

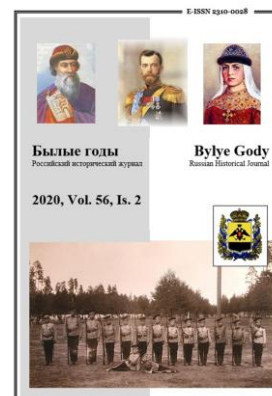
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Archaeological Researches in the Territory of Kazakhstan in Russia during the Empire (1733–1917)

Igor V. Krupko ^{a,*}, Arnabai A. Nurzhanov ^b, Aibek Zh. Sydykov ^a, Gaukhar A. Kaldybaeva ^b

^a Centre for the rapprochement of cultures under the auspices of UNESCO, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

^b A.Kh. Margulan Institute of Archaeology, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

Abstract

The article researches the first period of archaeological science development in Kazakhstan (on the example of specific personalities), which laid the foundation for the formation of historical and archaeological knowledge on this territory in the period from the middle of XIX century to 1917, which subsequently evolved in the Soviet period. In the system of indigenous knowledge of the local population, archaeological sites did not exist in the status of such, despite the fact that they constituted a “sacred landscape” of habitat. The process of revitalization and construction of historical and cultural heritage began with the inclusion of the Kazakhstan’s territory in the legal and sociocultural space of the Russian Empire. It’s allowed to continue its development in the Soviet period at a qualitatively different methodological level, and then in the period after 1991 to consolidate its status of ethno-historical riches, legitimizing autochthonism, antiquity and the mobilizing discourse of nation-building.

Keywords: history of archeology, the expeditions, Kazakh steppe, Russian Empire, cultural heritage, nation-building.

1. Introduction

The institutionalization of archaeology as a scientific discipline is inextricably linked with the processes that are activated in modern society: nation-building and the acquisition by the people of political, and then historical subjectivity. Similar in their epistemologies, the ideology of nation-building, representing the “nation” as a single collective body in history and archaeological science, considering archaeological cultures defined by it as material incarnations of the nation, which are at the same time its origins and cultural heritage, emerges in modern times. In the case of Kazakhstan, an additional dimension is imposed on this situation – the colonial modernization of historical memory, which began with the inclusion of the Kazakh steppe territories in the legal and sociocultural system of the Russian Empire.

According to the classification of S. Sokolovsky, a nation is constructed by three interdependent discursive fields that arise one after another: scientific, legal and political. In the case of Kazakhstan, the scientific discourse was formed because of the imperial project of ethnographic classification, which includes the categorization of the population by religious, ritual, social and other features. One of the key issues was the issue of the genealogy of the population (territorial legitimacy) - its autochthonous nature or migratory origin.

In the modern Kazakhstan’s historiographic discourse in this sense has occurred an ideological inversion. Despite the fact that the heritage of urban culture of the Middle Ages was discovered and studied first of all by scientists of the Russian Empire, and then by Soviet archaeologists, in a public discourse forming the historical memory of Kazakhstan’s society, this process after 1991 is positioned as the long-awaited release from captivity of “Eurocentric” ideas about Kazakhs as eternal nomads. The presence of

* Corresponding author

E-mail addresses: tengri95hismatulin@mail.ru (I.V. Krupko), arnabai@mail.ru (A.A. Nurzhanov), odd_story@mail.ru (G.A. Kaldybaeva)

urban culture is presented in this discourse as a conspiracy-lurking historical fact, returned to the Kazakh people only after independence. In an interview to Murat Auezov, famous Kazakhstan archaeologist, researcher of the famous «Golden Man» Beken Nurmakhanbetov summarized this thesis (which has become the ritual part of his speech behavior in the last years of his life): “We were taught at school and university like this: a primitive communal system. “Statehood is inherent only in settled culture, and we are pure nomads, we do not know settledness.” (Nurmakhanbetov, 2006).

This discursive strategy can be attributed to one of the manifestations of victimization of historical memory. Characteristic in many respects is the release of the program “Bureau of Investigation” with the slogan title “Forward to the past. The ancient cities of Southern Kazakhstan”, posted on the Khabar YouTube channel, as well as one of Shalkar Tokbaev’s comments on it: “These Russians destroyed the ancient cities and built factories on them. So that the ignorant forget history, so that the next generation does not know their history. May Allah punish the destruction of the Kazakh nation” (Khabar, 2017).

2. Materials and methods

The main materials and sources in the study of the archaeological project of the Russian Empire in the Kazakh steppe were the works, travel diaries and notes of G.F. Miller, I.G. Gmelin, G.N. Potanin, V.V. Radlov, V.V. Barthold, C.Ch. Valikhanov, N.N. Pantusov, J. Castagne and other prominent scientists, whose activities formed the foundation and base for archaeological research of the Kazakh steppe. The legacy of scientists in the context of this article is updated by modern historiographic discourse. There are methods of this historiographic study as descriptive, chronological, and comparative and method of analogy, retrospective analysis, as well as the theory of modernization. A descriptive method was used to characterize the historical reality of that period.

3. Discussion

An important contribution to the study of the role, significance and intellectual biographies of the Orientalist scholars of the Russian Empire in Central Asia was the Turkological Collection of 1971, in which were published the reports of the Turkic Conference held on June 11-14, 1968, dedicated to the memory of the largest Russian turkologist academician V.V. Radlov (1837–1918). For example, S.I. Weinstein and S.G. Klyashtorny note the influence of the school of historian Karl Ritter on Radlov, who was interested in the ethnogenesis of the peoples of Central Asia and Siberia. In contrast to the tradition of victorious 19th-century romanticism that dominated Germany, the historical school of law, which primordially declared the essentialism of history depending on the “spiritual disposition of the people” (which is explained by the transition of historical subjectivity in the New Age from the ruling dynasties, which personified the state for centuries, to the people who became the main actor history), Ritter's historical school gravitated towards geographical determinism – in fact, a variety of constructivist trends in theories of ethnicity and ethnogenesis.

