Analysis of the Consolidated Catalog of Cartographic Materials on the History of Qazaqstan (17th – early 20th centuries)

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The article contains analysis of the consolidated catalog of Russian cartographic materials on the history of Qazaqstan (17th – early 20th centuries). The funds of cartographic materials in archives and libraries have been listed and their characteristics given. The functional values of the developed consolidated catalog of the so-called “old” maps have been discussed and substantiated. We see the consolidated catalog of cartographic materials as a kind of a “guide” for potential users, providing the answer to the following question: “In which archive, library, or museum the needed cartographic materials are available, and where are the cartographic bibliographies of the “old” maps on history of Qazaqstan available to be viewed?” During the process of cataloging of the cartographic materials, we have used the territorial and chronological approaches for systematization. When creating a consolidated catalog, a unified catalog description of cartographic materials primarily related to the purpose and objectives of the study has been developed. Methodologically, the implementation of the research tasks was based on an interdisciplinary approach. The identified cartographic materials have been subjected to source analysis, evaluation, and description. It has been established that these cartographic materials should be studied not in isolation, but as a part of the cartography of a certain era in all its relationships and interdependencies with the development of the related fields of knowledge (such as history, geography, geodesy, etc.). The accumulated cartographic materials can become a solid basis for creating interactive maps and modelling the processes of the historical past of Qazaqstan.

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Анализ сводного каталога картографических материалов XVII – начала XX веков по истории Казахстана

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Статья посвящена анализу сводного каталога русских картографических материалов XVII – начала XX веков по истории Казахстана. Приведены и охарактеризованы фонды хранения картографических материалов в архивах и библиотеках.

Обоснованы функциональные значения разработанного сводного каталога «старых» карт. Сводный каталог картографических материалов можно рассматривать как своеобразный «путеводитель» для потенциальных пользователей, с помощью которого они могут получить ответы на вопросы о том, в каком архиве, библиотеке и музее имеется необходимый им картографический материал, выполнить просмотр картобиблиографий «старых» карт по истории Казахстана. За основу систематизации картографических материалов при их каталогизации авторы взяли территориальный и хронологический подходы. При создании сводного каталога был разработан единообразный каталогный описательный материал.

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**Introduction**

The implementation of the research project included identification, analysis, and compilation of the cartobibliographies of handwritten and printed maps of the 17th – early 20th centuries, which relate to the history of Qazaqstan. The identification of the so-called “old” maps on the history of Qazaqstan has been implemented in the following funds: the Russian State Military Historical Archive (RSMHA (РГВИА), Moscow), the Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts (RSAAA (РГАДА), Moscow), the State Historical Museum (SHM (ГИМ), Moscow), the Russian State Library (RSL (РГБ), Moscow), the State Public Historical Library (SPHL (ГПИБ), Moscow); the State Archive of the Orenburg Region (SAOR (ООО), Orenburg), Krupskaya Orenburg Regional Universal Scientific Library (ORUSL (ООУНБ), Orenburg), etc.

Перевод на английский язык Заринэ А. Джандосовой.
During the cataloging of cartographic materials, we have used the territorial and chronological approaches for systematization. The studied maps differ not only in the time of creation, but also in the subject matter. While preparing a consolidated catalog of the “old” maps on the history of Qazaqstan in the Early Modern time, we have identified the following types of cartographic works: Administrative maps, of separate counties (uezds), regions (oblasts), and in general, of the entire territory of Qazaqstan; Military maps; Plans of fortresses, Schemes of fortified lines; Boundary maps (maps of private land holdings); Road maps (maps of military, cattle and horse-drawn roads, and railways); Historical maps; City/town plans; Separate issues of highly specialized maps (engineering, geological and hydrogeological maps, etc.); Foreign maps made by travelers and researchers.

When creating a consolidated catalog, we developed a unified catalog description of cartographic materials based on a structure, primarily related to the purpose and tasks of the study. Introducing cartographic and bibliographic information into the consolidated catalog, we used the following structure: Year Created; Title; Creator/Compiler; Originality; Scale; Country of Origin; Volume (in sheets); Size; Materials Used; Image Drawing Technique; Content; Text Notes; Additional Information; Decor; Condition. At the end of the bibliographic description, the address of the copy is indicated. A unified form of registration of cartobibliography in a consolidated catalog has been developed.

The consolidated catalog of Russian cartographic materials of the 17th – early 20th centuries is supposed to be a thematic catalog, where the events of Qazaqstan history of the Early Modern time are seen as the main topic, but, regardless of the profile, the consolidated catalog is an integral object of the past. Chronologically the cartographic materials on the history of Qazaqstan are divided into the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th (until 1917) centuries sections.

