

ANNOTATION

dissertation work of Bakhtybaev Mels Maratovich

«Activity of Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs in Kazakhstan», presented for the degree of doctor of philosophy (PhD) on a specialty 6D020800-Archaeology and Ethnology

General description of the dissertation work. The dissertation work is devoted to the contribution in the archeology of Kazakhstan of the first regional public local history organization in the field of archeology - Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs, conducting research in the southern regions of Kazakhstan. The paper considers the prerequisites for the creation of Turkestan section, its goals and objectives, research conducted by members of the circle on historical and cultural monuments, and studies of the Soviet era and the period after gaining independence. The place and significance of the Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs are determined, the directions of their research are shown.

The actuality of the research. After gaining independence by the Republic of Kazakhstan, within the framework of the programs "Cultural Heritage", "Looking into the Future: Modernization of Public Consciousness", "Seven Facets of the Great Steppe", "Independence is the most Precious", scientific research was carried out in various areas of national history. One of the directions for the implementation of the tasks set was the conduct of complex archaeological research on historical and cultural monuments, the inclusion of objects in tourist routes and the organization of museum-reserves on their basis. Along with modern research and the problems of protecting the historical and cultural heritage, the question of the need to study the early period in the history of the study of monuments has now arisen.

The initial period of studying of archaeological monuments of southern regions of Kazakhstan is characterized by the unsystematic approach, and from the end of the XIX century researches began to be carried out within the framework of approved programs by local historians and amateurs. From this time bases of formation and the further development of archeological science of Kazakhstan were laid. The main part of the research work on the historical and cultural monuments of the southern regions of Kazakhstan, which at that time was part of the Turkestan Governor-Generalship, was carried out by the Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs, founded in Tashkent 1895. Active members of Turkestan section were N.P. Ostroumov, N.V. Rudnev, A.A. Divayev, N.S. Lykoshin, N.G. Mallitsky, E.T. Smirnov, V.A. Kallaur, I.V. Anichkov, V.P. Lavrentev, A.K. Klare, A.A. Cherkasov, V.P. Pankov, N.N. Pantusov, V.P. Kolosovsky, I.T. Poslavsky, P.A. Komarov, etc.

First of all the relevance of the research topic consists of constant growth of interest not only of archaeologists, historians, but also of the general public in the problem of archaeological study of the regions of Kazakhstan. This interest is multifaceted, it concerns questions of the formation of historical and national identity, the preservation and protection of historical and cultural heritage, the study of monuments at the interdisciplinary level and the promotion of the results of the study.

At the modern stage of studying the history of domestic archeology, all great attention is paid to research of local public archeological centers. Without a detailed consideration of this issue, it is impossible to understand the roots of the development of regional archeology due to various external and internal factors.

In conditions of stable interest in archaeological monuments of the country, including at a high state level, in modern science there is a process of many years of successful organizational design of scientific organizations. The main purpose of which is the protection, preservation and study of historical and cultural heritage. Therefore, it seems extremely important now to turn to the study of the experience of the preliminary stages of the development of archeology of Kazakhstan in general and the pre-revolutionary period in particular.

Conducting a comprehensive and analytical study of the history of the study of archaeological monuments of the southern regions of Kazakhstan at the present stage is relevant, since the research members of the Turkestan section of Archaeology are one of the important

sources on the history of the study of monuments in the region that have come down to us since the late XIX century.

Carrying out complex and analytical research of history of studying archeological monuments of the southern regions of Kazakhstan at the present stage it is relevant as researches of members of **Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs** are one of important sources on the history of studying the monuments of this region which reached to us in the late 19th century.

The object of the research is the Activity of Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs in Lepsinsk, Zharkent, Kapal, Vernensky districts of the Semirechensk region and Aulieata, Shymkent, Perovsky, Kazaly districts of the Syr Darya region.

The subject of the research is articles and reports of members of Turkestan section devoted to the monuments of Kazakhstan, published in the collections "Records of meetings and messages of members of Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs", articles devoted to activities of individual members of the circle. In addition, documents stored in the Central State Archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Uzbekistan were introduced into scientific circulation.

The aims and objectives of the dissertation. The main purpose the dissertation is to draw conclusions about the activity and contribution of the Activity of Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs to the formation and development of archaeological science of Kazakhstan, to show the main directions and results of archaeological research monuments of the southern regions of Kazakhstan.

