



FIRST ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDIES IN UZBEKISTAN

Khomidjonova M. A.

Received 15th May 2021,
Accepted 26th May 2021,
Online 30th May 2021

Academy of Sciences of National
Center for Archaeological Research.
Laboratory assistant of the Bio-
archeology laboratory

ABSTRACT: *Burn injury is the most severe of all types of injuries, causing multiple and long-term disorders of homeostasis, leading to dysfunction of organs and systems. The most important link in local treatment is the effect on the microflora. A burn wound needs antibacterial therapy from the moment of onset until its complete closure, since colonization by microorganisms with the development of purulent inflammation leads to severe intoxication, prevents the healing of epidermal and sub dermal burns, leads to deepening of burn wounds, lysis and rejection of autoderm grafts, and serves as a source of generalization of infection*

Keywords: intoxication, experiment, thermal burn, epidermis, dermis, oxidants.

I. Introduction

One of the first scientific societies in this area is the Society of lovers of natural science, anthropology and ethnography, which was founded in 1863 on October 15 at the Imperial Moscow University, at the initiative of one of the founders of the society, professor of zoology and anthropology A.P. Bogdanov. In 1864, on May 14, the first public meeting of the Society was held, and there it was also decided to create a department of anthropology under the society, which was engaged in collecting and describing skulls and skeletons, modern folk costumes and objects from folk life, studying the population, excavating burial mounds and in further travels of a reconnaissance and descriptive nature in the Moscow province and the Turkestan region. It should be noted that in 1870 a branch was opened in Tashkent¹

On the initiative of A.P. Bogdanov, an expedition was sent to Turkestan, headed by A.P. Fedchenko, Russian scientist, biologist, geographer and traveler, explorer of Central Asia, primarily

¹Bogdanov A.P. Chronicle of zoological works of societies (1863-1888)., T. I., p. 259. M., 1888.

the Pamirs. In 1872, an exhibition was opened in the Moscow Polytechnic Museum, where for the first time they showed "a wide and versatile display of nature, productive forces and the life of the peoples of the Turkestan region", which included a natural history department, including a special anthropological section headed by A.P. Fedchenko, this exhibition contained anthropological materials from the Turkestan region².

Travels A.P. Fedchenko covered a wider territory than his predecessors, and his research was interdisciplinary in nature, and he himself, as a social scientist, stood out for his observation. His merits are significant for anthropological and ethnographic studies of Central Asia; in particular, for example, only from the Zeravshan valley he collected 50 skulls and 14 skeletons of the local population in 1869. Also, according to A.P. Bogdanov, we understand that A.P. Fedchenko collected a significant collection of Turkestan skulls and made 33 measurements over: Tajiks, Uzbeks, Sardis, Persians, Kizilbashi, Tatars, and Turks, 13 of which were measured according to Broca's method³.

Let's clarify a little what it means according to Brock's method. In the middle of the 19th century, two experimental approaches to the study of the brain were used: the clinical method and electrical stimulation. The clinical method was proposed in 1861 by Paul Broca (1824-1880), a surgeon at a mental hospital in Paris. P. Broca opened the corpse of a man who, during his lifetime, could not utter intelligible phrases except the word "tan", so in the hospital doctors and nurses called him Tang, although he correctly perceived what he was told. Examination revealed a lesion of the third frontal gyrus of the cerebral cortex. Broca designated this part of the brain as the center of speech, later the name was assigned to it - Broca's area⁴.

Summing up his research A.P. Fedchenko wrote that the population of Turkestan mainly consists of two tribes, Uzbeks (people of Turkic origin) and Tajiks (people of Iranian origin), and at the same time notes that Tajiks live closer to the mountains, and Uzbeks in other areas. Separating these two types, he believes that the Uzbeks have an anthropological character of the Mongoloid type, while the Tajiks have an Indo-Caucasian type⁵.

