

ISSN: 1814-6961 (print)
ISSN: 2788-9718 (online)

Отан тарихы
Отечественная история
History of the Homeland

Үш айда бір рет шығатын ғылыми журнал
2023. № 26 (3)

Редакция

Бас редактор

Қабылдинов Зиябек Ермұханұлы – тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА корр.-мүшесі, Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының директоры (Алматы қ., Қазақстан)
E-mail: kabulzia@rambler.ru Тел.: +77014070164
Профиль сілтемесі: <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=56195670100>

Редакциялық алқа

Әбусейітова Меруерт Қуатқызы, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА корр.-мүшесі. Р.Б. Сүлейменов атындағы Шығыстану институтының тарихи материалдарды зерттеу жөніндегі Республикалық орталығының директоры (Алматы, Қазақстан); Scopus Author ID: 57208107912; ORCID

Әбіл Еркін Аманжолұлы, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор; Мемлекет тарихы институтының директоры (Астана, Қазақстан); Scopus Author ID: 55801644900; ORCID

Әжіғали Серік Ескендірұлы, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор; Шығыс елдері архитектурасы Халықаралық академиясының корр.-мүшесі; Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының бас ғылыми қызметкері (Алматы, Қазақстан); Scopus Author ID: 57478728700; ORCID

Әлімбай Нұрсан, тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, профессор, Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының бас ғылыми қызметкері (Алматы, Қазақстан); Scopus Author ID: 55860087100; ORCID

Вильмено Анне-Мари, антропология докторы, Лувен католик университетінің профессоры (Лувен, Бельгия); Scopus Author ID: 36679419300; ORCID

Крупа Татьяна Николаевна, эксперименталды археология ғылыми-зерттеу лабораториясының ғылыми қызметкері, Ә.Марғұлан атындағы Павлодар педагогикалық университеті, Margulan Centre, «YMAI» Халықаралық ғылыми-зерттеу лабораториясының жетекшесі (Қазақстан – Украина); ORCID

Көмеков Болат Ешимхамедұлы, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық Ғылым академиясының академигі, әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университетінің Қыпшақтану Халықаралық институтының директоры, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университетінің профессоры (Алматы, Қазақстан); Scopus Author ID: 57193858171; ORCID

Қушқұмбаев Айболат Қайырсыямұлы, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, бас ғылыми қызметкер, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразиялық ұлттық университетінің аймақтану кафедрасының профессоры (Алматы, Қазақстан); Scopus Author ID: 57202775542; ORCID

Мионг Сун-ок, антропология докторы, профессор (Сеул, Корея); Scopus Author ID: 56720218700; ORCID

Моррисон Александр, PhD, NewCollege профессоры, Оксфорд (Оксфорд, Ұлыбритания); Scopus Author ID: 35794760200; ORCID

Муминов Әшірбек Құрбанұлы, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, арабист, профессор, ИКҰ (Орталық Азия) ұйымдастыру қызметінің бас директорының кеңесшісі (Стамбул, Түркия); Scopus Author ID: 56409722900; ORCID

Мұқтар Әбілсейіт Қапизұлы, «Сарайшық» мемлекеттік тарихи-мәдени музей-қорығы» РМҚК директоры, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор; Scopus Author ID: 57193092619; ORCID

Оно Рюосуке, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, Васеда университетінің антропологи (Токио, Жапония);

Оутрам Алан, археология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, археология және тарих департаменті, Эксетер университеті (Эксетер, Ұлыбритания); Scopus Author ID: 8954776500; ORCID

Өмер Құл, элеуметтік ғылымдар докторы, Стамбул университетінің профессоры (Стамбул, Түркия); ORCID

Петер Финке, PhD, Макс Планк атындағы Институтының профессоры, Цюрих университеті (Цюрих, Швейцария); Scopus Author ID: 55124700300

Садвокасова Закиш Төлеханқызы, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының бас ғылыми қызметкері (Алматы, Қазақстан); Scopus Author ID: 56682843400; ORCID

