliffs of Boysun, in the pass near the Zovtalashsay gorge, there is a huge rock with a large hole, called Teshik-Tash by the locals. At an altitude of 1,550 meters above sea level, from the top of the mountains you can see the

Karshi steppe and the main road leading to the village of Darband. If you follow this path, you can get to the famous Teshik-Tash cave. This place is famous for the fact that in the 1930s, scientists found the remains of a 9-year-old Neanderthal boy and ancient animals - goat horns, wild horses and leopards. Stone Age tools were also found nearby. During the war years, a real victory in the field of archeology was achieved here by scientists (academician M.E. Masson and the school of G. Pugachenkova), after some time it was proved that the remains belonged to a girl of 8-9 years old. As a result of the work of the anthropologist M.M. Gersimov, the image of an 8-9-year-old Neanderthal girl was restored, which can now be seen in the Termez Archaeological Museum. The fact that the horns of mountain goats and the remains of other animals were found at the burial site indicates that at that time the funeral was held in a special ritual form and with sacrifices.

Today, Teshik-Tash is one of the unique archaeological reserves of Uzbekistan. The beautiful nature of this region, which attracts the millennial culture of our country, amazes. The wonders that our history has been talking about for millennia have preserved their historical and scientific appearance without changing. Teshiktash Man - a bone remains of a Neanderthal representative found in the Teshiktash Cave. Studied by A. P. Okladnikov (1938-39). According to many researchers, the bone remains of Teshiktash Man belonged to a child of 8-9 years old. Several pairs of horns of a mountain goat were found around the place where the child was buried. The burial of the deceased in the grave with various objects indicates the beginning of the emergence of early religious ideas. The volume of the Teshiktash Man's skull (1490 cm³), its cranium is higher than that of Pithecanthropus or Sinanthropus. However, it is lower than that of modern children. M. M. Gerasimov reconstructed the facial structure of the Teshiktash Man based on the skull (1949).

In 1973, anthropologist V. P. Alekseyev fully studied the Teshiktash man and concluded that the skeleton belonged to a girl, who belonged to the Neanderthal phase of human evolution and belonged to the European or Old Asian group. Neanderthals were widespread throughout the world and have also been found on the European continent. In particular, Neanderthals are ancient fossil humans, a Middle Paleolithic man. A group of paleoanthropes. Neanderthal skeletal remains (braincase, fragments of ribs, shoulder and thigh bones, etc.) were found in 1856 in the Neanderthal Valley (found in the Neanderthal cave near Düsseldorf, Germany), as well as in the Boysun Mountains of Asia, Central Asia (see: Teshiktash man) and in Africa. Neanderthals were not very tall (about 150-160 cm), had a large brain (1700 cm³), but were simpler in structure compared to modern humans, had a rather prominent forehead, and had a shorter femur than the tibia. Neanderthals lived in Western Europe during the Wurmian Ice Age, 200-35 thousand years ago, usually in caves and dens, hunted and gathered large and small animals, and made weapons (Mustier culture). They knew how to make fire (natural fire), maintain it, and use it, and lived in groups.

In conclusion, we can say that ancient people spread all over the world, created their own collective farms and lifestyles, and adapted to them. According to archaeologists from all over the world, Neanderthals were able to adapt to their own lifestyle and social life. The life of ancient people is being studied by our scientists year after year, and it has served as the basis for many scientific works.

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