II. Method

A.P. Bogdanov did not limit himself to the works of A.P. Fedchenko himself measured 123 skulls from Turkestan in the upper reaches of the Zeravshan, Tajiks, in the course of craniological notes on the Turkestan population, he published a number of articles: The first article was called the Skulls of the Iranian colony, the second - the skull from the Golden Mullushka, the third - the skull from the Tashkent cemetery, the fourth - Uzbek skulls, etc. The material was removed from the cemeteries of Samarkand, Otrar. Tashkent, Afrasiab and other localities.

Based on the results of his research, he came to the conclusion that the population of Turkestan 64% brachycephaly, 82% subbrachycephaly. The tallest skulls in the tribes of the Galch and Tajiks⁶, in width, the majority are broad-high and medium-wide-high, the wide-occipital ones prevail in the Galch and narrow-occipital ones in the Tajiks. And he believed that many deformities in the

²Fedchenko A.P., Fedchenko O.A., Brodovsky M.I., Ivanov D.L., Krauze I.I. Catalog of the Turkestan Department of the Polytechnic Exhibition. M., 1872. 49.

³Bogdanov A.P. Anthropological notes on the Turkestan foreigners., IOLEAE, T. XXXIV, Vol. 5, M., 1888 p. 1-92.

⁴V.V. Konstantinov Experimental psychology: textbook and workshop for academic bachelor's degree / V.V. Konstantinov. - 2nd ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Ed. Yurayt, 2018. -- 255 p. - ISBN 978-5-534-04411-9. P.14.

⁵Anthropological Exhibition 1879, Vol. III, Part I, p. 22.

⁶Bogdanov A.P. Craniological notes on the Turkestan population, SLNSAE, T. XXIX, Vol. 4, M., 1887 Protocols, pp. 238-287.

width of the skulls from laying a newborn child in a cradle, but at the same time left the question open, since not enough skulls had been studied for a final conclusion⁷.

SLNSAE's activities were also closely related to organizing exhibitions of finds brought from expeditions and contributing to the financing of the natural sciences. In 1876, all predecessors of A.P. Bogdanov began to prepare an anthropological exhibition⁸, which opened on April 3, 1879 in the building of the Moscow Manege (Exerzishaus), and gained worldwide fame⁹.

The following departments worked at the exhibition: prehistoric, primitive tribes, general anthropology, craniological (more than three thousand skulls were presented), geological and paleontological, photographic, department of busts, masks, mannequins, medicoanthropological, and ethnographic¹⁰, and the works of the anthropological exhibition were published in IV large volumes that have enriched science and significantly advanced the study of the anthropological composition of the population of Central Asia, and also left directions for further research.

The followers of A.P. Bogdanov became one of his students in the field of anthropology, a well-known geographer, anthropologist, ethnographer, archaeologist, museum expert, conservationist D.N. Anuchin, Academician of the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences. The theory of the term "anthroposphere"¹¹ (1902) belong to him and he is also the author of works on ethnic anthropology, anthropogenesis, ethnography, primitive archeology, geography, regional studies and the history of science. And also one of his followers is V.F. Oshanin (1844 - 1917), biologist-entomologist, geographer and traveler, researcher of Central Asia.

Scientific works of V.F. Oshanin are devoted mainly to the Kampirtepa, for which he was considered one of the best specialists of his time. In addition, he published articles on the geography of Central Asia. But most of all there is a contribution to the anthropological study of Central Asia by his son Lev Vasilyevich Oshanin, who opened a new page in the history of anthropology, and he is the first scientist who created an anthropological school on the territory of Central Asia and with his name another stage in science begins.

III. Analysis and Results

If we look at the research methods and approaches, anthropological study of that time, we can say that it has now radically changed, but more on that later.