Смағұлов Оразақ Смағұлұлы, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық Ғылым академиясының академигі, Италияның Болонья Ғылым Академиясының мүше корреспонденті, ҚР Ұлттық музейінің физикалық антропология лабораториясының меңгерушісі (Астана, Қазақстан); Scopus Author ID: 22979625700; ORCID

Уяма Томохико, PhD, Хоккайдо университетінің Славян-Еуразиялық зерттеулер орталығының профессоры (Саппоро, Жапония); Scopus Author ID: 56471951500; ORCID

Жауапты редактор

Мұқанова Гүлнар Қайроллақызы

Ғылыми редакторлар

Қасымова Дидар Бейсенғалиқызы

Мурзаходжаев Қуаныш Мәдиұлы

Техникалық хатшылар

Зікірбаева В.С.

Редакция

Главный редактор

Кабульдинов Зиябек Ермуханович – доктор исторических наук, профессор, чл.-корр. НАН РК, директор Института истории и этнологии имени Ч.Ч. Валиханова (г. Алматы, Казахстан). E-mail: kabulzia@rambler.ru; Scopus Author ID: 56195670100; ORCID.

Члены редакционной коллегии

Абиль Еркин Аманжолович, доктор исторических наук, профессор, директор Института Истории государства РК (Республика Казахстан, Астана); Scopus Author ID: 55801644900; ORCID

Ажигали Серик Ескендерович, доктор исторических наук, профессор, Главный научный сотрудник, почетный заведующий отделом этнологии и антропологии Института Истории и этнологии (Республика Казахстан, Алматы); Scopus Author ID: 57478728700; ORCID

Абусеитова Меруерт Хуатовна, доктор исторических наук, профессор, член-корреспондент Национальной академии наук РК; директор Республиканского информационного центра по изучению исторических материалов (Республика Казахстан, Алматы); Scopus Author ID: 57208107912; ORCID

Вильмено Анне-Мари, доктор антропологии, профессор Католического университета Лувен, (Бельгия, Лувен); Scopus Author ID: 36679419300; ORCID

Исмагулов Оразак Исмагулович, доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик Национальной академии наук РК, член-корр. Болонской АН (Италия), заведующий лабораторией физической антропологии Национального музея РК (Республика Казахстан, Астана); Scopus Author ID: 22979625700; ORCID

Крупа Татьяна Николаевна, научный сотрудник Научно-исследовательской лаборатории экспериментальной археологии, Павлодарский педагогический университет им. А. Маргулана, Margulan Centre, заведующая Международной научно-исследовательской лабораторией «YMAI» (Казахстан – Украина); ORCID

Кумеков Болат Ешмухамбетович, доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик Национальной академии наук РК; директор Международного института кипчаковедения Казахского национального университета имени аль-Фараби, профессор Евразийского национального университета имени Л.Н. Гумилева (Республика Казахстан, Алматы); Scopus Author ID: 57193858171; ORCID

Кушкумбаев Айболат Кайрслямович, доктор исторических наук, главный научный сотрудник, профессор кафедры регионоведения Евразийского национального университета им. Л.Н. Гумилева (Республика Казахстан, Астана); Scopus Author ID: 57202775542; ORCID

Мионг Сун-ок, доктор антропологии, ассоциированный профессор (Корея, Сеул); Scopus Author ID: 56720218700; ORCID

Моррисон Александр, PhD, профессор NewCollege, Оксфорд (Великобритания, Оксфорд); Scopus Author ID: 35794760200; ORCID

Муктар Абильсеит Капизович, Директор РГКП «Государственного историко-культурного музей-заповедник «Сарайшык», доктор исторических наук, профессор; Scopus Author ID: 57193092619; ORCID

Муминов Аширбек Курбанович, доктор исторических наук, арабист, профессор; Консультант Генерального директора по организационной деятельности ОИК (Центральная Азия), (Турция, Стамбул); Scopus Author ID: 56409722900; ORCID