Alfrid Bustanov in his article “Eastern Archeology in Soviet Kazakhstan” analyzes political pragmatics and its implementation in archaeological research of the Kazakh steppe before and after 1917, rightly remarking that “nationally oriented historians tend to use the lack of archaeological sources to create mythical descriptions of the origin of modern identities, tracing their past up to the imaginary Golden Age and constructing an uninterrupted path of cultural development ...” (Bustanov, 2017: 79).

A similar situation is characterized by the use of the forms and styles of Soviet historiography in the fight against the Soviet/colonial heritage. Formed in the process of colonial interaction, power-knowledge for a long time determines the matrices of thinking, aesthetic ideals, cultural codes and forms of national culture, striving to prove its identity. The national narrative of cultures that survived colonial experience is formed solely in countering the imperial narrative. Caught in a situation where public discourse is divorced from the public, the emerging national culture takes its forms from the colonial arsenal of hegemonic culture, trying to refute and at the same time referring to it as a source of legitimacy (you can often find Karl Marx’s quotes taken out of context about language, myths about the adoption of L. Tolstoy Islam, etc.).

Postcoloniality not only indicates the staged nature of the transition, it is the period of the formation and rethinking of the metanarratives of Marxism, liberalism, etc. According to N. Maldonado-Torres, “colonialism will survive colonialism. It remains alive in books, in academic criteria, in cultural patterns, in common sense and in people's self-perception, in their hopes and aspirations, and in many other aspects of modern life”. Observing some Kazakh scholars, it begins to seem that their polemical pathos is directed to the past – to the struggle against Marxist/Soviet historiographical constructs. Many theses that they refute now, many years after the dissolution of the USSR, the discrediting of the ideological language of description and related concepts, are long outdated and not used in modern historical science. Moreover, this is all the more significant since the national narrative in the postcolonial regime defines itself exclusively in antagonism with imperialism.

4. Results

The first stage in the antique study of Kazakh history was the decrees of Peter I, which secured the status of “artifacts” for the ancient rarities and stimulated their collection and description, as well as

activities initiated on his initiative to explore Siberia and the steppe territories bordering with Russia. Subsequently, the "Drawing Book of Siberia" was published, prepared by the son of the Tobolsk boyar S. Remezov in 1701 ([Chertezhnaja kniga Sibiri, 1882](#)). Along with information of geography, it contains information about some samples of archaeological sites on the Kazakh steppe territory. In the first half of the 18th century, expeditions of I.D. Bukhgolts, S. Likharev, I. Unkovsky and other researchers who studied the Irtysh river valley to Lake Zaysan, the Tarbagatai spurs, mountains and Alatau functioned. Another area of such research was the long-term prospect of developing these lands. For example, as a result of A. Bekovich-Cherkassky expedition, the territories of the Aral and Caspian Sea appeared on the map, and a certain amount of ethnographic information about the Kazakhs was also collected. In addition, although the expedition of Bekovich-Cherkassky was destroyed because of the treacherous attack of Khiva Khan, it did not affect the desire of the empire and Russian scientists to advance to Central Asia.

A major research expedition to Siberia was carried out in 1733 and was led by G.F. Miller. Based on its results, primary archaeological information was collected about some regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan ([Miller, 1937](#)). The expedition included outstanding scientists: Professor G.F. Miller, I. Gmelin, L. Delacroer, surveyors A. Krasilnikov, A. Ivanov, N. Chekin, M. Ushakov, and the famous historian I. Fisher. The expedition passed through Tver, Kazan, Yekaterinburg cities. After Tobolsk, researchers went through Tara, Zhelezinskaya, Yamyshevskaya, and then the Semipalatinsk fortress to Ust-Kamenogorsk, and from there through Barnaul and Kuznetsk to Siberia. Later in 1740 I. Gmelin explored the territory of Northern Kazakhstan, collecting significant material on the archeology of Kazakhstan, gave a description and sketches of a number of monuments, reaching the upper reaches of the Yaik River (now the Ural) ([Gmelin, 2012](#)).

G.F. Miller carried out archaeological exploration along the Irtysh River and organized excavations near the Yamyshevskaya fortress and Ust-Kamenogorsk on the Ulba River, his colleagues measured and first painted ancient monuments in the Irtysh Valley: Kalbasunsky Tower, Seven Chambers, Ablaykitsky Castle.

Reading the diaries of those expeditions, the modern reader feels the romance of the "pioneers" driven by the desire to "blow away the ancient dust particles of distant lands" from the territories that became inhabited by nomadic tribes who do not remember the cultural relationship with this antiquity. Because of the threat of attacks by nomads, named in accordance with the then ethnocultural categorization – Kazakhs in the Omsk fortress, 20 Cossacks and 4 gunners with 4 guns joined the soldiers accompanying the detachment.

Studies of the Kazakh steppe continued with the next academic expedition of 1768-1774, aimed at studying the history, geography and ethnography of the peoples of the Urals, Volga, Kazakhstan and Siberia. Members of the expedition were prominent scientists of the time P.S. Pallas, I.P. Falk, I.G. Georgi, P.I. Rychkov, X. Bardanes.

The route of Peter Simon Pallas squad (1741–1811) went from Petersburg, through Moscow, Vladimir, the Volga region, Orenburg, the lower reaches of the Ural River, the southern part of the Ural Range, Yekaterinburg, the south of Western Siberia, along the Altai and Sayan mountains, through Irkutsk, Baikal and in Transbaikalia. On the way back, Pallas visited the lower Volga ([Pallas, 1809](#)).

