

Development of an Algorithm for Creating a Database for Historical Heritage Research



Marina Kolesnikova, Lyudmila Ermolenko

Abstract: *This article presents the results of the development of an algorithm for creating a research base on the history, historiography and source studies of Abkhazia in bibliographic indexes and reference books. The basis for the created base was the materials contained in the reference dictionaries. The pointers are multifunctional, they allow you to find the publication you need to work, others to understand the process of studying the region in the past and present, see how the historical tradition of Abkhazia was born, formed and developed in the history of Russia. Bibliographic activity was carried out by static committees, scientific societies, military historians who comprehensively study the region. Compilation of bibliographic indexes and reference publications on the Caucasus was carried out with the support of public authorities and stimulated the interest of researchers in studying the history of the peoples of the Caucasus.*

Keywords : *algorithm, database, materials science, history of the Caucasus, historiography of Abkhazia.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The history of the study of Abkhazia has an established historiographic tradition, the beginning of which in Russian Caucasian studies is associated with activities in the first half of the 19th century. comprehensive academic expeditions, military historians, travelers, diplomats and civil servants. Naturally, domestic Caucasian studies were preceded by centuries of accumulation of versatile and diverse information about the peoples of the Caucasus, which since ancient times have been the object of study. In ancient and medieval historical and geographical literature, information about this region expanded and deepened as the geographical knowledge of ancient authors grew. However, a systematic scientific study of the region is associated with the second half of the eighteenth century. - the beginning of the nineteenth century, when in the course of the development of new territories that became part of the Russian Empire, their scientific study begins. At the same time, there was an accumulation of literature on the region and by the middle of

the 19th century. a large and varied number of works and essays on the geography, history and ethnography of the peoples of the Caucasus, required systematization and structuring, to facilitate the work with them. All this predetermined the creation of various kinds of bibliographic manuals and reference books.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was based on historicism and scientific objectivity, as well as a systematic approach. The article used general scientific and special historical methods. The study is based on a historical-local lore methodology using a systematic approach. Using this method, it was possible to identify the formation of more general processes and phenomena that characterize the intellectual climate in the region in such areas as the history of education and printing, archival and museum work, the role of scientific centers and societies. The study is based on the principles of a comprehensive study of science as a complex self-organizing and self-regulating system with its own model of information flows. In this information model, modern science of science considers bibliographic data as the most important indicator of the scientific effectiveness of research and the scientific potential of different directions. As key approaches, historical-local lore and science-historical approaches were determined, which allows taking into account the interconnections of different elements of historical knowledge, assessing both the possibilities of scientific creativity in different concrete historical conditions and the state of research in areas related to historical science, and at the same time consider general scientific problems without disciplinary division.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The foundations of Russia's historical bibliography were laid by the efforts of scholars, bibliophiles, and collectors who produced catalogs of their own book collections in the 19th century. The founder of the Russian bibliography is considered G.N. Gennadi, the author-compiler, published in 1858 in St. Petersburg bibliographic index "Literature of Russian bibliography" [7]. For the first time, it was not just given a list in chronological sequence of bibliographic literature, but reflected the whole variety of types of bibliography, in its broad sense. The practice of creating bibliographic indexes and reference books in the second half of the XIX century.

Manuscript published on November 30, 2019.

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in many respects it was also connected with the development of history as a science, the determination of the disciplinary fields of auxiliary historical disciplines, with the need for systematization of literature on branches and directions of historical knowledge, territories and chronology.

The first experiments of the regional bibliography are connected with the name of the Russian bibliographer V.I. Mezhev [13,14,15]. In his Compiled "Brief Statistical and Bibliographic Review of the Literature of Russian Local History for 1859-1868", the results of bibliographic searches and descriptions of historical and regional studies, historical and geographical, historical and statistical and ethnographic literature were presented, a total of 22538 books and articles [12].

In the second half of the XIX century. publications about the Caucasus, including about Abkhazia, appear in Russian bibliographies. This was due to the increased interest in the region during the integration of its individual territories into the Russian Empire. Materials on the Caucasus are reflected in the all-Russian bibliographies of P.I. Keppen, P.P. and V.P. Laminov, V.S. Ikonnikova [8,9,11]. The collections of literature were dominated by materials on archeology and history of the Caucasus region. Some of them contained brief annotations. In 1866, K.A. Kompansky [10, p. 230-255]. General work on the region was included in the systematic catalog of M.M. Miansarova "Bibliographia Caucasica et Transcaucasica. The experience of a reference systematic catalog of printed works on the Caucasus, Transcaucasia and the tribes that inhabit these lands", published in St. Petersburg, in 1874-1876. The catalog contains 4840 works, books and articles published since the XVI century to 1875, containing historical information about the Caucasus [16].

In 1871, in the work of the military historian N.F. Dubrovin, "The History of the War and Russian Dominion in the Caucasus", published a bibliographic index of sources containing 2355 titles of books on the history of the Caucasus, including works containing detailed information about Abkhazia. In the index in alphabetical order (by the titles of books and articles) were placed publications (including newspaper and magazine articles) published since the beginning of the 19th century. to 1869 inclusive [2]. Pursuing the military history of the Caucasus, N.F. Dubrovin noted that the lack of a systematic index makes it difficult to work with a huge array of diverse literature on the Caucasus. In the preface to his work, he wrote: "... it is strange that not one corner of our country has such an extensive literature on all branches of knowledge as the Caucasus has, but all this is scattered in separate articles in various newspapers and magazines and does not represent anything whole" [2, p. fourteen].