The main problems in identifying cartographic materials were the following: the maps are scattered among many archives, museums, and libraries; it is impossible to do the scanning and photographing of some rare handwritten maps that are issued before 1830 and exist in a single copy; some funds were closed; the State Archive of the Orenburg Region was under repair. Nevertheless, despite all the difficulties and problems, due to our persistent research, we have managed to scan enough cartographic materials for a consolidated catalog on the history of Qazaqstan in the Early Modern time, different in thematic and visually reflecting the development of the history of Qazaqstan in the 17th – early 20th centuries.

The proposed analysis of the preparation of a consolidated catalog of Russian cartographic materials on the history of Qazaqstan in the Early Modern time is based on foreign experience, scientific principles, and ideas in the field of creating consolidated catalogs, as well as classic works devoted to the “old” maps.

**Methods and materials**

The consolidated catalog of the “old” maps is considered as the result of methods aimed at identifying, analyzing, comparing, compiling cartobibliography, scientific description and cataloging of maps. The results of these methods allow the scientific reconstruction of the history of Qazaqstan in the 17th – early 20th centuries.

Methodologically the implementation of the study tasks is based on an interdisciplinary approach.

The basic methodology for this research is a systematic method that allows you to establish cause-and-effect relationships between historical phenomena in the general movement of history, to trace historical development within the framework of the general processes taking place in this era and to
effectively review and analyze the consolidated catalog of cartographic materials on the history of Qazaqstan in 17th – early 20th centuries. The study is based on the principles of historical science: historicism and objectivity. As a special research method, a cartographic method is used, which makes it possible to trace the evolution of ideas and methods of cartography, aimed at obtaining information on the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of maps, studying the dynamics of historical events and their relationships, and the ability to classify cartographic material. To study phenomena from their images on maps, various techniques of the cartographic method (such as comparison and description) are used. Comparative analysis makes it possible to compare the maps of different times and effectively evaluate the events of Qazaqstan history. The method of describing cartographic materials provides for a systematic, logical, and careful search of interesting historical facts. The general geographic method contributes to an objective analysis and evaluation of the physical and geographical data of cartographic materials of the Early Modern time, allows you to localize certain historical events, to trace the geography of the development of historical phenomena and to classify the maps by subject and purpose. All the methods were used in combination.

The materials for the study were the cartographic materials of the 17th – early 20th centuries from the collections of archives, libraries, and museums.

Discussion

In modern historiography, the issue of preparing a consolidated catalog and description of cartographic material on the history of Qazaqstan in the 17th – early 20th centuries, is practically unexplored. Nevertheless, the analysis of certain aspects of the research was carried out within the framework of the study of the history of cartography and the use of the “old” maps by a few pre-revolutionary, Soviet, Russian, foreign, and Qazaq researchers.

Pre-revolutionary historiography tended to study the history of cartography and the use of the “old” maps. A few of such early studies are very valuable even today. At the beginning of the 20th century, Mihail Bender [Bender 1910] was the pioneer of compiling consolidated catalogs of cartographic materials; he was the author of the unique catalog of the Military Scientific Archive (present day Russian State Military Historical Archive), unofficially called the “Bender Catalog” in archival circles.

Soviet historiography was dominated by source studies and the works on methodology of the ancient cartographic materials, and on specific features of cartographic documents. In this regard, the works of Leonid Gol’denberg [Gol’denberg 1975] and Svetlana Sotnikova [Sotnikova 1989] are of the greatest interest.

In contemporary Russian historiography, more attention is being paid to the systematization and analysis of the “old” maps and cartobibliography. The work of Vladimir Kusov [Kusov 2007], a Soviet/Russian historian-cartographer and a researcher of the ancient Russian drawings, who laid the foundation for many research areas, including the description of maps in consolidated catalogs of cartographic materials (covering the period only up to the 18th century), was significant for our study. The closest to our problems and methodology are the studies of Russian research group from Novosibirsk led by Doctor of History, Professor Oleg Kationov [Kationov et al. 2012], which studies historiography and the problems of the consolidated catalogs of cartographic materials of Ural, Siberia, and the Far East. The research of Russian Perm group [Smirnov et al. 2018: 115–126] who had developed the informational website “The heritage of Ural cartographers of the mid-18th – early 20th centuries”, was also useful for the study.

Foreign historiography tends to study the history of cartography, strategies, terminology of the study of the “old” maps. The study of an American professor, Dr. Mark Bassin [Bassin 1999] is devoted to the problems of Russian cartography and historical geography. A contemporary American scholar, Valerie Kivelson [Kivelson 2006] explores the maps of the 17th century. The author notes that the cartographic materials of this period have a certain degree of
standardization of technical and artistic methods: in such maps, the same color palette, and the similar signs for designation of villages, forests, roads, rivers, and fields were used. The German researcher Dittmar Dahlmann [Dahlmann 2009] conducts a fragmentary analysis of the “old” maps and notes that when compiling maps as early as the 18th century, the changing scales were used, even if they were made in the workshop of such a noted cartographer and engraver like Johann Baptist Homann in Nürberg.