P.S. Pallas left a detailed description and even an archaeological analysis of the same monuments about which I. Gmelin and G. Miller wrote. I.P. Falk traveled to Northern and Central Kazakhstan. Significant material on historical topography, archeology and the history of architecture of Kazakhstan is stored in his archive.

An active participant in the expedition I.P. Falk was X. Bardanes. This is the first scientist to cross Central Kazakhstan from Petropavlovsk to Ayaguz. He stated that in the Kazakh steppe there are many recently destroyed cities. "At the Ayaguz River," he wrote, "the remains of a large stone building are visible, which the Kyrgyz call Ksu-Korpesh (Kozy-Korpesh)."

P.I. Rychkov made a significant contribution to the study of geography, historical topography and archeology of Kazakhstan. Archeology issues were reflected in a number of his works, and first of all in the "Orenburg Topography" ([Topografija Orenburgskaja, 2010](#)). He was one of the first who gave a description of the "ruins of ancient cities and buildings", known as "Tatagai, Zhuban-Ana, Belyan-Ana", and a scientific assessment of the Bayanaul caves. P.I. Rychkov was interested in ancient mining, mining and smelting of copper, lead and tin ores.

A very interesting archaeological material is contained in the diary of Captain N.P. Rychkov, who traveled in 1771 along the Turgai and Ishim steppes. N.P. Rychkov describes the monuments of the Ulutau and Atbasar regions, mentions the huge ramparts on the Ishim River.

The sight of mounds in the Kara-Turgai valley of the river struck him. He wrote that "... A huge cemetery of ancient peoples was showered simply with ground and raised to a height of more than 15, the surrounding thereof 135 fathoms." N.P. Rychkov wondered how these embankments were built, and admired: "What a great number of people should be the creators of this community." He correctly dated these mounds, believing that they were erected "in honor of some Scythian king or hero." In the upper of Turgay River and in the region of the Arganaty Mountains N.P. Rychkov discovered other types of monuments, including the ancient settlement and the ruins of ancient buildings. According to his description, the ancient settlement is a fortification surrounded by ramparts and a moat. It was built "like a quadrangular castle ... From the east side are still visible earthen gates", opening the passage inside the

fortification. The swollen ramparts and ditches, deprived of their former depth, testify to the antiquity of this place. Tiles and stones lay everywhere on the surface of the settlement. "As you know, the Orenburg expedition went with the embassy of the khan of the Younger Zhuz Abulkhair (1710–1748) from St. Petersburg in the direction to the southeast "to the lands and peoples of Asia." At the end of November, expedition staff reached Ufa, where they thoroughly prepared for the upcoming trip to the South Urals for five months. After completing a long hike to the summer of 1735, they arrived at the construction site of the Orenburg city. According to P.I. Rychkov, August 12, 1735 "at the Yaike-river and the Orsk mouth" the city of Orenburg was founded (Erofeeva, 2007: 7). Thus, P.I. Rychkov, who served in the Orenburg expedition from its foundation, from the first years carefully, studies literary and archival materials about the Volga region, the Southern Urals, Siberia, the Kazakh steppe and Central Asia. The service actually did not impede his scientific knowledge, since him, as the manager of the expedition's office, prepared various certificates for the authorities of the peoples of the Orenburg Territory and conducted extensive correspondence that required special knowledge.

In the following years, he wrote the historical and ethnographic work "Brief News on the Tatars," which, after a review by V.N. Tatishchev, he finally completed in 1750 (Masanov, 2006: 102). In this work, the author paid attention to the Kazakhs, the information about which was placed in several sections and cited a number of modern reliable facts about Turkestan and other cities in Central SyrDarya, which were under the rule of Kazakh khans at that time (Erofeeva, 2007: 8).

Since the end of the XVIII century, travelers more often began to visit Central Kazakhstan. There are well-known routes of Captain I.G. Andreyev, officials M. Pospelov and T.S. Burnashev (1800), F. Nazarov (1813), N.I. Potanin (1829) and others. In their notes, they to one degree or another addressed issues of archeology of Kazakhstan. In the writings of Captain I.G. Andreev, in addition to information on ethnography, geography, and history of Kazakhstan, contains significant material on archeology and historical topography of the Semipalatinsk, Chingiz and Karkaraly districts, including Zhetysu.

Some data on the archeology of the Turgai steppe and northern Aral Sea region are contained in the observations of Haverdovsky recorded by him during his trip to the Bukhara Khanate (1803–1804).

F. Nazarov, translator of the Separate Siberian Corps, who accompanied the Kokand envoys, also reports on the archaeological complexes of Central Kazakhstan. He described the monuments of the Karatau Mountains, described the Shymkent city.

Of great interest are also the observations of N.I. Potanin, who traveled from Semipalatinsk to Suzak through the Karkaraly steppes and East Betpakdala. In the area of the Kokchetav, Temirchin and Kzyl-Araisk mountains, he examined stone statues, Chud graves, or monuments of the Bronze Age, including cyclopean stone fences of the Begaza type.

It is no coincidence that G.N. Potanin is called a researcher of Central Asia and put on one range with N.M. Przhevalsky and M.V. Pevtsov. V.A. Obruchev noted that "it is difficult to even decide which of them made more than the other, who should take the first place, whom the second, and the third as researchers of Inner Asia ..." (Akademik V.A. Obruchev, 1947: 267). At the same time, contemporaries G.N. Potanin was recognized that of all three, only he managed to collect the largest number of unique ethnographic and folklore materials during his travels. Among them, a significant part was made up of materials collected in Kazakhstan, beginning with a trip to East Kazakhstan in 1863-1864 and ending with a trip to Saryarka in 1913.

