

HISTORICAL REGIONAL PUBLICATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN AND THEIR BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Abstract

The article analyzes the activities of scholars involved in compiling bibliographies of historical publications in Uzbekistan. Through the analysis of the lists of literature included in the bibliographers' manuals, their purpose and role in conducting scientific research are revealed. Also, the article reveals the role of the articles in the collection book dedicated to the study of Surkhandarya local history in local history research.

Keywords

library, book, article, bibliography, search, indexing, placement.

Аннотация

В статье анализируется деятельность ученых, работавших над составлением библиографии исторических изданий Узбекистана. В данной статье также анализируется библиография исторической литературы, раскрываются их назначение, функции и место в проведении научных исследований в исторической науке. В статье также раскрывается место статей в сборнике, посвященном изучению Сурхандарьинского краеведения в краеведении.

Ключевые слова

библиотека, книга, статья, библиография, поиск, монета, размещение.

Researchers in the field of history who study the history of cultures rightly understand that conducting thorough investigations requires significant time and knowledge to find relevant publications regardless of the language they are written in or where they are published. A prominent Uzbek historian, source studies specialist, and Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor B.V. Lunin, made a valuable contribution to the field by compiling daily bibliographies in the disciplines of

history and social sciences. Professor B.V. Lunin recognized that well-structured bibliographic guides could greatly assist historians and researchers in the social sciences in locating the necessary publications for their studies. These guides help scholars delve into their topics more effectively, serving as fundamental resources. One such notable work compiled by him is the *"Bibliographic Index of Literature on Archaeology, History, Ethnography, Philosophy, and Law of Uzbekistan"*, which was developed annually based on the relevant literature. This bibliographic guide on historical topics has become an essential component of ongoing research processes. It provides constant support for studying subjects and conducting academic work. Such bibliographic aids especially those focused on historical themes are crucial for disciplines that explore historical periods, the history of cultures, heritage sites, transportation routes, cities, and the activities of historical figures. In this regard, developing bibliographic guides on local history topics (historical regional studies) requires authors to possess a sound understanding of the methodology of bibliography compilation. At the same time, the bibliography of historical regional studies can fulfill a number of functions in the development of society, including the following:

- ✓ It can compile a list of literature for researchers conducting scientific work on the topic of historical regional studies.
- ✓ Taking into account the impact of bibliographic lists on historical regional studies in fostering patriotism among youth and encouraging a respectful attitude toward their birthplace, the responsibility for compiling such bibliographies can be assigned to all libraries.
- ✓ Bibliographic lists on historical regional studies can contribute to the development of the spiritual values, thinking, consciousness, and worldview of members of society.

The bibliography of historical regional studies involves the development of methods and techniques for searching, bibliographic description, purposeful selection, subject-based scientific classification of found publications, and delivering relevant information to the researcher in the study of historical topics. Researchers are well aware that the bibliography of historical regional studies primarily serves to support the research process in various scientific fields. For example, academic archaeologists such as Ya. Ghulomov, M.Ye. Masson, A. Asqarov, E.V. Rtveladze, and A. Sagdullayev have studied historical regional topics through bibliographic guides based on artifacts discovered in archaeological sites and published in their scientific works. The development of bibliographies related to the history of localities within the field of history can be influenced by the presence and activity of research institutions in the country, as well as the

availability of relevant faculties and academic programs in higher education institutions. At the same time, studying the role of libraries in accurately defining the functions of historical regional bibliographies is considered an important issue. When compiling bibliographic guides, the methodology is primarily based on the following directions:

- ✓ Searching for literature by topic, where the compilers of bibliographic guides can consult all universal daily references and specialized scientific aids to identify relevant publications;
- ✓ In compiling bibliographic guides on historical and regional studies, the individual conducting the literature search must be a subject specialist;
- ✓ As a researcher working on the topic, one should have the ability to correctly and comprehensively select all relevant publications related to the subject.

If we consider the bibliographic guides compiled on the works of scholars such as E.V. Rtveladze, G.A. Pugachenkova, M. Filanovich, Yu.F. Buryakov, and A. Sagdullayev, we can observe that they include publications ranging from their earliest articles to the latest works published up to the time the guide was compiled, organized chronologically. A specialist compiling a bibliographic guide on historical regional studies evaluates the relevance of the identified publications to the topic and includes them based on that assessment. If the bibliography is focused on a particular scholar, it becomes necessary to select not only their works but also publications that assess or discuss their contributions and activities. In such author-specific bibliographies, special attention is given to the completeness of both the author's own publications and those about them.