Нурсан Алимбай, кандидат исторических наук, профессор; Главный научный сотрудник Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова (Республика Казахстан, Алматы); Scopus Author ID: 55860087100; ORCID

Омер Кул, доктор социальных наук, профессор Стамбульского университета; (Турция, Стамбул); ORCID

Оно Рюосуке, доктор исторических наук, антрополог Университет Васеда (Япония, Токио);

Оутрам Алан, доктор археологии, профессор департамента археологии и истории университета Эксетер (г. Эксетер, Великобритания); Scopus Author ID: 8954776500; ORCID

Садвокасова Закиш Тулехановна, доктор исторических наук, профессор; Главный научный сотрудник Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова (Республика Казахстан, Алматы); Scopus Author ID: 56682843400; ORCID

Уяма Томохико, PhD, профессор Центра славянско-евразийских исследований Университета Хоккайдо (Япония, Саппоро); Scopus Author ID: 56471951500; ORCID

Финке Петер, доктор PhD, профессор Института Макса Планка, университет Цюриха (Швейцария, Цюрих); Scopus Author ID: 55124700300

Ответственный редактор

Муканова Гюльнар Кайроллиновна

Научные редакторы

Касымова Дидар Бейсенгалиевна

Мурзаходжаев Куаныш

Ответственный секретарь

Мурзаходжаев Куаныш Мадиевич

Технический секретарь

Зикирбаева В.С.

Editorial Team

Editor-in-Chief

Kabuldinov Ziyabek Ermukhanovich – Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor, Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Director of Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology (Almaty, Kazakhstan) E-mail: kabulzia@rambler.ru
Profile link: <https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=56195670100>

Editorial board members

Abil Erkin Amanzholovich, doctor of historical sciences, professor, director of the of the Institute of history of state of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana); Scopus Author ID: 55801644900; ORCID

Abusseitova Meruert Khuatovna, doctor of historical sciences, professor, corresponding member of the National Academy of sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan; director of the Republican information center for studies of the historical materials (Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty); Scopus Author ID: 57208107912; ORCID

Alimbay Nursan, candidate of historical sciences, professor; chief researcher of the C. Valikhanov Institute of history and ethnology of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty). Scopus Author ID: 55860087100; ORCID

Azhigali Serik Yeskendirovich, doctor of historical sciences, professor, chief researcher, emeritus head of the department of ethnology and anthropology of the Institute of history and ethnology of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty); Scopus Author ID: 57478728700; ORCID

Ismagulov Orazak Ismagulovich, doctor of historical sciences, professor, academician of the National Academy of sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, corresponding member of the Bologna Academy of sciences (Bologna, Italy), head of the physical anthropology laboratory of the National museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana); Scopus Author ID: 22979625700; ORCID

Krupa Tatiana Nikolaevna, Researcher at the Research Laboratory of Experimental Archaeology, Pavlodar Pedagogical University named after A. Margulan, Margulan Centre, Head of the International Research Laboratory "YMAI" (Kazakhstan – Ukraine); ORCID

Kumekov Bolat Eshmukhambetovich, doctor of historical sciences, professor, academician of the National Academy of sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan; director of the Internal institute of Kypshak studies of the al-Farabi Kazakh national university, professor of Gumilev L. Eurasian national university (Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty); Scopus Author ID: 57193858171; ORCID

Kushkumbayev Aibolat Kairslyamovich, doctor of historical sciences, chief researcher of the regional studies department of the Gumilev L. Eurasian national university (Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana); Scopus Author ID: 57202775542; ORCID

Morrison Alexander, PhD, professor New College, Oxford (Great Britain, Oxford); Scopus Author ID: 35794760200; ORCID

Muktar Abilseit Kapizovich, Director of the State Historical and Cultural Museum-preserve “Saraishyq” - Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor: Scopus Author ID: 57193092619; ORCID

Myong, Soon-ok, doctor of anthropology, associate professor (Republic of Korea, Seoul); Scopus Author ID: 56720218700; ORCID