A book by Qazaqstani historians Zhulduzbek Abylhozhin, Qajrat Alimgazinov, Irina Erofeeva, Saule Zhakisheva, Sattar Mazhitov, Bahyt Suzhikov [Abylkhozhin et al. 2007], raising theoretical and methodological problems concerning the methods of historical and geographical research, was a very useful reference point in the development of the methodology of our study. Of serious interest for our study is an article by Qazaqstani historian Irina Erofeeva [Erofeeva 2011] “Geographic maps of the 18th century as a source on the history, ethology and historical toponymy of Qazaqstan”, in which the certain cartographic materials have been described and the problem of poor knowledge of cartographic sources on history Qazaqstan, has been highlighted.

Archival materials make up a significant part of the list of references. The study of the features of a discussion on the preparing of a consolidated catalog of the “old” maps has been carried out at the junction of several interrelated disciplines at once. The interdisciplinarity of research, due to its open nature, makes it possible to bring the achievements of the entire spectrum of knowledge into its source arsenal, to look for samples and opportunities for the effective preparation of a consolidated catalog in disciplines distant from each other.

Results

Based on the results of the study, a consolidated catalog of cartographic materials of 17th – early 20th centuries on the history of Qazaqstan, has been prepared.

The identification and scanning of cartographic materials of the 17th – early 20th centuries on the history of Qazaqstan into a consolidated catalog has been carried out in the fund of the State Historical Museum (SHM ГИМ), Moscow), which has a specialized department for storing cartographic materials and working with them. The collection of the “Department of Manuscripts and Old Printed Books” was created in 1919, has over 42,000 items and includes various types of cartographic materials of the 16th – 17th centuries, represented mainly by the engraved Western European maps and atlases. Unfortunately, the cataloging and description of the maps stored in this collection is absent due to the renovation of the building, and not all the maps are available in the electronic version. However, a few handwritten maps related to the history of Qazaqstan in the 16th – 17th centuries have been found; those are the 11 items mostly written by the European authors. The most interesting for the study and the preparation of the consolidated catalog is the map by Philip Johan von Strahlenberg titled “A new geographical description of Great Tartary” (Nova descriptio geographica Tartariae Magnae) [Sweden, Stockholm 1730, 1 l: b/w], containing some important information on local geography and the boundaries of the Qazaqs in the 18th century. The engraved map is in Latin. The objects depicted: extensive river network and large lakes, forests, mountain ranges; the coast of Caspian Sea; Aral Sea; Central Asia; many large and small cities; a few roads without names. The boundaries in the map are conditional and do not correspond to a strict administrative or political division: in the European part of Russia, the author singled out six parts, Siberia was divided into thirteen provinces. Great Tartaria, which occupies the lower half of the map, is divided into Great and Lesser Tartaria, includes Bukhara, Mongolia, Tibet, and the lands of certain other peoples. The advantage of the map is the multitude of explanatory inscriptions of a historical, geographical, political, and economic nature. Condition: satisfactory. Storage code: SHM ГИМ) GO6094/1.

The identification of cartographic materials on the history of Qazaqstan in the 17th – early 20th centuries was conducted in the Russian State Military Historical Archive (RSMHA (РГВИА),

A handwritten map No. 203000, created in 1821 and identified in RSNHA (РГВИА), Fund No. 846, provides for the richest historical material on burial places, archaeological sites, and winter camps/settlements of the Qazaqs. Map title: “The Map of a part of Kirghiz-Kaisak Steppe and Turkestan, compiled by inquiries and reconnaissance” (Karta chasti stepi Kirgiz-Kajsackoj i Turkestana, sostavljennaya po rassprosam i rekognosirovkam) / Created by Captain Baron Meyendorff, 1st Lieutenant Volkovsky, Captain Timofeev. – [Russia, St. Petersburg], [1821]. – 1 l.: col. Handwritten. Scale: 100 versts in 1 inch. Depicted: geographical objects, lakes, rivers, roads, forts, fortifications, settlements, a fortification line, mountain ranges, mountains, wells, sands, the grave of Kohja Kashtan to the northeast of Aral, the grave of Koip-Khan near the Kara-Yar and the ruins of Dzharkent, winter settlements, ancient ruins, Aiban's grave, Buigin's grave, coal deposits to the east of Iletskaya zashchita, a Khan's grave near Iletskaya zashchita. The path from Iletskaya zashchita, the area to the east of Aral, Turkestan, as well as the fortification line from Guryev to Bukhtarma, are best depicted. Text: “The Tyugoshkon landmark on Ulu-Irgiz River, 48°”; “Lake Khodzhakul, 47 °”; “The Kara-Tyube landmark on the Syr-Darya River, 45°”. Additional Information: “There is a certificate about the places whose geographical position was determined by astronomical observations in 1820. Map of the Military Topographic Depot”. Condition: satisfactory. Storage code: RSNHA (РГВИА). F. 846. Op. 16, Vol. 3. Op. 16, D. 20300 (RGVIA. F. 846. Op. 16, Vol. 3. Op. 16, D. 20300).