In bibliographic guides dedicated to historical-regional research topics, the process of identifying relevant publications requires careful selection from a vast number of sources. Only those scientific books and articles that are thematically aligned and of scholarly significance should be included. For instance, when compiling bibliographies on the statehood and urban development of Uzbekistan and Central Asia during the Antiquity and Early Iron Age, publications especially monographs dedicated to specific topics may be included in thematic bibliographic guides. However, if relevant articles are part of a collected volume, the compiler must examine each article individually to determine whether it should be included in the guide.

One of the collections that could be included in the bibliography of publications preserving information on the formation of states and urban cultures in different regions of Uzbekistan and Central Asia from the 5th century BCE to the 3rd century CE during the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages is the book "*Kraevedenie Surkhandarii*" (*Regional Studies of Surkhandarya*). This work includes scholarly,

popular-scientific, educational, reference, informational, industrial, and documentary publications about the material and spiritual culture preserved from the Greco-Bactrian and Kushan civilizations.

The book provides information on archaeological monuments from this period located in the Surkhandarya region, such as Fayoztepa, Kampyrtepa, Dalverzintepa, Karatepa, Ayrtam, and many others. *"Kraevedenie Surkhandari"* is a historical-regional publication that includes both academic and popular articles about these monuments from the Hellenistic period.

The first article in the collection, authored by academician A. Sagdullaev, explores the production period, size, and household function of ceramic items discovered at the ancient Mullali archaeological site. The article also provides a clear and accessible explanation of the excavation timeline and the archaeologists involved.

In the following article titled *"Depictions of Deities in Kushan-Era Sculpture in Tokharistan"*, academician G.A. Pugachenkova analyzes sculptural and visual representations of deities that were worshipped by local populations during the Hellenistic era. The article examines imagery of Greek gods found on coins and ceramics, along with depictions of deities from Egyptian and Assyrian cultures reflected in local material culture. These are analyzed and presented in a way that is accessible to general readers.

An article prepared by Sh.R. Pidaev studies household items created by local populations. It analyzes the size and function of each item and explores reasons why some utensils were used in households for over 1,000 years. The thorough analysis of everyday items enhances the academic value of the study.

An article by B.A. Kozlovskiy and K.I. Sheiko reviews archaeological excavations at the ancient site of Old Termez. It recounts the work of participating scholars and uses architectural remnants to reconstruct the fortresses of that time. This kind of visual reconstruction helps engage readers of various ages and interests.

I.G. Skugarova's study of an unnamed hill in the Angora region includes detailed analysis of the early-phase structures found at the site. The article explores preserved architectural elements and ceramic finds by examining their function, size, and construction materials. The work demonstrates how the role of these ceramic items can be clearly communicated to a broader audience.

In an article by B.Ya. Stavisky, the history of archaeological research at Karatepa (Old Termez) is documented, beginning with excavations in the summer of 1936. It discusses the work of participating scholars and details the parts of the

monument they studied, providing an accessible overview of the excavation results and preserved architectural remains.

Finally, B.D. Kochnev's article examines the discovery of a hoard of Karakhanid dirhams found in Termez. It discusses the archaeological efforts led by M.Ye. Masson and his team, analyzing the rulers associated with the coins. The study includes detailed examination of coin inscriptions and imagery, which can inspire young readers to develop an interest in archaeology and ancient history. The article's clear and engaging language broadens its accessibility and relevance.

In the article by E.G. Nekrasova and V.M. Filimonov dedicated to the analysis of the khanaqah within the Sultan-Saadat ensemble – an archaeological monument of Termez city the purpose of the khanaqah's construction is examined. The article discusses the bricks and columns used in the fortification, the number of rooms, their functions, the condition of the structure in different centuries, and the periods of its restoration. It also provides interesting information about the revival of the city of Termez and its economic activities during the Timurid era.

Additionally, the book includes a historical article by E.V. Rtveladze on the history of Northern Tokharistan during the 9th to early 13th centuries. It analyzes the social and political system of that era, emphasizing the expansion of the rights and privileges of the feudal class and revealing the activities of feudal rulers.