In the first half of the XIX century, in connection with the formation of new administrative districts, interest in the antiquities of the outskirts of Russia, in particular, Central Kazakhstan increased. These issues were dealt mainly with officers and officials, such as S.B. Bronevsky, L.N. Gern, V. Starkov, M. Krasovsky, and others. The archaeological study of Kazakhstan and Altai was closely associated with geological studies of these areas. In the works of mining engineers and geologists B.F. German, I.P. Shangin, G. Rose, V. Ledebour, A. Humboldt, you can find great material on the archeology of Central Kazakhstan. Geologists were interested in ancient mines, dumps of copper and lead workings, quarries, caves, cave paintings, ancient irrigation systems.

Of interest are the descriptions by the mining engineer I.P. Shangin monuments of Central Kazakhstan, where he saw a large number of archaeological sites of different times.

A large number of monuments of the Bronze Age I.P. Shangin discovered in the current Kokchetav region, in the Baikoshkar mountains. In the mountains of Imantau, he found "vast miraculous mines produced in a clay-shale low mountain ... Huge dumps containing many different types of copper and silver ores indicate that this mine was a rich source of industry working to develop it."

I.P. Shangin describes the fortifications and settlements located in the river basin Ishim. On the river Akkayrak, flowing into Ishim, he saw the remains of six ancient fortifications (Shangin, 2003).

On the river Nura, he noted, "a number of ancient architectural structures, in particular Botakai [Botagai] – the ruins of an ancient city.

One of the collectors of eastern antiquities was G.I. Spassky.

He published many interesting articles on the archeology of Siberia and Kazakhstan, in which he expressed an opinion on the culture of the steppe tribes, types of monuments, and gave their classification.

The result of G.I. Spassky's many years work is his work "On the Sights of Siberian Antiquities," in which he outlined his point of view on the origin of the culture of the steppe tribes and gave a definition of

the types of monuments: stone statues and inscriptions on stones. One of the chapters of his famous work devoted to the analysis of ancient inscriptions found on the territory of Kazakhstan and Siberia. It raised the question of the protection of archaeological sites, inscriptions, cave paintings, stone statues and other antiquities.

G.I. Spassky discovered many Orkhon and Uighur inscriptions, nine of them in a cave on the Irtysh River, 12 km from the Bukhtarma Fortress and near the Zyryanovsky mine. Correspondents reported some runic inscriptions to him. He sent part of the inscriptions for decryption to the orientalist Abel Remuse. Their attitude to the history and cultural heritage of the Kazakh people is indicative. Therefore, the famous figure V.V. Stasov noted that Kazakh archaeological sites are no less interesting than the classical antiquities of Rome. "Why should the old city near Jankent (the ruins on the SyrDarya near Kazalinsk) not be our Pompeii," he wrote in one of his works.

In the works of another orientalist-archaeologist P.S. Savelyev you can find a number of interesting points. According to him, "Mangyshlak was once an important point between Khorezm and Itil. On Mangyshlak, ruins of stone fortifications, buildings and grave monuments have remained." P.S. Savelyev was engaged in deciphering inscriptions and tribal tamgas belonging to the XII–XIII centuries.

Valuable material on the historical monuments of Central Kazakhstan was collected by the expedition of Academician A.I. Schrenk, who conducted geographical, botanical and topographical studies in 1840–1843.

Notes of S.B. Bronevsky kept a lot of information on the archeology of Kazakhstan. He paid special attention to the historical monuments of the Karkaraly and Ayaguz districts.

S.B. Bronevsky examined the famous Kzylkensky castle and gave its detailed description. It was a two-story building with a cross-shaped plan, composed of wild stone in a mortar. Its walls were plastered, on the top floor there was a bypass gallery and a pediment, supported by four wooden columns. S.B. Bronevsky found traces of red paint that painted the wooden part of the building, including the columns.

By the middle of the 19th century, considerable material was collected, mainly on Central, Northern, and Eastern Kazakhstan.

For this time, we can state the fact of primary accumulation of information, often random, obtained not because of targeted research, but mostly along the way. Some researchers unearthed the mounds, but the excavation technique that was not available then reduced the main task of the excavation to searching for things. However, there is evidence of the registration of monuments, their mapping, and fixation. Much of what was done then has not lost its significance today. This stage in the development of archeology of Kazakhstan can be characterized as the initial one.

Ch.Ch. Valikhanov made a great contribution to the study of archaeological antiquities of Kazakhstan. He described the medieval settlement of Chingilda, the settlement on the Chilik River, mentioned the Talgar settlement. Ch.Ch. Valikhanov was keen on researching the archaeological sites of Zhetysu and was about to write a special work on this subject. His point of view on the historical monuments of Kazakhstan is presented in the works "Geographical sketch of Zailiysky Territory", "Diary of a trip to Issyk-Kul" and "Essays on Dzungaria" (Valikhanov, 1961). He sought to identify the most important types of monuments in his works. In his opinion, there are such complexes of monuments as old mines in Central Kazakhstan, now abandoned (near Dzhezdy-Kengir); abandoned arable land (in the tract Tyundygyur); fences made up of vertically dug plates; stone statues; large mounds; Architectural buildings of the early Middle Ages.

Of the monuments of the Seven Rivers, Ch.Ch. Valikhanov attached the remnants of ancient urban settlements, noted their historical and cultural significance, and recorded finds of pottery water pipes, coins.