The search for cartographic materials was carried out in the State Archive of Ancient Acts (РГАДА, Moscow), which stores military-historical cartographic documents from the 11th to the beginning of the 20th centuries. The archive funds include materials from the institutions of the highest, central, and local governments of the Russian Empire, the funds of the central land survey institutions of Russia in the 18th – early 19th centuries, personal documents of statesmen and public figures, early printed and rare editions of the 15th – early 19th centuries. The study was carried out in the Fund No. 192 “Cartographic Department”, the Fund No. 248 “The Senate and its Institutions” and the Fund No. 1354 “Plans of Dachas of the General and Special Land Surveying, 1746–1917”. 28 handwritten and rare printed maps related to the history of Qazaqstan in the 17th – early 20th centuries have been found in these funds. When compiling the cartobibliography, all the information located on the map and with a historical value for a particular region, i.e., Qazaqstan, has been considered. For example: “Map of the
tract of topographer lieutenant Ivan Gelman to the Kyrgyz Horde from Orenburg to the Temir River and back” (Karta trakta inzhener topografa poruchika Ivana Gel’mana v Kirgizskuyu ordu ot Orenburga do reki Temir I obratno) /Creator not specified. – [Russia], [1750]. – 1 l.; colored. The map is handwritten, colored, general geographical. Creator not specified. Scale: 60 verst in 1 inch. Orientation: North. Degree grid: present. Depicted and indicated: a detailed hydro-network of the “Kyrgyz Horde”; rivers and their tributaries; mountains; settlements; names of tracts and winter settlements of the Qazaqs. Rivers depicted: Ilek, Wil, Temir, Karacha, Tersakan. The dotted line shows the path of Lieutenant Ivan Gelman to the “Kyrgyz Horde” from Orenburg to the Temir River and back. Cities depicted: Orenburg and Iletskaya Sol’. Landmarks depicted: Korsanbasha on the Small Khobda river; Tersakan Basha on the Tersakan river; Bashtau on the Bolshaya Khobda river. The landmark contains data on the location of two nomadic settlements at the mouth of the Qarasu River named Astana and Astana batak Yanta, which are not found on other maps of the 18th century. A fragment of the Orenburg fortification line is marked (Fig. 1). Condition: satisfactory. Restored. Storage code: RSAAA (РГАДА). F. 192. Op. 1. D. 7.

Of interest to historians is the first thematic map from the fund No. 192 (RSAAA (РГАДА), map No. 11); it is one of the first maps marked as a “Historical Map” in its title. It displays historical phenomena and events in relation to geographical factors (Fig. 2). Historical information related to Qazaqstan is displayed in the comments under paragraph VII, located at the edges of the map. Map title: “The Historical map of the Russian Empire” (Istoricheskaya karta Rossijskoj imperii) / Creator not specified. – [Russia], [September 2, 1793]. – 1 l.: col. The map is handwritten, historical. Scale: none. Orientation: North. Degree grid: present. Interval: 5 degrees in latitude and longitude (marked north latitude 40° – 75°; east longitude 80° – 175°). Depicted: Caspian Sea, Aral Sea; rivers: Ural, Emba, Tobol, Irtysh; cities: Guryev, Orenburg, Omsk, Orsk, Turkestan; fortresses: Ust-Uyskaya, Zverinogolovskaya, St. Peter's, Zhelezenskaya, Chernoyarskaya, Yamyshnevskaya, Semiyarskaya, Semipalatinskskaya and Ust-Kamenogorskskaya; Mountain Ridge Uluk Tan (Tien Shan); Junior, Middle and Senior zhuzes of the Qazaqs (“Steppe of nomadic Kirgiz-Kaisaks of Junior Horde” (Step’ Kochyuyushchih kirgiz-kaisakov Menshoi ordy), “Steppe of nomadic Kirgiz-Kaisaks of Middle Horde” (Step’ Kochyuyushchih kirgiz-kaisakov Srednei ordy), “Great Kirgiz-Kaisak horde” (Bol’shaya Kirgiz kaisatskaya orda)); the location of the “Lower Karakalpak” (Karakalpaki nizhnii) to the east of Aral. The borders of the Russian Empire at the beginning of the 18th century (the Caspian Sea, the Emba River, the Gorkaya Line, Irtyshskaya) are colored with light purple; the areas acquired during the reign of Peter I (the eastern Caspian Coast, the Aral Sea, the territory up to the Elder Zhuz) are marked as light yellow. Text: “After the takeover of Siberia by the Russians, with the Chinese Empire alone, a border starting from the Eastern Ocean, and ending in the Sayan Mountains, was established. From this place to the west up to the Caspian Sea, due to the circumstances of the neighboring peoples, the borders changed many times; meanwhile fortresses were built to protect against raids, from the Omsk fortress down the Irtysh River, and to the west along the Tobol River, and along the Uy River to the Ural River, and along the Ural River to Guryev Gorodok; the fortresses formed the Russian border. But then the Junior and the Middle Kyrgyz Hordes came under the auspices of the Russian Scepter, and the latter, after the devastation of the Zyunagar villages by the Chinese, spread to the Irtysh River and the Ulun-tan ridge. That is, their nomad camps and uluses are now considered to be part of the Russian Empire, and from the Sayan mountains along the mountains to the Ulun-tan ridge, and to the Caspian Sea, the border has been established, which is marked with orange paint”. Decor: available. Condition: good. Storage code: RSAAA (РГАДА). F. 192. Op. 1. D. 11.