The collection also contains articles by Sh.S. Kamoliddinov about the Samanid dynasty and information related to Termez. A key research object in the volume is the complex of ancient Buddhist temples discovered at Fayoztepa (1st century BCE – 3rd century CE), Kampyrtepa, and Karatepa. The discovery of elements such as the famous Ayrtam frieze, depicting ancient musicians, indicates that Buddhism was practiced by local populations during the Hellenistic period and that Hellenistic cultural elements were present in the region. The archaeological study of Fayoztepa became a catalyst for the discovery of further Buddhist sites.

Among the Kushan Empire (1st–4th centuries CE) monuments, the Dalverzintepa archaeological site in Surkhandarya's Shurchi district has been intensively studied by archaeologists, art historians, numismatists, and historians. The in-depth research, initiated in 1967 by historians Galina Pugachenkova and M.E. Masson, revealed a temple dedicated to the Bactrian deity in the northern part of the ancient city and unique painted samples. Ruins of a Buddhist temple dating to the early 1st century CE were found, demonstrating the prosperity of cities and settlements during the Kushan period.

The book also outlines the historical development of Termez as the regional center in the modern era. It includes an article analyzing the worldview of local peoples concerning the sanctity of the days of the week. The article describes how

Saturdays were regarded as days for preparing fields, decorated with various ornaments, while women cleaned their homes from unnecessary items in preparation for Nowruz. Sundays were marked by ceremonies such as “Mushkulkushod.” The beliefs and rituals associated with each day of the week are explored in detail: Monday was linked to fortune-telling, Tuesday and Wednesday were considered unsuitable for laundry, Thursday was dedicated to honoring women, and Friday was regarded as a day free from work.

Each article in the collection references the works of scholars who have studied these topics, enhancing the scientific value of the book.

The final article by architect Z. Arshavskaya investigates underground dwellings used as homes in Surkhandarya during the Antique and Early Iron Ages. The study examines natural underground formations such as water basins and caves near settlements, analyzing their dimensions, living conditions, and the suitability of rooms for habitation. This work is aimed at both specialists and interested independent researchers, providing valuable data for a broad audience.

References and citations of scholarly opinions related to these monuments further increase the article’s academic significance.

Alongside these articles, the book includes a bibliography of the major historians, archaeologists, numismatists, and ethnographers who have studied the region’s monuments. This bibliography primarily comprises scientific publications dedicated to the archaeological monuments of Surkhandarya and is intended for professional researchers. The publications are arranged alphabetically and divided by the scope and audience, starting with scientific works for specialists, followed by more accessible works for a wider readership.

Notably, the bibliography highlights the works of academician and Doctor of Arts G.A. Pugachenkova, separating her art history publications from those on antique archaeology. Her contributions to the study of Central Asian and Uzbek antique architecture are listed comprehensively, reflecting her multidisciplinary influence on scholars and readers.

By studying this list of literature, we can identify scholars from Uzbekistan and around the world who have specialized in the archaeology, architecture, and art history of Central Asia and Uzbekistan during the ancient period. Furthermore, such publications in the field of historical regional studies will never lose their significance.

The bibliographies of scholars who study antiquities include not only lists of their publications but also reflect their personal academic activities. It is important for bibliography compilers to consider the historical periods and monuments studied when organizing these lists.

These scholars provide information on when and how monuments were researched, allowing both specialists and a broad readership to access comprehensive, clear, and engaging knowledge through their books and articles.

The bibliographic lists in this publication help readers, especially young scholars, to gain an understanding of the activities of researchers who studied the archaeological sites of Surkhandarya and various topics of the ancient period.

All articles in this volume are related to the monuments of the region, and each includes a separate bibliography. For example, academician E.V. Rtveladze's articles contain bibliographies of eight scientific papers and separate books. Through these sources, readers can obtain detailed scientific analyses of ancient statehood, urban development, agriculture, animal husbandry, architecture, and crafts of the period.

The main feature of this collection is that its articles are dedicated to studying the ancient monuments of a specific region in Uzbekistan, analyzing material and spiritual culture artifacts from the ancient period. This makes it an important resource for historical regional studies.

Moreover, such publications are valuable not only for scientific research but also for popularizing knowledge about ancient culture through a wider readership. They can significantly increase readers' interest in the subject.

Publications that study archaeological sites in other regions of Uzbekistan – such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, and Tashkent – and their surrounding areas also deserve a place in historical regional study manuals due to their clarity and scholarly value.

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