Since 1862, V.V. Radlov, whose name is associated with the first excavations carried out on a scientific basis, has carried out archaeological work in Kazakhstan. V.V. Radlov proposed the classification and periodization of the antiquities of North-East Kazakhstan and Siberia. He divided the history of the culture of these regions into periods: the copper and bronze ages, the oldest Iron Age, the newest Iron Age and the early middle Ages. V.V. Radlov owns the discoveries and excavations of permafrost mounds in Altai, including the mounds of the Berel burial ground, the publication of vivid materials preserved in the permafrost. His work stimulated the excavation of the "frozen mounds" of Altai. The works of this scientist were a big step forward in the development of archeology of Kazakhstan.

In 1866, geographer A.K. Gaines researched the ruins of Sauran, Yasa/Turkestan, Karnak, Sayram/Ispidzhab.

In 1867, on the instructions of the Russian Archaeological Society, the settlement of Turkestan was surveyed by P.I.Lerch. He examined the ruins of the Syr Darya cities of Sauran, Sygnak, visited several settlements of the Talas Valley, and excavated the settlement of Dzhanakent. Lerch's report contains information from written sources of the XIV–XVI centuries about the Syr Darya cities, as well as a description of the graves and tombstones inside the Kazanlak of the khanaki Khoja Ahmed Yasawi. In addition to registration and a thorough description of medieval fortifications, P.I.Lerch made a selection of written news about them, gave an analysis and commentary on these extracts. Comparing the information of written sources with his archaeological finds, he identified some ruins with specific historical cities (Lerch, 1868: 22–31).

N.I. Veselovsky made a great contribution to the study of archeology and the medieval culture of Central Asia. He left a very significant and diverse scientific and literary heritage, and most of it remained unpublished. According to the famous researcher of the history of Russian Oriental studies and archeology of

Central Asia B.V. Lunina: "Works by N.I. Veselovsky constitutes an essential page in the history of the study of antiquities of Central Asia" (Lunin, 1958: 29). The monograph by B.V. Lunin "Central Asia in the scientific heritage of Russian oriental studies" is almost entirely devoted to the scientific activity of N.I. Veselovsky. In this triad, N.I. Veselovsky acts as a pupil of the first and teacher of the second. V.V. Bartold devoted N.I. Veselovsky a large and informative obituary essay, where he paid tribute to his teacher (Bartold, 1977: 642-664). N.I. Veselovsky became the editor and initiator of the first edition of the Composition of Ch.Ch. Valikhanov, published in St. Petersburg in 1904.

N.I. Veselovsky began his field archaeological activity precisely in the Turkestan region, where he was sent from November 15, 1884 to November 15, 1885 (Lazerevskaya, 2002: 494). However, the results of his studies of the ancient and lower reaches of the Syr Darya remained unpublished and therefore unknown to archaeologists. The archive has preserved the manuscript of N.I. Veselovsky "Description of the ruins of ancient cities on the road from Kazaly to Tashkent" of 52 pages. So, if earlier the first description of the ruins of Otrar was associated with the name of I.T. Poslavsky, who published an article on Otrar in 1898, and the first excavations with the names of A.A. Cherkasov and A.K. Clare, it is now known that the first field archaeological research on Otrar was conducted by N.I. Veselovsky in the autumn of 1884 (Kozha, Elgin, 2004: 237-241). The text of the manuscript shows that N.I. Veselovsky conducted the first archaeological research in the territory of the ancient settlement of Sauran.

The manuscript begins with a description of the ruins of the ancient settlement of Jankent near Kazaly and ends with a description of the monuments of ancient Sairam. The work describes the antiquities of Jankent, Sygnak, Sauran, Mirtobe, Turkestan, Otrar, Sairam. The researcher not only described and made fixations of the monuments encountered: he made copies of inscriptions, drawings and plans of ancient settlements, individual details of architectural monuments, but also conducted archaeological excavations of individual sections of ancient settlements. Judging by the text, N.I. Veselovsky conducted a survey of the local population about the monuments up to clarifying his understanding of the object, at least in the form of folk traditions or poetic legends. The scientific value of information about the monuments in the manuscript of N.I. Veselovsky undoubtedly. Their condition was recorded in the manuscript for the fall of 1884. Therefore, we considered it necessary to publish some extracts from the manuscript of N.I. Veselovsky "Description of the ruins of ancient cities on the road from Kazaly to Tashkent", relating to Jankent, the grave of Korkut-ata, Sygnak, грѣSauran, Myrtobe and Sairam.

The Turkestan society of archeology lovers is a scientific and local history public institution that studied the historical monuments of Central Asia. The society was created in 1895 in Tashkent. Researchers of the history of archeology of Central Asia and Kazakhstan consider the Turkestan society of archeology lovers the only historical and scientific institution in this region that contributed to the widespread development of research on archaeological sites of Central Asia (Lerch, 1858: 55). The very existence of the Turkestan society of lovers of archeology, the first oriental scientific center in Central Asia, which studied, in addition to archeology, history, ethnography, geography, the languages of the peoples of Turkestan and neighboring countries, constituted a whole era of Central Asian historiography (Germanov, 1996: 189-195).

V.V. Bartold and the director of the Tashkent men's gymnasium Nikolai Petrovich Ostroumov created the society. Anyone interested in the history of the Turkestan Territory could join the society. By the beginning of 1896 there were already 47 members in the society; by the end of the year, their number exceeded 100 people. Active members of the society were Nikolai Nikolaevich Pantusov, Vasily Andreyevich Kallaur, Abubekr Ahmedzhanovich Divaev, Ivan Vasilyevich Anichkov, Ivan Ivanovich Geyer, Vasily Fedorovich Oshanin, Vladimir Andreyevich Mustafin, Sultan Asfendiyarov, Mulla-Alim Abulkassymov and many others.