Muminov Ashirbek Kurbanovich, doctor of historical sciences, arabist, professor; consultant of the General director on organizational affairs OIC (Central Asia), (Turkey, Istanbul); Scopus Author ID: 56409722900; ORCID

Omer Cul, doctor of social sciences, professor of Istanbul university (Turkey, Istanbul); ORCID

Ono Ryosuke, PhD, anthropologist Waseda University (Japan, Tokyo);

Outram Alan, Doctor of archeology, professor, Department of Archaeology and History, University of Exeter (Exeter, UK); Scopus Author ID: 8954776500; ORCID

Peter Finke, PhD, professor of the Max Planck institute, Zurich university (Switzerland, Zurich); Scopus Author ID: 55124700300

Sadvokassova Zakish Tleukhanovna, doctor of historical sciences, professor; chief researcher of the C.C. Valikhanov Institute of history and ethnology of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty); Scopus Author ID: 56682843400; ORCID

Uyama Tomohiko, PhD, professor of the Slavic-Eurasian researches Center of Hokkaido University (Japan, Sapporo); Scopus Author ID: 56471951500; ORCID

Vuilleminot Anne-Marie, doctor of anthropology, professor of the Catholic university of Luven, (Belgium, Luven); Scopus Author ID: 36679419300; ORCID

Executive Editor

Mukanova Gyulnar

Scientific Editors

Kasymova Didar

Murzakhodzhayev Kuanysh

Executive Secretary

Murzakhodzhayev Kuanysh

Technical secretary

Zikirbayeva V.S.



ТАРИХ / ИСТОРИЯ / HISTORY


Published in the Kazakhstan
Отан тарихы
Has been issued as a journal since 1998
ISSN: 1814-6961 (Print)
ISSN: 2788-9718 (Online)
Vol. 26. Is. 3, pp. 554-566, 2023
Journal homepage: <https://otan.history.iie.kz>

FTAXP / МРПТИ / IRSTI 03.20.00
https://doi.org/10.51943/2788-9718_2023_26_3_554-566


FROM THE HISTORY OF URBANISM IN THE NORTH OF KAZAKHSTAN AT THE TURN OF THE XIX-XX CENTURIES: ANALYSIS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Gulmira Zh. Sultangazy¹, Zhaslan Ye. Nurbayev², Saya B. Kishibayeva³


¹JSC "M.S. Narikbayev KAZGUU University", Korgalzhyn highway 8, 010000 (Astana, Kazakhstan)
Candidate of Sciences (History), Leading Researcher

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8998-5875>. E-mail: gulmira.sultangazy@mail.ru

^{2,3}L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, K. Satpayev str. 2, 010000 (Astana, Kazakhstan)
Candidate of Sciences (History), Leading Researcher

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4862-6152>. E-mail: zhasulannurbayev@gmail.com

³Master of Arts, Researcher

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0004-6248-2165>. E-mail: kishi.sb84@gmail.com

Abstract. *Introduction.* At the turn of the XIX-XX centuries, large-scale general imperial changes took place in Kazakhstan - the urban space underwent capitalist modernization. New social groups and new forms of activity are emerging in cities. *Goals.* The article is aimed at studying urban space in Kostanay at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries on the basis of visual sources. Кроме того, важно понять, кто формировал эту городскую среду и как происходил процесс формирования городского пространства. *Materials and methods.* The research is based on the involvement of a large array of archival and documentary materials. The methodology of studying the urban environment at the present stage allows using a variety of methods. General scientific (analysis, synthesis) and private scientific (historical-chronological, architectural-artistic, etc.) methods were used in the study. *Results.* At the beginning of the XX century, an environment was gradually formed that was ready, first of all, for the evolutionary development of events. The city became the necessary environment where the activation of the social and economic life of society took place and new activities were created. A big role in this process was played by such a small social stratum as the merchant class. On their initiative, charitable societies were created, schools and hospitals were maintained, socially significant facilities were built, the infrastructure of the city was developed. All these cultural transformations were captured in the camera lens and have survived to the present day.