For example, A.P. Bogdanov then published additional notes entitled "Anthropological Physiognomy", to the second volume of the anthropological exhibition. In this edition, the book was divided into two parts, the first provides information about the science of physiognomy, about the physiognomy of primitive peoples, its practical, morphological and physiological studies, as well as the goals and objectives of this science. The second part provides an example of a physiognomic study of the peoples of Russia. They took into account the opinions of ethnographers and craniologists about the variability of the anthropological and physiognomic characteristics of Russians. We came to the

⁷Pokrovsky E.A. Influence of the cradle on the deformation of the skull. Minutes of the meetings of the Anthropological Department of SLNSAE from December 7, 1881 to 1886, SLNSAE, T. XI, Vol. 3, M., 1886, p. 207 - 228

⁸Benzengr V.N. Historical sketch of the activities of the anthropological department of the Society of Natural History, Anthropology and Ethnography Lovers. "Anthropological Exhibition", T. II, M., 1878-1879.

⁹Bunak V.V. Anthropological Exhibition of the Society of Lovers of Natural Science, Anthropology and Ethnography and Its Heritage (To the 50th Anniversary of the Exhibition), "Russian Anthropological Journal", M., 1930, Vol. 1-2, pp. 120-126

¹⁰Bogdanov A.P. Anthropological exhibition, T. IV, Part 2, M., 1886.

¹¹Anuchin D.N. Anthropology, its tasks and methods: (about the anthropological exhibition // M., Type. "Russian Ved.", 1879. - 20 p.

question of the ethnographic description of the Russian peoples, that there is still no single description, or a sample of description.

The science of physiognomy itself, apparently was first mentioned by Hippocrates, whom Galen¹² refers to, some authors believe that despite the fact that physiognomy has a long history, a single terminology describing physiognomic phenomena has not been developed, there is no unambiguous prescription semantic components of terms¹³.

A little higher, we said that at first anthropological studies were more ethnographic in nature and the information that was summed up was mainly in the tables¹⁴, either about people who lived at that time or from the mounds of modern times, rather than ancient burials, as well as in more skulls for measurement were taken from museums, and from all. For example, one of the first such studies was a study carried out with the help of the Museum of Moscow University, which provided craniological materials for his team, and in this they were assisted by the assistant of the museum A.A. Tikhomirov¹⁵.

Nowadays, anthropologists no longer use such dubious methods, they have improved their methods and changed approaches, and also began to apply new technologies, the appearance of which has become a big advantage for any science. Nowadays, the important methods of anthropological research are craniology, osteology, odontology, anthropological photography, taking prints of skin patterns of the palms and plantar surfaces of the feet, removing plaster face masks, obtaining plaster prints of the internal cranial cavity (endocranes), etc.

Although, unfortunately, not all anthropological centers, institutes can afford to purchase modern equipment, the world of scientists always hopes for the best.

The second stage of anthropological study begins after the collapse of the Russian Empire. Such difficult times, as we know from history, always have a negative impact on science, since, first of all, all resources are directed mainly towards establishing the economic system, to improve the social status of the population and for restructuring. Therefore, in such difficult times, it was much more difficult to conduct scientific research, but with the efforts of outstanding scientists in their field, we can say that in science there have been noticeable changes in research methods and approaches.

Archaeological complex studies were carried out, which covered all historical periods of human development, which set themselves the goal of posing questions and finding ways to solve them.

The first person who organized the Department of Anthropology at Tashkent University, and a new stage in our anthropological history begins with him. L.V. Oshanin, biologist, doctor of biological sciences (1939), professor (1935), specialist in Central Asia, for a long time he was the only anthropologist in Central Asia. The main research is devoted to the anthropological composition and ethnogenesis of the peoples of Central Asia, he was engaged in anthropological measurements and descriptions of ethnic groups in the most remote parts of Central Asia.

L.V. Oshanin identified 2 European anthropological types on the territory of Central Asia: the Trans-Caspian and Central Asian interflaves, put forward and substantiated the hypothesis of the

¹²Nakhov I.M. Physiognomy as a reflection of the method of typing in ancient literature // In collection: Living heritage of antiquity. Questions of Classical Philology Archived March 17, 2010 at the Wayback Machine, no. IX. Moscow: Ed. Moscow State University, 1987.S. 69-88

¹³Feizo E.Z., Isaeva A.Yu. Personality in physiognomic projection, Cheboksary: Publishing house of ChGU, 2003. - 142 p.