The subjects of discussion at the meetings of the society were issues related to specific archaeological sites: the ruins of settlements and cities, burial grounds, cave paintings, inscriptions, mazars, epigraphic and numismatic materials, stone women, issues of ancient irrigation. Members of the society excavated the monuments. The results of the society's activities were published in a special edition in the Protocols of the Turkestan society of archeology enthusiasts (PTKLA), "Minutes of meetings and communications".

The event that played a pivotal role in the development of archeology was a trip of V.V. Bartold to this region in 1893-1894. He examined the monuments of the Chu and Talas valleys, the Issyk-Kul basin and the Ili river valley. His "Report on a trip to Central Asia for a scientific purpose" remains a model of historical and archaeological research (Bartold, 1897). Based on numerous written sources, the researcher gave the localization of cities, identifying them with specific monuments examined by him. He noted the ancient origins of urban culture in the area of the city of Verny. Subsequent work V.V. Bartold opened the veil over the past of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. His fundamental research became the basis of many subsequent studies in the field of studying the historical topography of cities, their localization, their role in the historical events of antiquity and the middle Ages, the history of the emergence and development of the cities themselves in the light of Turkic-Sogdian interactions.

An active TCAL activist Vasily Andreyevich Kallaur made a great contribution to the study of historical and archaeological sites of South Kazakhstan. From the first days of his service in the city of Aulie-Ata, V. Kallaur became interested in the historical past of the region. He published 19 articles and 7 reports on the monuments of Southern Kazakhstan in the minutes of the society. Gathering information from the

old-timers of the city, he determined the time of the construction of the fortress – 1826–1827, around which the city of Aulie-Ata subsequently arose. The researcher took care of the architectural monuments – the mausoleums of Karakhan, Aishabibi and Babadzhihatun, ordering the sheikhs at the mazars and village elders to protect the monuments from intentional damage. He compiled a description of medieval mausoleums, indicating the need to study the building art of ancient times. He cited folk legends and legends, collected "The Genealogy of Karakhan". His scientific research covered various aspects and directions of historical and regional studies. The attempt by V.A. Kallaur to establish the locations of medieval cities on ancient caravan routes within the Aulie-Ata district is recognized as extremely interesting. V.A. Kallaur compiled a plan of Aulie-Ata city and a plan of the road from ancient Taraz to East Turkestan. (Bartold, 1897).

He published this information in the article "Ancient Territories of Aulie-Ata County on the Ancient Caravan Way West from Aulie-Ata to the Border of Chimkent County".

A map was attached to the article, along with this time names of localities and settlements, their alleged ancient names were given. For this work, he used the ancient Arab road workers published by N.F. Petrovsky.

N.F. Petrovsky became one of the first researchers of ancient civilizations on the routes of the Silk Road, the antiquities of Xinjiang. In 1891, at the suggestion of S.F. Oldenburg, the Eastern branch of the Imperial Russian Archaeological Society asked N.F. Petrovsky about the presence of Buddhist monuments in Kashgar and raised the question of a scientific expedition to Central Asia, the idea of which the consul "warmly supported". In 1892–1893, N.F. Petrovsky sent Oldenburg more than 100 sheets and fragments of manuscripts purchased from local residents in Kucha, Kurla and Aksu. The result of N.F. Petrovsky long-term activity was a rich collection of antiquities and oriental manuscripts, which are today stored in the funds of the State Hermitage and the Institute for Foreign Languages of the Russian Academy of Sciences. N.F. Petrovsky was an honorary member of the Imperial Archaeological Society and the Turkestan society of archeology lovers. He rendered great assistance to the British archaeologist Aurel Stein in the export of the richest archaeological collection from Kashgar through Russia, which is today the pride of the British Museum.

N.F. Petrovsky owns a significant number of scientific works on the history, geography and archeology of Central Asia and Kashgar. He collected the richest library, which after his death, at the initiative of the Turkestan Governor-General, Lieutenant General Samsonov, was bought from the heirs and left in the Turkestan Territory. N.F. Petrovsky compiled two maps of East Turkestan, which are stored in the manuscript department of the IOM RAS (Buchert, 2003).

In the years 1900–1901, V.A. Kallaur collected and mapped the ruins of ancient cities, fortresses and barrows located in the Sauran and Riverside Volosts of Perovsky Uyezd, and for the first time, according to V.V. Bartold, he correctly determined the location of the cities of Ashnas and Sygnak.

Much attention was paid to V.A. Kallaur architectural monuments. Together with I.V. Anichkov he described a column from the village of Besagash. He characterized the mazars of Auliye-Ata Karakhan, Ak-Kesen and Kok-Kesen, Syrly-tam, Manas. V.A. Kallaur drew the attention of researchers to the mazar Aisha-bibi, supplemented the information about the monument with a record of a folk legend.

In November 1896, he made one of the most important discoveries for science: he discovered in the upper river. Talas stones with Orkhon inscriptions.

Along with inspection of the remains of ancient cities and settlements, V.A. Kallaur recorded the remains of ancient irrigation structures, in particular the Kalmak canal in the lower river. Talas, an irrigation system near the ruins of "Kutli-Kent, Miram, Akkurgan" on the left bank of the river SyrDarya, dams on the river Koktal.

On the territory of Kazakhstan, members of the society A. Klare and A. Cherkasov conducted excavations in the Otrar settlement. They laid trenches brought to a depth of 2 meters, collected collections of ceramics, and coins of the XVI–XVIII centuries. The main conclusions of their report are based on written sources and archaeological materials.

Nikolai Nikolaevich Pantusov received an oriental education in St. Petersburg, graduating from the Faculty of Oriental Languages at St. Petersburg University. For his essay on the geographical literature of the Arabs "With a designation of how far the information of Arab geographers extended into the depths of Central Asia and what dignity this information was", he was awarded a gold medal.