Keywords: history, photo documents, cultural environment, merchants, urbanistics

Acknowledgements. The article was prepared within the framework of the grant financing project of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan "The role of merchants in the transformation of the socio-cultural space of Kazakhstan in the second half of the XIX - early XX centuries" (registration number AP14871281).

For citation: Sultangazy G.Zh., Nurbayev Zh.Ye., Kishibaeva S.B. From the history of urbanistics at the turn of the XIX-XX centuries: analysis of photo sources // Отан тарихы. 2023. Vol. 26 № 3. P. 554-566. (Eng.) DOI: [10.51943/2788-9718_2023_26_3_554-566](https://doi.org/10.51943/2788-9718_2023_26_3_554-566)



ХІХ-ХХ ҒАСЫРЛАР ТОҒЫСЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ СОЛТҮСТІГІНДЕГІ УРБАНИСТИКА ТАРИХЫНАН: ФОТО ДЕРЕККӨЗДЕРДІ ТАЛДАУ

Гүлмира Жолмағамбетқызы Сұлтангазы¹, Жаслан Есеевич Нурбаев², Сая Бауыржановна Кишибаева³

¹«М.С. Нәрікбаев атындағы КАЗГЮУ Университеті» АҚ, Қорғалжын тас жолы 8, 010000 (Астана қ., Қазақстан)

т.ғ.к., профессор

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8998-5875>. E-mail: gulmira.sultangazy@mail.ru

^{2,3}Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Қ. Сәтпаев көшесі 2, 010000 (Астана қ., Қазақстан)

т.ғ.к., доцент

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4862-6152>. E-mail: zhasulannurbayev@gmail.com

³магистр

<https://orcid.org/0000-0004-6248-2165>. E-mail: kishi.sb84@gmail.com

Андатпа. *Kіріспе.* ХІХ-ХХ ғасырлар тоғысында Қазақстанда ауқымды жалпы империялық өзгерістер болды - қала кеңістігі капиталистік модернизациядан өтті. Қалаларда жаңа әлеуметтік топтар, жаңа қызмет түрлері пайда болады. *Мақсат пен міндеттер.* Мақалада визуалды көздер (фотоқұжаттар) негізінде ХІХ-ХХ ғасырлар тоғысында Қостанайдағы қалалық кеңістікті зерттеуге бағытталған. Сонымен қатар, бұл қалалық ортаны кім қалыптастырғанын және қалалық кеңістікті қалыптастыру процесі қалай болғанын түсіну маңызды. *Материалдар мен әдістер.* Зерттеу мұрағаттық және құжаттық материалдардың үлкен массивін тартуға негізделген. Қазіргі кезеңдегі қалалық ортаны зерттеу әдістемесі көптеген әдістерді қолдануға мүмкіндік береді. Зерттеуде жалпы ғылыми (талдау, синтез) және жеке ғылыми (тарихи-хронологиялық, сәулет-көркемдік, т.б.) әдістер қолданылды. *Нәтижелер.* ХІХ ғасырдың аяғы - ХХ ғасырдың басында орта біртіндеп қалыптасты, ол ең алдымен оқиғалардың эволюциялық дамуына дайын болды. Қала қоғамның әлеуметтік және экономикалық өмірін белсендіріп, жаңа белсенділік пайда болған қажетті ортаға айналды. Бұл үдерісте көпестер сияқты шағын әлеуметтік топ үлкен рөл атқарды. Олардың бастамасымен қайырымдылық қоғамдары құрылды, мектептер мен ауруханалар ұсталды, әлеуметтік маңызы бар нысандар салынды, қаланың инфрақұрылымы дамыды. Осы мәдени өзгерістердің барлығы камера объективінде түсірілген және бүгінгі күнге дейін сақталған.

Түйін сөздер: тарих, фотоқұжаттар, мәдени орта, көпестер, урбанистика

Алғыс айту. Мақала Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігінің "ХІХ ғасырдың екінші жартысы – ХХ ғасырдың басындағы Қазақстанның әлеуметтік-мәдени кеңістігін трансформациялаудағы көпестердің рөлі" (тіркеу нөмірі АР14871281) гранттық қаржыландыру жобасын іске асыру шеңберінде дайындалған.