Research conducted in Fund No. 1354 of RSAAA (RGADA) “Plans of dachas of the General and Special Land Surveying, 1746-1917 (collection)” was complicated by the fact that the land survey plans are very large. In this regard, it is impossible to scan them, and photography is prohibited. Nevertheless, several plans have been identified and scanned. Title: “Land Survey Plan of the Irgiz District of the Turgai Region and of the City of Irgiz and its Pasture Lands” (Mezhevoj plan Turgajskoj
Fig. 1. Map of the tract of topographer lieutenant Ivan Gelman to the Kyrgyz Horde from Orenburg to the Temir River and back (RSAAA. F. 192. Op. 1. D. 7).

Рис. 1. Карта тракта инженер топографа поручика Ивана Гельмана в Киргизскую орду от Оренбурга до реки Темир и обратно (РГАДА. Ф. 192. Оп. 1. Д. 7)
Fig. 2. The Historical map of the Russian Empire (RSAAA. F. 192. Op. 1. D. 11). Fragment

Рис. 2. Историческая карта Российской империи (РГАДА. Ф. 192. Оп. 1. Д. 11). Фрагмент
oblasti Irgizskogo uezda i goroda Irgiza i ego vygonnych zemel’) / Compiled by a land surveyor of the 1st category of the land surveying office, adviser Ukhvatov. – [Russia], [1891]. – 1 l.: col. Depicted: the city of Irgiz with its surroundings. Text: “Under the estates of Irgiz there were 1080 sazhens, under the city garden — 3 tithes 840 sazhens, under vegetable gardens — 5 tithes, under pastures — 423 tithes 1800 sazhens; under hay mowing — 120 sazhens, for livestock feed — 10 acres 2280 sazhens. In the city of Irgiz, there are the following number of souls: hereditary nobles — 108, clergy — 1, hereditary honorary citizens — 4, Kirghiz and petty bourgeois — 54, settlers and Cossacks — 83, military estates —166, reserve and retired lower ranks with their families — 43, foreigners — 94, temporarily residing Tatars, peasants, Bashkirs and Kirghiz — 56, spare Cossacks — 11, a total of 547 souls. The boundary plan is certified “on behalf of the Kirghiz of the 1st aul of Kizil-yar volost, by Amen Tbeshkanbayev who, being illiterate, used his tamga; on behalf of the Kirghiz of the 2nd aul, by Berden Taibestbekbaev; on behalf of the Kirghiz of the 4th aul of Amankul volost, by Kungbai Baimuratov, etc.” It was completed by a specialist Konkov on June 21st, 1891, for No. 3799. The work was carried out by the land surveyor of the 1st category of the land surveying office, adviser Ukhvatov. Condition: good. Storage code: RSAAA (РГАДА). F. 1354. Op. 1. D. 1.