To achieve the above goal, the following tasks are set:

- to identify and analyze the research conducted on archaeological monuments of the southern regions of Kazakhstan before the formation of the Turkestan section;
- to define prerequisites of creation of the circle, to characterize the role, the purpose and tasks of the section;
- to introduce in a scientific circulation earlier unpublished archival materials and the data, concerning Activity of Turkestan section;
- to analyze the heritage of the members of the section in order to select materials related to the monuments of history and culture of Kazakhstan;
- to adhere to a chronological and territorial principle of presentation of materials conducted by members of the section and identify the contribution of each member of the section;
- to reveal and analyze the basic directions of archeological researches of Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs;
- to show, the problems raised by members of a circle, have not lost the value and urgency and to this day;
- to consider the research conducted at the monuments discovered by members of the section during the Soviet era and in the years after independence;
- to reveal the contribution of members of a section in formation of archeological science of Kazakhstan.

The territorial scope of the research includes the territory of Lepsy, Zharkent, Kapal, Vernensky districts of Semirechenskaya region and Aulieata, Shymkent, Perovsky, Kazaly districts of Syr Darya region (in modern administrative-territorial division - Almaty, Zhetysu, Zhambyl, Turkestan, Kyzylorda regions, southeastern part of Abai region of RK and northwestern part of Talass region of KR), where the research was conducted by members of Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs.

Chronological framework of the study covers the period from 1895 to 1917, when the members of Activity of Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs conducted research on archaeological and architectural monuments located in the territory of Lepsinsk, Zharkent, Kapal, Vernensky districts of Semirechensk region and Aulieata, Shymkent, Perov, Kazaly districts of Syr Darya region.

Methods and methodology, usage of writing the dissertation work. In the dissertation is used traditional methods of source studies, concrete-historical, historical-comparative, historical-archaeological research.

The methodological basis of the research was based on the principles of historicism and scientific objectivity. The first of them requires to take into account the historical context in the interpretation of any types of sources and at the same time allows to consider the subject of research in relation to the processes and phenomena that took place in archaeological science in the late XIX century - early XX century. The principle of scientific objectivity became the basis for the source and historiographical analysis of the attracting materials.

Comparative-historical method was used for comparing the opinions of some domestic archeologists on the issues raised by the members of the section, which contributed to consideration of the problem in general, and historical-genetic method provided new data on the development stages of Turkestan section. The method of quantitative analysis of some sources, which were out of sight of the researchers allowed to determine the contribution in the study of archaeological monuments of each individual member of the section.

The application of the method of selection in the analysis of the written heritage of the members of Turkestan section, published in the period from 1895 to 1917, allowed to determine the volume of materials devoted to the monuments of Kazakhstan.

In the formation of structure of separate parts of work was used the problem-chronological method and a method of zoning that has allowed to adhere the chronological and territorial principle of research materials.

The application of the method of system-functional analysis allowed to consider Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs as a system, characterized by complex structure and different directions of research studies. One of the components of the system was their archeological activity.

The novelty of the research embraces is the first generalizing work, which is examined the history of archeological study of the southern regions of Kazakhstan during the period from 1895 to 1917, carried out by the Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs. The problem of history of studying of archeological monuments of the region was not yet the object of special generalizing research. For the first time the main directions of Turkestan section's activity were highlighted and characterized in the work. As a result of complex research and scientific analysis of the set tasks we aimed to get the following results:

- for the first time in domestic historical science, the scientific heritage of the Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs was analyzed, the total volume of materials devoted to historical and cultural monuments of Kazakhstan was determined. New materials, articles by members of the section, including photographs, drawings, plans of monuments previously unknown to the general public have been introduced into scientific circulation.

- the prerequisites for the creation of the Turkestan section are considered, its goals and objectives are described and supplemented on the basis of unpublished archival documents and scientific materials;

- the research of the Turkestan section members in the Semirechensk and Syr Darya regions was comprehensively researched and analyzed;

- the main directions of research are defined, the conclusions of the members of the Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs about the monuments are considered;

- the types, numbers and locations of archaeological monuments discovered by the members of the Turkestan section in the Semirechensk and Syr Darya regions were determined;

- the conclusions of the members of the circle about the routes of caravan ways, the localization of cities described in medieval written sources and the views of other scientists who conducted research on this issue are considered;

- the collaboration researches of Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs with the Imperial archeological commission, the Imperial Russian archeological society, the St.-

Petersburg university and other scientific organizations are analyzed. The contribution of the Turkestan section to the formation of the archeological science of Kazakhstan is defined;

- the issue of protection and state of preservation of monuments discovered by members of the section was investigated, a scientific and practical assessment was given.

The main conclusions for the defense:

- the results of Sh.Sh. Ualikhanov, N.A. Severtsov, M. Bekchurina, A.K. Gaines, P.I. Pashino, P.I. Lerkha, P.I. Rychkova, A.P. Fedchenko, O.A. Fedchenko, V.V. Vereshchagin, A.L. Kuna, N.I. Veselovsky, D.L. Ivanova, E.F. Kalya, V.V. Bartold and other researchers conducted in the southern regions of Kazakhstan before the formation of the Turkestan section are considered. In the period 1865-1895 years in the southern regions of Kazakhstan, 97 previously unknown archaeological monuments were explored. A special place is occupied by the research of V.V. Bartold, based on medieval written sources, he cited data on cities located in the Talas valley and was the first to pay attention to the issue of localization of cities located between Isfidjab and Taraz.