¹⁴Bogdanov A.P. Anthropological Exhibition, Vol. II, Vol. 5, M., 1879. pp. 269-273.

¹⁵Bogdanov A.P. Anthropological Exhibition, Vol. II, Vol. 5, M., 1879. p.335.

Scythian-Sarmatian origin of the Turkmens¹⁶. After himself, this amazingly loyal person left many students who still work in this area, both in Uzbekistan and in Russia.

Soviet anthropologist G.F. Debets, senior researcher at the Institute of Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Doctor of Biological Sciences, Professor, Vice-President of the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnographic Sciences, dealt with the problems of race studies, ethnic anthropology, paleoanthropology and anthropogenesis, the anthropological composition of the peoples of Central Asia, organizer and participant of many anthropological and archaeological expeditions. He developed a number of anthropological methods, including craniological research. He substantiated the great importance of anthropological material as a historical source¹⁷.

He defended the origin of most modern hybrid races by genetic mixing of *Homo sapiens* with an archanthropus (for example, with a Neanderthal)¹⁸.

Soviet archaeologist, historian and ethnographer A.P. Okladnikov, received the first State Prize of the USSR for the discovery and study of the Neanderthal site in the Teshik-Tash¹⁹ cave, which is located on the territory of our country (Uzbekistan), in collaboration with M.A. Gremyatsky and N.A. Sinelnikov (three individual awards). Author of many scientific articles and 60 monographs with translations into German, French, Spanish and Japanese. He left many students and followers.

One of the leading Russian-Soviet anthropologists M.A. Gremyatsky studied theoretical problems of anthropogenesis, described the cranial covers from Podkumka (Caucasus), Khvalynsk (Middle Volga), the skull of a Neanderthal adolescent from the Teshik-Tash grotto.

Another Soviet anthropologist N.A. Sinelnikov, employee of the Department of Anthropology of Moscow State University and the Institute of Anthropology of Moscow State University. Investigated the osteon system of the hip in humans and monkeys (Sinelnikov N.A.). Bones of the skeleton of a Neanderthal child from the Teshik-Tash grotto.

The founder of the facial reconstruction method from the skull, Soviet anthropologist, archaeologist and sculptor M.M. Gerasimov, Doctor of Historical Sciences, who created a gallery of sculptural portraits of human ancestors, from *Australopithecus* to historical characters (more than 200 sculptures). He worked at the Institute for the History of Material Culture in Moscow. Studied a Neanderthal adolescent (girls, according to new information) from the Teshik-Tash cave.

The prominent Soviet anthropologist V.P. Alekseev (1929 - 1991), academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute of Archeology of the USSR Academy of Sciences, studied the basic laws of human evolution, actively developed the taxonomy of fossil hominids, identified many genera, species and subspecies, in particular, he considered Neanderthals a separate species; in 1978 he isolated the species *Pithecanthropus rudolfensis*, now called *Homo rudolfensis* Rudolf man (Alexeev, 1978); it is an extinct species, the bones of which were found in Kenya, on the shores of Lake Turkana (Rudolf) in 1978; the name is given at the place of the find.

The study of the skull of a child from Teshik-Tash led V.P. Alekseev to the conclusion that it was a girl, and not a boy, as it was previously thought. A supporter of moderate polycentrism, historian, specialist in the field of historical anthropology and geography of human races. In addition

¹⁶Oshanin L.V. Anthropological composition of the population Wed. Asia, Part I, Yerevan. Ed. Yerevan State University. pp. 22-28

¹⁷Debets G.F. Paleopnthropology of the USSR, Ed. Academy of Sciences of the USSR., M., 1948

¹⁸Debets G.F. On the anthropological features of the skeleton from the Teshik-Tash cave, "Trudy Uzb. FAN USSR ", Tashkent, 1940, issue. I, pp. 46-71.