Materials on Abkhazia can also be found in the "List of Some Books, Articles, and Notes on the Caucasus," compiled by D. D. D., the managing director of the Caucasus military topographic department. Pagirev to the "Alphabetical Index to the Five-Mile Map of the Caucasus Region, which was published in 1913. This is a joint publication of the Caucasus Division of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society and the Caucasus Military Topographic Department, which collected the names of all geographical objects of the Caucasus (about 34,000), and contained 8,000 records of

Retrieval Number: D9132118419/2019@BEIESP

DOI:10.35940/ijrte.D9132.118419

Journal Website: www.ijrte.org

books and articles published in the 19th - early 20th centuries. in Russian and foreign languages [17].

Bibliographic indexes dedicated to different territories of the Caucasus in the second half of the XIX century. were prepared by A.P. Berger, L. Brosse, N.I. Voronov, G.M. Tumanov, L. Zagursky, A. Gren, K.N. Begichev, E.G. Weidenbaum, A. Kaufman, A.S. Khakhanov and others. The compilation of bibliographic indexes and reference publications on the Caucasus was carried out with the support of state authorities, which should stimulate the study of the history of the peoples of the Caucasus.

Information about Abkhazia, indicating sources and literature, is contained in the works of a number of military historians. In the capital work of the first official historiographer of the Caucasian War, General R.A. Fadeev's "Sixty Years of the Caucasian War", a picture of the theater of war was recreated, the formation of the state of murids in the East Caucasus was described, the strategy of war was analyzed and the problem of "securing the occupied territory" through the Russian, primarily Cossack, colonization was analyzed in detail [6]. Defining the purpose of his book, R.A. Fadeev wrote that "the history of Russian rule in the Caucasus cannot yet be written." For the history of such a long and difficult period, a preliminary development of materials is needed, which overwhelmed many archives for sixty years. Someday, Russia will read the full history of the Caucasian War, which is one of the great and most interesting episodes of our history, not only on the importance of the issues resolved by Russian weapons in this remote corner of the empire, but also on the extraordinary tension of the human spirit, which marked the struggle on both sides; according to the unbelievable persistence with which it lasted for decades, constantly changing in its character ... One cannot start such work halfway; but you can clearly demonstrate the meaning of the events of the Caucasian war in their causes, movement and result ... Every Russian should know, at least in basic terms, what is being done in the Caucasus, where two hundred thousand of his compatriots are fighting "[6, p. 146]. Contemporaries noted that observation, well-read and deep knowledge of the subject of research, well-aimed remarks, observations and conclusions, literary talent - all this gave R.A. Fadeeva "is so brilliant and entertaining that it is able to attract the attention of absolutely everyone" [6, p. 80]. The work analyzed the existing literature on the history of the region and the military confrontation with the highlanders, proposed a kind of "stencil" that for many years predetermined the representation of the Caucasian Cossacks and its role in the annexation and development of new lands of the Russian Empire.

Information about Abkhazia is also contained in the extensive work of the famous Russian military historian General from Infantry A. M. Zayonchkovsky, the author of a fundamental study on the history of the Eastern (Crimean) war of 1853-1856 [18]. In it, the author, based on reliable documents, tried show the real course of events, without "any own conclusions", based on facts and available literature.

Rich in factual material and the work of the head of the Military History Department of the General Staff of Colonel S.S. Esadze, which also provides information on Abkhazia [3,4,5].

In the second half of the XIX - beginning of XX centuries. bibliographic activities were carried out by static committees and scientific societies that comprehensively study the region. Bibliographic indexes to the periodical Caucasian publications, the works of scientific societies and various government institutions were regularly placed on the pages of the "Caucasian calendar", which was published by the Main Directorate of the Caucasian Viceroyalty in 1846. In the period from 1882 to 1889. the publication of the "Calendar" was dealt with by the Caucasian Statistical Committee (established in 1868 in Tiflis), and from 1905 - the Transcaucasian Statistical Committee [1, p.134]. A total of 73 volumes were published, which have a high degree of representativeness and are a valuable source on the history and ethnography of the Caucasus.

IV. CONCLUSION

Bibliographic indexes are a valuable information resource, an up-to-date indicator and a means of scientific communication. They, like reference manuals, not only reflect the conditions in which they arise, but also allow you to reconstruct the history, culture and social psychology of a particular era and environment. This is a special kind of sources — historiographic, important for studying various issues related to the organization of scientific activity, the problem of scientific personnel, the development trend of scientific ideas, interpersonal interactions between scientists and researchers, and the consideration of historiographic subjects. Each bibliographic index is a kind of reflection of the nature of the society's request for certain existing publications, which were recorded in it. The structure of the bibliographic index, the nature of the scientific and auxiliary apparatus for it, the system for selecting material and records, the style of annotations - all this is an indicator of the author's position of the compiler-bibliographer, his understanding of historical reality.

The information possibilities of the historical bibliography as a source for studying the history of science have two sides: historical and scientific. The first fixes the subject area of research and its segmentation in a given period. The second gives a broader picture of the corps of researchers involved in and developing in our case the problems of the history of science and historical writing, the level of involvement of representatives of various areas of disciplinary knowledge in this process, and the nature of the near-scientific community (represented by publishers, amateur historians, collectors antiquities, etc.). The originality of this source at the level of typology (general, special, industry bibliography, biobibliography, etc.) reflects the degree of participation of one or another category of certain types of source in the scientific process.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The study was carried out with the financial support of the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR) and ASA in

Retrieval Number: D9132118419/2019©BEIESP

DOI:10.35940/ijrte.D9132.118419Journal

Website: www.ijrte.org

the framework of the scientific project No. 19-59-40001.

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