- having analyzed the research on the history of Turkestan section formation it was established that the prerequisites for the creation of the section were: firstly, the organizational activities of a group of amateur local historians who emerged from the local officials, teachers, etc. and were involved in scientific expeditions organized by Russian institutions in the second half of XIX century to study historical and cultural monuments of Kazakhstan and Central Asia; secondly, the processes for organizing and creating in Tashkent local branches of the capital's scientific organizations, such as the Imperial Society of Natural Science, Anthropology and Ethnography, the Imperial Russian Society of Gardeners, the Imperial Russian Geographic society, etc.

- analyzing the archival materials, the correspondence between N.P. Ostroumov, the Chancellery of Turkestan Governor-General, the Imperial Archaeological Commission and the Ministry of National Education about the approval of the Charter, it became known that N.P. Ostroumov initially proposed to open the Turkestan section as the local Turkestan branch of the Imperial Archaeological Commission.

- having studied the written heritage of the members of the section, published in the "Records of meetings and messages of members of Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs", from 1896 to 1917, it was established that from 279 articles and reports of the members of the circle 116 articles were devoted to the historical and cultural monuments of Kazakhstan.

- based on the research of Turkestan section of amateurs from 1896 to 1917 was found that 26 members of the circle (N.N. Pantusov, N. Zhetpisbaev, V.A. Kallaur, I.V. Anichkov, V.P. Pankov, V.F. Cherkasov, N.S. Lykoshin, N.V. Kovalev, A.I. Simonov, A.A. Divaev, N.G. Mallitsky, A.K. Klare, I.T. Poslavsky, P.A. Komarov, P.A. Spiridonov, V.A. Mustafin, I.I. Geyer) conducted surveys in Semirechenskaya and Syr Darya regions and defined contribution of each individual circle member;

- it was revealed that the members of the Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs were not limited only to the search, description and accounting of monuments, but also conducted research in the following areas: using written sources to describe the history of the region, conducted a comparative analysis of the monuments of the region with the monuments of neighboring regions, conducted archaeological excavations, collected legends, stories and information about monuments among local residents, explored the routes of caravan ways and localization problems of medieval cities described in written sources, as well as studying the historical topography of the region, mapping the location of monuments, and it was found that they were drawing plans and drawings of monuments.

- V.A. Kallaur and N.S. Lykoshin based on information from medieval written sources and their own research draw conclusions on the issue of localization of medieval cities located along caravan routes. Now "a problem of localization" of medieval cities remains actual in archeological science of Kazakhstan, in spite of that scientists G.I. Pacevich, E.I. Ageeva, K.A.

Akischev, L.B. Erzakovich, K.M. Baipakov, M.E. Yelevuov, M.B. Kozha, B.A. Baitanaev, M.Yu. Turadilov and others conducted research on this issue and offered their scientific conclusions.

- the analysis of studies conducted in the Soviet period and the years after independence on architectural monuments revealed that a number of monuments studied in their time by members of the section have not been preserved and completely destroyed: Dingek, Aktam, Kokkesene, Adam ata, Korkyt ata, and monuments of Kozy Korpesh - Bayan sulu, mausoleums Aulie ata (Karakhan), Aisha Bibi, Hoja Ahmet Yasavi, Sirlytam, Saraman kosa,. Begim munara was restored.

- a significant contribution in archaeological science is the discovery in the course of research conducted in the southern regions of Kazakhstan by the Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs in the period from 1895 to 1917 years early unknown 324 archaeological monuments. The heritage of the Turkestan section is priceless, and its activities have raised the study of archeological monuments to a new level.

Practical importance of research work the received results and scientific conclusions on Activity of Turkestan section of Archaeology amateurs allow to bring theoretical and practical additions in educational programs of higher educational institutions on discipline "archeology of Kazakhstan", and also can be used as a special elective course and on lectures and seminars.

Future researchers can use the results in their historiographic research. In addition, the data and conclusions presented in the study can be used when writing scientific papers and educational materials related to the archeology of Kazakhstan in the late 19th - first quarter of the 20th centuries, and when compiling thematic and exposition plans for local history museums.

Publication and approbation of the results of the research. 24 scientific articles were published on the topic of the thesis. During the period of study in doctoral studies 12 articles were prepared and published: in the editions recommended by CQAES (Committee for Quality Assurance in Education and Science) - 6, in the journal included in the database Scopus - 1, in the collections of international scientific conferences - 5, in a collective monograph 1.

Dissertation structure. The research work consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and 17 appendices.