¹⁹Okladnikov A.P. Mousterian site in Teshik-tash grotto in Uzbekistan // KSIIMK - Issue. II. 1939 g.

to the "pure" races, V.P. Alekseev singled out "mixed" or "transitional"²⁰. In addition, V.P. Alekseev had a different approach, he used the term "anthropological type" in a taxonomic meaning, as he believed that the term itself in the typological sense does not really fit the idea of the meaning of the term.

Instead, he used the terms "local race" or "population group", believed that these terms in their semantic meaning are more than suitable for anthropological studies of man. By combining his materials, which were the results of archaeological, historical-ethnographic, linguistic and anthropological research, he came to the conclusion that the population of the same origin, who live in the territory of Central Asia, can be divided into eight nationalities; North Caucasian type, Transcaucasian, northern Central Asian, southern Central Asian, West Siberian, Central Asian, Siberian-Amur, and Chutkot-Kamchatka-Sakhalin types²¹.

Above, the author mentioned the approach of V.P. Alekseeva, but now it is necessary to dwell on the methods of research. If Debets said that on the territory of Central Asia there are correspondences of historical and cultural anthropological classifications in relation to the Paleo-Asian, Turkic and partly Uyghur peoples, then in his studies Alekseev speaks of the complexity of the anthropological composition of the Uyghur and Turkic peoples, and this testifies to the diversity of their genetic ties with other peoples., we can consider this in the illustrative materials given by V.P. Alekseeva²².

One of the leading Russian-Soviet anthropologists Ya. Ya. Roginsky, laureate of the M.V. Lomonosov III degree for the work "Theories of monocentrism and polycentrism in the problem of the origin of Homo sapiens and its races." Known for his survey, conceptual and philosophical works on the problems of anthropogenesis, race and human morphology, he devoted many works to the hypothesis of the existence of "presapiens" in Europe, studied the main types of character and their formation in human evolution. For many years taught courses. Ethnic Anthropology, Introduction to Anthropology, Special Chapters of Anthropogenesis, Anthropology of the USSR, Anthropogenesis, Paleoanthropology of the USSR, History of Anthropology. Published a classic textbook of anthropology for higher educational institutions, written jointly with M.G. Levin²³.

Conclusion

Summing up the work, it should be noted that this is just a brief overview of the history of the study of anthropological science in the territory of Central Asia. In the course of further research, anthropological exhibitions were organized, which presented skulls taken from museums, as well as ethnographic materials, in which the population living at that time participated, with the help of which an enormous work was done in terms of compiling tables and descriptive works on the account of nationalities living in the territory of Central Asia.

The works listed above are the first steps towards the study of the anthropology and ethnogenesis of the peoples of Central Asia. It should be noted that all the work done is of

²⁰Alekseev V.P., Gokhman I.I. Anthropology of the Asian part of the USSR, Ed. The science. M., 1984. p. 4-5.

²¹Taxonomic analysis is the study of the principles and practice of classification and systematization of complex hierarchically related entities. The principles of taxonomy are applied in many scientific fields of knowledge, for the ordering of objects of geography, geology, linguistics, ethnography and all the diversity of the organic world. Biological encyclopedic dictionary / Ch. ed. M. S. Gilyarov; Editorial board.: A. A. Baev, G. G. Vinberg, G. A. Zavarzin, - M. Sov. encyclopedia, 1986. -- 831 p. - 100,000 copies

²²Alekseev V.P., Gokhman I.I. Anthropology of the Asian part of the USSR., Ed. Science, Moscow: 1984, p. 8-9.

²³Roginsky Ya.Ya., Levin M.G. Fundamentals of Anthropology, M., 1955.

great importance for novice archaeoanthropologists both in our country and in other countries. And therefore, no matter what the primitive approaches are, or the wrong conclusions were made, one must pay tribute to the fact that these were the best studies of their time, because it is always difficult to start when nothing has been done before you, and it is much easier to see the path when Someone walked this road earlier. I believe that their work will help with modern approaches and research methods, and they give us the opportunity to analyze their work and pose new questions for science and begin to solve problems and answer questions that remained open at that time and not only.