N.N. Pantusov was one of the "high hopes from the student bench." However, despite the proposal to stay at the university to prepare for a professorship, he accepted an invitation to serve in the Turkestan region.

In September 1872, N. N. Pantusov was appointed to the disposal of the Turkestan Governor-General and was appointed an official on special assignments under the military governor-general of the Semirechensky region. He held this position until 1908.

N.N. Pantusov combined with the study of history and archeology, numismatics, ethnography, linguistics. N.N. Pantusov was an authorized representative of the Imperial Archaeological Commission and an active member of the Turkestan society of archeology lovers.

In archeology, the name of N.N. Pantusov is especially widely known in connection with the discovery and study in the Semirechye of Christian Nestorian cemeteries with stone tombstones and inscriptions on them.

Being an official at the military governor of the Semirechensky region, N.N. Pantusov made numerous trips.

So, during a trip to Altyn-Emel volost, the researcher noted “a significant abundance of ancient monuments” preserved in the form of “mounds, inscriptions and drawings on stones”, recorded legendary information about the moat stretching from the Altyn-Emel mountains to the Asan mountains, explained the origin the names of mountains and volosts are Altyn-Emel (“The Golden Saddle”)” (Pantusov, 1902).

He carefully examined the Terekty Gorge and the banks of the Koxsu River, identified, described and made photographs of many rock paintings: argali, horses, hunters with dogs. N.N. Pantusov during one of the trips examined the ruins of Tash-Rabat, in his opinion, “conceived by the builder in large sizes, but unfinished mosque”, and made a detailed description and topographic plan.

On behalf of the Archaeological Commission N.N. Pantusov in 1889 excavates three mounds: two of them on the right bank of the river Vesnovki, and one between the Karasu and Big Almaty rivers. In 1890, in order to verify the information received from the military engineer P.S. Nechogin, he digs out several mounds in the tract Kzylagash (northwest of the city of Kapala) and examines the cave paintings on the peaks of the Baikulak Mountains and in the Karypche gorge.

A special merit of N.N. Pantusov is his efforts related to the protection of monuments of archeology.

Member of Turkestan society N.P. Ostroumov examined the place where the coin treasure was found near the village. Mamaevka, a tombstone in the village. Balykchi, excavations of burial mounds were carried out in a burial ground near the Juvan-tobe settlement, the sites of Tayak-Saldy and Alvankend.

A.A. Divaev, mainly engaged in the study of folklore, paid attention to the monuments of archeology. He published articles on the mazars of Kok-Kesen and Khorkut-ata.

Other members of the society also reported interesting information about archaeological sites: I.T. Poslavsky about Stone Age tools in the Karatau Mountains and stone women in the upper river. Ushkarasu, N.V. Rudnev on the remains of cities and settlements on the left bank of the river. Syrdarya, V.P. Lavrentiev about the monuments near Aulie-Ata; V.P. Punk about caves and mounds in the Talas Valley.

Research of ancient monuments of the Northeast, East and partly Central Kazakhstan was carried out by the West Siberian Department of the Russian Geographical Society, amateur historians of Semipalatinsk, as well as employees of the Semipalatinsk Museum organized in 1883.

With the active participation of E.P. Michaelis at the museum opened an archaeological department, originally created based on his personal collections donated to the museum. Among those who constantly replenished the museum’s collections, F.I. Albrecht, V.G. Gerasimov, V.K. Galimont, M.S. Suhoterin.

The West Siberian department organized special trips to collect information about antiquities, to conduct excavations. Great enthusiasts in this matter were N. Konshin, V. Nikitin, A.V. Adrianov, B. Kamensky, A. Beloslyudov, F. Pedashchenko, V. Slovtsov.

So, for example, N. Konshin compiled a list of archaeological sites of the Semipalatinsk region in the region between the cities of Pavlodar and Karkaraly.

V. Nikitin reported on burial mounds, cave paintings, stone broads and other antiquities of the Karkaraly district. He also wrote one of the first essays on the history of the Semipalatinsk region, in which archaeological materials were also used.

About thirty years A.V. Andrianov was a tireless researcher of Eastern and then Western Siberia. In parallel with the registration and a detailed description of the monuments, he excavated. All the monuments he met were described and systematized in certain groups: mounds, ring-shaped calculations, figured calculations, scribbles, stone women, ancient workings.

In 1903, F.N. Pedashchenko collected an interesting collection of things near the Semipalatinsk city, including 72 items made of stone, 54 made of bronze, 8 made of iron, a large number of fragments of pottery.

In 1904, on behalf of the Semipalatinsk branch of the Geographical Society, N. Konshin and A.L. Zuev made several trips near the Semipalatinsk city in 1909–1910; Mr. I. Bokii examined the antiquities of the Chilictin valley.

In 1910, V.N. Kamensky, together with A. Beloslyudov and V. Piletich, carried out an expedition to excavate mounds in the Semipalatinsk region at the expense of the Russian Committee for the Study of Central and East Asia, students of the Mining Institute G. Boki and N. Bobkov took part in it. Excavations of the monuments were carried out at different points: V. Kamensky explored the mounds in the tract Maly Koytas, on the rivers Kzylsu and Karaozek, near the village. Karadzhai; N. Bobkov - in the tracts Eigenbulak, Ashutasbulak and Bazarka; and V. Piletich – near the lake Markakol and on the river Kurchum.

In 1911, V.A. Obruchev together with N.N. Pavlov examined the places of ancient workings for gold in the Kalba ridge.

At the beginning of the XX century, the Orenburg Archival Commission is actively involved in the study of archaeological sites. Its members carry out a lot of work on the accounting and protection of monuments. For this purpose, specially prepared questionnaires for the collection of information are sent.