The study was conducted at the Russian State Library (RSL (РГБ), Moscow) in the department of cartographic publications. The reading room of the department of cartographic publications contains 250 thousand items of storage from the 16th century to the present day. The main fund includes atlases, plans, schemes, and maps. The fund contains maps on sheets and fabrics, wall maps, maps in rolls, on cardboard, embossed, in the form of postcards and calendars. A large volume of handwritten, printed Russian cartographic publications of the 19th – early 20th centuries reflecting the history of Qazaqstan has been found in the funds of this department. There are many maps with the same name, but with adjustments made, and therefore having different storage units. Despite the difficulties and limitations of work in the cartography department (scanning and photographing of rare maps created before 1830 is prohibited), we have found 125 items of cartographical materials on the history of Qazaqstan in the 17th – early 20th centuries and implemented the cataloging of maps. During identification in the cartography department of the RSL, we discovered a few maps already identified in the RSAAA. Therefore, when preparing the bibliography, all the found storage codes have been indicated. For example: Title: “The Map of the Russian State. Map of a part of Central Asia, the Lands of Kirghiz-Kaisaks, Karakalpaks, Trukhmenes and Bukharians” (Karta Rossisskogo Gosudarstva. Karta chasti Srednei Azii. Zemli Kirgiz-kaisakov, karakalpakov, trukhmenov i bukhartsev) / Creator: Map Depot. – [Russia], [1816]. – 1 l.: col. The map is handwritten, generally geographical. The image of the terrain is presented in perspective, strokes, and the hillshade. Scale: 100 versts in 1 English inch. Degree grid: present (marked north latitude 45° – 55°; east longitude 45° – 86°). Depicted: a detailed hydrography of all rivers with tributaries; the names of lakes, seas, springs, fords, etc.; mountain ranges and uplands of Qazaqstan; Roads; Cities and fortresses: Guryev, Uralsk, Ilets, Orsk, Petropavlovsk, Omsk, Semipalatinsk, and Ust-Kamenogorsk; in the south, an extensive network of urban settlements: Turkestan, Savran, Yassu, Shald, Egestan, Tashanak, Suzak, Tugustan, Saganak, Otrar (Farab), Vassa, Savran, Tunkat, Sairam, Chigymen, Bolak (Borak) Birkent, Benkat-Bukand, Danbu, Zhity Kent, Tashkent, Khujand, Pishket, Uzkel, Aush, Budak, Etsam, Kzan, Koba, Kukan, Margelan, Khovakand, Kukan, Kazan, etc.; socio-economic objects: a copper mine in the interfluve of the Malaya Nura River and the Karasu River; copper mine Kambau on the left bank of the Irtysh River, opposite the Lebyazhy redoubt; a copper and lead mine in the Kayan Tau mountains, near the Karaga River; an iron ore mine east of Lake Zerenda; a copper mine near the Kunarzdy River (Ak Tau Mountains); a dwelling of Sabakty (Babatu) to the south-west of Lake Sikirlik and Lake Karakol; a copper mine north of Tugustan; a copper mine in the interfluve of the Malaya Nura River and the Karasu River. Additional Information: symbols in the legend: soil, forest types, roads, fortresses, redoubts, borders, outposts of Chinese military guards, cities, mines, ruins; list of places, the position of which was determined by astronomical observations; abbreviations. Condition:
An administrative large-scale map of Asian Russia (1893, on 13 sheets) was interesting for our research. Due to the large scale, the map contains detailed information on the location of geographical objects and the administrative-territorial division of Qazaqstan of modern times. Title: “The Administrative large-scale map of Asian Russia” (Administrativnaya krupnomasshtabnaya karta Aziatskoj Rossii) / Compiled by court councillor A. N. Petrovsky. – [Russia, St. Petersburg], [1893]. – 13 l.: col. Large-scale. Ilyin’s Cartographic facility. General geographical map. Scale: 15 versts in 1 English inch. Degree grid: present. Depicted: geographical objects such as hydroscheme, mountains, crossings, and passes; roads: post roads, caravan routes, bridle paths, nomadic routes, and military roads; settlements: cities, forts, and farms; administrative boundaries between regions, uyezds, volosts, borders of cities; tribal distribution of Qazaqs; graves; wells; former fortifications; pickets; telegraph lines and post-offices; iron-smelting plants, goldfields, copper and silver mines; deposits of minerals: iron, copper, silver, and coal; archaeological objects; socio-economic objects: location of the Tainchikul Fair; near the Tarankul Lake; Sergievskoye silver deposit, near the Akchavsky Ridge; Popov’s copper mine west of Karasorsky Peak; Alkasorsky copper mine, north of Espe-tuz Lake; Popov’s copper-smelting plant, near the Telemes-sor Lake; Botovskaya Fair, near Kuyandinsky Peak; deposits of copper ores near Siiilinsky Peak; Bogoslovsky mine north of Tleu-tana Mount; the borders (Fig. 3). Text: “The map was compiled by the cartographer of the Central Statistical Committee, court councillor A. N. Petrovsky”. Condition: good. Storage code: RSL (РГБ). Dep. cartographer. ed. Ko 7 / IV-3 (РГБ. Ko 7 / IV-3).