References:

1. Alekseev V.P., Gokhman I.I. Anthropology of the Asian part of the USSR, Ed. The science. M., 1984. p. 4-5.
2. Anthropological Exhibition 1879, Vol. III, Part I, p. 22.
3. Anuchin D.N. Anthropology, its tasks and methods: (about the anthropological exhibition // M., Type. "Russian Ved.", 1879. - 20 p.
4. Benzengr V.N. Historical sketch of the activities of the anthropological department of the Society of Natural History, Anthropology and Ethnography Lovers. "Anthropological Exhibition", T. II, M., 1878-1879.
5. Bogdanov A.P. Anthropological exhibition, T. IV, Part 2, M., 1886.
6. Bogdanov A.P. Anthropological Exhibition, Vol. II, Vol. 5, M., 1879. pp. 269-273.
7. Bogdanov A.P. Anthropological notes on the Turkestan foreigners., IOLEAE, T. XXXIV, Vol. 5, M., 1888 p. 1-92.
8. Bogdanov A.P. Chronicle of zoological works of societies (1863-1888)., T. I., p. 259. M., 1888.
9. Bogdanov A.P. Craniological notes on the Turkestan population, IOLEAE, T. XXIX, Vol. 4, M., 1887 Protocols, pp. 238-287.
10. Bunak V.V. Anthropological Exhibition of the Society of Lovers of Natural Science, Anthropology and Ethnography and Its Heritage (To the 50th Anniversary of the Exhibition), "Russian Anthropological Journal", M., 1930, Vol. 1-2, pp. 120-126
11. Debets G.F. On the anthropological features of the skeleton from the Teshik-Tash cave, "Trudy Uzb. FAN USSR ", Tashkent, 1940, issue. I, pp. 46-71.
12. Debets G.F. Paleopnthropology of the USSR, Ed. Academy of Sciences of the USSR., M., 1948
13. Fedchenko A.P., Fedchenko O.A., Brodovsky M.I., Ivanov D.L., Krauze I.I. Catalog of the Turkestan Department of the Polytechnic Exhibition. M., 1872. 49.
14. Feizo E.Z., Isaeva A.Yu. Personality in physiognomic projection, Cheboksary: Publishing house of ChGU, 2003. - 142 p.
15. Konstantinov V.V. Experimental psychology: textbook and workshop for academic bachelor's degree / V.V. Konstantinov. - 2nd ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Ed. Yurayt, 2018. -- 255 p. - ISBN 978-5-534-04411-9. P.14.
16. Nakhov I.M. Physiognomy as a reflection of the method of typing in ancient literature // In collection: Living heritage of antiquity. Questions of Classical Philology Archived March 17, 2010 at the Wayback Machine, no. IX. Moscow: Ed. Moscow State University, 1987.S. 69-88

17. Okladnikov A.P. Mousterian site in Teshik-tash grotto in Uzbekistan // KSIIMK - Issue. II. 1939 g.
18. Oshanin L.V. Anthropological composition of the population Wed. Asia, Part I, Yerevan. Ed. Yerevan State University. pp. 22-28
19. Pokrovsky E.A. Influence of the cradle on the deformation of the skull. Minutes of the meetings of the Anthropological Department of IOLEAE from December 7, 1881 to 1886, SLNSAE, T. XI, Vol. 3, M., 1886, p. 207 - 228
20. Roginsky Ya.Ya., Levin M.G. Fundamentals of Anthropology, M., 1955.
21. Taxonomic analysis is the study of the principles and practice of classification and systematization of complex hierarchically related entities. The principles of taxonomy are applied in many scientific fields of knowledge, for the ordering of objects of geography, geology, linguistics, ethnography and all the diversity of the organic world. Biological encyclopedic dictionary / Ch. ed. M. S. Gilyarov; Editorial board .: A. A. Baev, G. G. Vinberg, G. A. Zavarzin, - M. Sov. encyclopedia, 1986 .-- 831 p. - 100,000 copies

CENTRAL ASIAN
STUDIES