This substantially expanded the list of registered monuments. There was a museum under the Commission, based on which the Central Museum of Kazakhstan was subsequently created.

Of particular note among the members of the Archival Commission is I.A. Castagne. In 1904, he excavated 6 mounds in the river basin. Zhaksy-Kargaly (45 km from the city of Aktyubinsk), in 1909 – one mound, and in 1911 – two in the Aktyubinsk district and gave a detailed description of the excavation process and the material found in the mounds. I.A. Castagne examined and studied a large number of burial grounds, architectural structures, and the remains of settlements.

At the same time, I.A. Castagne conducted and compiled a detailed list and classification of all archaeological sites of Kazakhstan known until 1910. In his work “Antiquities of the Kyrgyz Steppe and the Orenburg Territory” (Castagne, 1910), the study of the antiquities of Kazakhstan, which has not lost its significance in our time, is summarized.

Of the other researchers in Northwestern and Western Kazakhstan, A.L. Anikhovsky, who conducted excavations in the Turgai and Aktobe districts; I.V. Anichkova, who systematically reported random finds.

The work of the societies took place in close contact with the activities of the Central Archaeological Institution of Russia – the Archaeological Commission, which issued open sheets for the right to carry out archaeological excavations, and then published the results of work in their reports. On behalf of the Commission, V. Selivanov carried out excavations in 1894 near the cities of Kokchetav and Atbasar; in 1898 – G. Vasiliev at the village Vladimirovka in the Pavlodar region, in 1905 – N. Kozyrev in the Akmola region, in 1911 – Yu.P. Argentovsky near the city of Petropavlovsk, in 1914 – N.Ya. Bortvin, 8 km south-west of the city of Petropavlovsk. Information about random finds was systematically published, and in appendices to the news of the Archaeological Commission, reports on meetings of the societies with annotations of heard reports and excerpts from local newspapers with information about the archeology of Kazakhstan.



Fig. 1. Mausoleum of Kozy-Korpesh and Bayan-sulu



Fig. 2. Ruins of the ancient Taraz, 1904

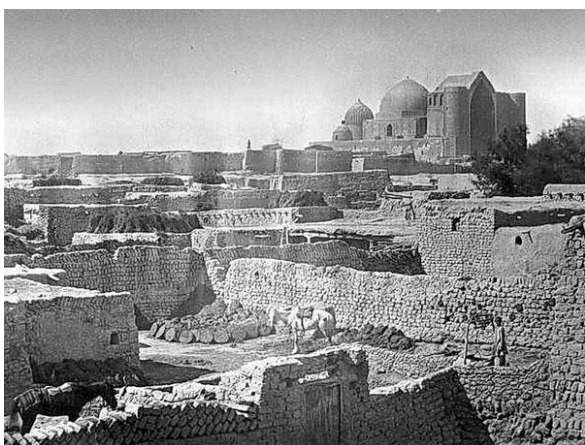


Fig. 3. Turkestan. 1906

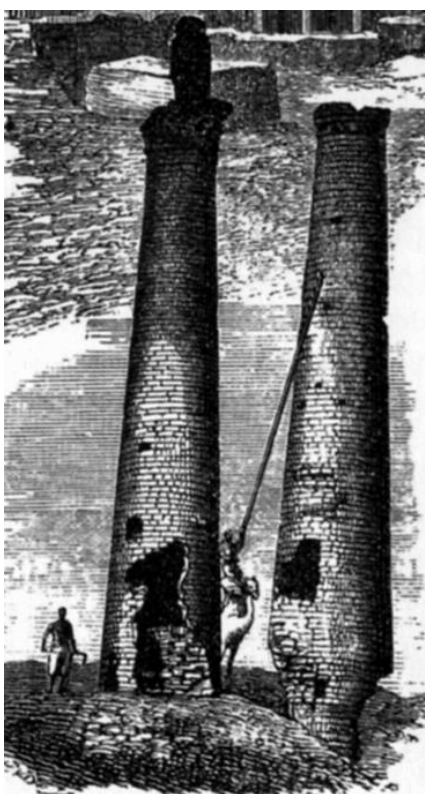


Fig. 4. Minarets of Sauran. Turkestan region. 1866

5. Conclusion

Thus, the first period of the development of archaeological science in Kazakhstan, which in the period from the middle of XIX century to 1917 laid the foundation for the formation of historical and archaeological knowledge on this land, which subsequently evolved in the Soviet period. In the system of indigenous knowledge of the local population, archaeological sites did not exist in the status of such, despite the fact that they constituted a “sacred landscape” of habitat. At the same time, it is forgotten that the institutionalization of Islam on the territory of Kazakhstan was not least due to the religious policy of the Russian Empire, which embodied the “ethnographic mirror” scenario, when in order to establish relations with the steppe elite, the empire, from 1788 mosques, mektebs, madrassas were built, and mullahs and other religious servants (from the Tatars – their most loyal guides, as it seemed to the imperial administration) – and, ultimately, the population of the Steppe was presented editelny image of religious identity, which became eventually be perceived as authentic (Schwartz, 2006: 176). In cultures where the dominant tradition of relaying historical memory is oral, the chronological horizon of history does not extend beyond several generations, and historical memory exists in the universe of mythopoeitic thinking. With the inclusion Kazakhstan’s territory in the legal and sociocultural space of the Russian Empire, the process of revitalization and construction of historical and cultural heritage began. It allowed to continue to be developed at a qualitatively different methodological level in the Soviet period, and then, after 1991, consolidate its status of ethno-historical riches, legitimizing autochthonism, antiquity, and the mobilizing discourse of nation-building.

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