A certain difficulty in preparing a consolidated catalog was caused by the cartographic materials lacking the publication dates. It demanded additional source analysis to establish an approximate dating, based mainly on the administrative division, the images of fortification lines, fortresses, etc. In the RSL, the researchers studying the socio-economic history of Qazaqstan of modern times could be interested in a map under the code Ko 15 / I-1. A detailed large-format map depicts all cattle routes and locations of veterinary stations. Title: “Map of Asian Russia with the designation of railways, cattle routes, veterinary stations and quarantines, cattle fairs and routes of veterinary expeditions to Mongolia” (Karta Aziatskoj Rossii s oboznacheniem zheleznyh dorog, skotoprogonnych traktov, veterarnykh punktov i karantinov, yarmarok krupnogo rogatogo skota i marshrutov veterinarnykh ekspeditsij v Mongoliyu) / Created by V. D. Goryunov, P. G. Kobensky. – [Russia, St. Petersburg], [1915]. – 1 l.: multicolor. Printed copy. Legend: present. Scale: 100 versts per 1 English inch. Depicted: railways open and under construction; post roads; main directions of livestock movement, cattle passing; veterinary stations; quarantines; fairs, indicating the number of sales of cattle; veterinary expeditions; administrative borders between regions; settlements’ geographical objects, lakes, rivers, and mountains. Text: “Edition of the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of the Interior. Chromolithography of V. D. Goryunov, P. G. Kobensky. Condition: good. Storage code: RSL (РГБ). Dep. cartographer. ed. Ko 15/I-1 (РГБ. Ko 15/I-1).

Identification and cataloging of cartographic materials of the 17th – early 20th centuries on the history of Qazaqstan in a consolidated catalog has been carried out in the State Archives of the Orenburg Region (GAOO, Orenburg). Work in this archive was hampered by the building renovation. Therefore, many archive funds were not available. Nevertheless, due to the professional work of the archive staff, the cataloging and scanning of the “old” maps in this archive has been carried out; the cataloging allows you to identify all the cartographic materials relating to the history of Qazaqstan efficiently and quickly. 66 storage units of cartographic materials from the Fund No. 124 titled “Cartographic documents of permanent storage 1759-1918. Orenburg Land Survey Commission of the City of Orenburg, Orenburg Province” have been recorded on disc. The description of the cartographic materials has been carried out. For example, Title: “Plan of the new Orenburg border line” (Plan novoj Orenburgskoj pogranichnoj linii) / Compiled by
Fig. 3. The Administrative large-scale map of Asian Russia. Row 4. Sheet 8. Zaisansk. Kokpekty (RSL. Ko 7 / IV-3)

Азиялық Ресейдің әкімшілік үлкен масштабты картасы. 4-қатар. 8-парақ. Зайсанск. Көкпекті (Ресей мемлекеттік кітапханасы. Ко. 7/IV-3)

Рис. 3. Административная крупномасштабная карта Азиатской России. Ряд 4. Лист 8. Зайсанск. Кокпекты (РГБ. Ко 7/IV-3)

Resettlement maps can be found in a large number in the Fund No. 124 (SAOR). Title: “Map of the Kustanai Uyezd of the Turgay-Ural resettlement region” (Karta Kustanajskogo uezda Turgajsko-Ural'skogo pereselencheskogo rajona) / Compiled by Shiryaev. – [Russia], [beginning of 20th cent.]. – 1 l. colored: 62x81. (77x98). Printed copy. Scale: 15 versts in 1 inch. Depicted: rivers, lakes, roads, cities, fortresses, villages, borders; numbers and names of the “Kirghiz” (i.e., Qazaq) volosts in uyezds of the Turgai and Ural regions. Condition: good (Fig. 4). Storage code: SAOR (FAOO). F. 124. Op. 2. D. 4298.

Book maps and cartographic materials have been found in the Orenburg Regional Universal Scientific Library named by N.K. Krupskaya (ОУНБ им. Н. К. Крупской, Orenburg). The library contains many rare publications, more than 13 thousand documents. Of great value is the collection of local history publications, numbering 16 thousand documents. These publications include book maps that are of great value in studying the history of Qazaqstan in modern times. 40 storage units of book maps on the history of Qazaqstan in the 17th – early 20th centuries have been identified. The library owns a rare edition of the “Atlas of the All-Russian Empire: Collection of maps of I. K. Kirilov” (Atlas Vserossijskoj imperii: Sobranie kart I. K. Kirilova (1722-1737)). An example of a map from this Atlas, titled: “A part of the Astrakhan domain and [the possessions of] Russian Kalmyks and their tributaries, and adjacent territories of Bukhara, Khiva and other provinces, even to the Persian and Mongolian possessions and to the lake called the Aral Sea and big rivers flowing into and out of it, where in former times the river flowed into the Caspian Sea” (Astrahanskogo vladeniya chast' i kalmyk Rossijskih i ih dannikov i s nimi pogrаничnych Buharskoj, Hivinskoj i inyj provincij, daže do Persidskih i Mongol'skih vladenij i ozera nazyaemogo morya Aralskogo i znatnyh rek i nego vpadayushchih i iz nego, gde v prezhnee vremena techeniya reki bylo v more Kaspijskom) / Compiled by I. K. Kirilov. – [Russia, St. Petersburg], [1731]. – S. 14. – 1 sheet: black/white; 41x50. Etching, cutting. Graduated by Alexey Zubov. Scale 1:5600000. Depicted: the outlines of the Aral Sea which do not correspond to reality; sands at the upper reaches of the Syr Darya River, and an inscription next to it: “Here they take gold from sand”; a dry bed of the Amu Darya River in the swampy floodplain between the Aral and the Caspian, marked by a double dotted line; text “The position of the river, which in the old days flowed, along which trees stand and in some places water”. Condition: satisfactory. Storage code: ORUSL (ОУНБ). A26. 892 Ros. // Atlas of the All-Russian Empire: Collection of maps by I. K. Kirilov. — St. Petersburg. 1722-1737. — P. 14 (ОУНБ. A26. 89. 2 Ros.).

Of interest to archaeologists and researchers is a rare book map titled: “Explanatory map to the antiquities of the Kirghiz steppes and the Orenburg region” (Ob"yasnitel'naya karta k drevnostym kirgizskih stepej i Orenburgskogo kraja) / Compiled by M. I. Ivanin. – [Russia], [1869]. – 1 l.: multicolored. Copy. Print, paper. Scale: 50 versts in 1 inch. Depicted: Orenburg province with administrative boundaries and corresponding hydrography. Additional Information: From the book “Drevnosti Orenburgskoj gubernii” (“The Antiquities of the Orenburg province”): “Along the Iłetsk tract on the right side, 60 versts from Orenburg, in the space of ½ verst, there were up to 30 burial mounds at a distance from 74 to 134 sazhens from one another, with sandy and loamy soils of embankments. All these mounds are very small, from 15 to 27 sazhens in circumference and from 1 ½ arshins to 1 ¾ sazhens in height. Condition: satisfactory. Storage code: ORUSL
Галина Н. Ксенжик, Ерлан Т. Карин
Анализ объединенного каталога картографических материалов по истории Казахстана

Рис. 4. Карта административного деления Иргизского уезда Тургайской области (ОУНБ. ОР 461/М34-9511719)

Fig. 4. Map of the administrative division of the Irgiz District of the Turgai Region (ORUSL. OR 461 / M34-9511719)

An important condition for the successful preparation of a consolidated catalog of cartographic materials on the history of Qazaqstan in the 17th – early 20th centuries is to compile a general list of maps.

**Conclusion**

The consolidated catalog of cartographic materials of the 17th – early 20th centuries related to the history of Qazaqstan provides capacious and visual material on the evolution of the political and administrative structure, the distribution of the Qazaq population, the dynamics of the formation of settlements, the resettlement movement, and the socio-economic situation.

While preparing the consolidated catalog, we have noted the following regularities: until the first half of the 19th century the cartographic materials were largely made up of the documents of military reconnaissance of the territory of the region, and later, at the end of the 19th century, of the results of research expeditions. The volume of cartographic materials increases in the second half of the 19th century, which, naturally, is associated with an ever-increasing geopolitical significance, and economic development of the territory of Qazaqstan.

The recommendations of the study are as follows: when using the consolidated catalog, the cartographic materials should be subjected to source critical analysis; they should not be treated as mere illustrations. The consolidated catalog of cartographic materials may serve as a fundamental scientific tool for research in various areas of the history of Qazaqstan, provide information support for research. The methodological support of the study can be used for cataloging cartographic materials in the archives and libraries of Qazaqstan; the consolidated catalog and scientific description of cartographic sources and their more active inclusion in local history research seems to be a promising direction in the process of studying the historical past of Qazaqstan. The scientific results of the research are general and can be applied to the analysis of the “old” maps in all classifications and directions. The accumulated cartographic materials can become a basis for creating interactive maps, modeling the processes of the historical past of Qazaqstan, and discovering data not contained in other types of sources; cartographic materials make it possible to identify the prerequisites for formations, the system of settlement and development of settlements in modern times on the territory of Qazaqstan; it is advisable to single out cartographic works in a single alphabetical catalog of the library as a special type of printed work in a separate row of the catalog behind the separator “Cartographic work” in order not to lose the cartographic materials in the mass of books and periodical publications of the library, to increase the demand of readers for the atlases and maps available in each library, thereby increasing the return on these publications.

Thus, a consolidated catalog of cartographic materials on the history of Qazaqstan in the 17th – early 20th centuries prepared thanks to the research and scientific search in foreign archives, museums and libraries will help generate and use knowledge resources both in the education system and in further research of the scientific community of Qazaqstan.
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Galina N. Ksenzhik, Erlan T. Karin
Analysis of the Consolidated Catalog of Cartographic Materials on the History of Kazakhstan

21