Дәйексөз үшін: Сұлтангазы Г.Ж., Нурбаев Ж.Е., Кишибаева С.Б. ХІХ-ХХ ғасырлар тоғысындағы урбанистика тарихынан: фото дереккөздерді талдау // Отан тарихы. 2023. Т. 26. № 3. 554-566 бб. (Ағылш.) DOI: 10.51943/2788-9718_2023_26_3_554-566

ИЗ ИСТОРИИ УРБАНИСТИКИ НА СЕВЕРЕ КАЗАХСТАНА НА РУБЕЖЕ ХІХ-ХХ ВЕКОВ: АНАЛИЗ ФОТОИСТОЧНИКОВ

Гүлмира Жолмағамбетқызы Сұлтангазы¹, Жаслан Есеевич Нурбаев², Сая Бауыржановна Кишибаева³

¹АО «Университет КАЗГЮУ имени М.С. Нарикбаева», Коргалжинское шоссе 8, 010000 (г. Астана, Казахстан) к.и.н., профессор

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8998-5875>. E-mail: gulmira.sultangazy@mail.ru

^{2,3}Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева, ул. К.Сатпаева 2, 010000 (г. Астана, Казахстан)

к.и.н., доцент

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4862-6152>. E-mail: zhasulannurbayev@gmail.com

³магистр

<https://orcid.org/0000-0004-6248-2165>. E-mail: kishi.sb84@gmail.com



Аннотация. *Введение.* На рубеже XIX-XX веков в Казахстане произошли масштабные общеимперские изменения – городское пространство подверглось капиталистической модернизации. В городах появляются новые социальные группы, новые формы деятельности. *Цель и задачи.* Статья направлена на изучение городского пространства в Костанайе на рубеже XIX-XX веков на основе визуальных источников. Кроме того, важно понять, кто формировал эту городскую среду и как происходил процесс формирования городского пространства. *Материалы и методы.* Исследование основано на привлечении большого массива архивных и документальных материалов. Методология изучения городской среды на современном этапе позволяет использовать множество методов. В исследовании применялись общенаучные (анализ, синтез) и частнонаучные (историческо-хронологический, архитектурно-художественный и др.) методы. *Результаты.* В начале XX века постепенно формировалась среда, которая была готовой, прежде всего к эволюционному развитию событий. Город стал той необходимой средой, где происходила бурная социальная и экономическая жизнь общества и создавались новые активности. Большую роль в этом процессе играла такая небольшая социальная прослойка как купечество. По их инициативе создавались благотворительные общества, содержались школы и больницы, строились социально значимые объекты, развивалась инфраструктура города. Все эти культурные преобразования были запечатлены в объективе фотоаппарата и сохранились до наших дней.

Ключевые слова: история, фотодокументы, культурная среда, купечество, урбанистика

Благодарность. Статья подготовлена в рамках реализации проекта грантового финансирования Министерства науки и высшего образования Республики Казахстан «Роль купечества в трансформации социокультурного пространства Казахстана во второй половине XIX – начале XX вв.» (регистрационный номер AP14871281).

Для цитирования: Султангазы Г.Ж., Нурбаев Ж.Е., Кишибаева С.Б. Из истории урбанистики на рубеже XIX-XX вв.: анализ фотоисточников // Отан тарихы. 2023. Т. 26 № 3. С. 554-566 (Каз.) DOI: 10.51943/2788-9718_2023_26_3_554-566

Introduction. Ecological evolution is an irreversible phenomenon in historical cities with cultural monuments of different periods. A large commercial and industrial regional center has grown up on the territory of a small settlement of Kostanay, which is a carrier of multinational culture. The modern urban environment reflects the historical, socio-economic, political, cultural traditions characteristic of this region, which have developed over several centuries.

At the present stage in the Kazakh society, as well as in the world, the most urgent problem is the formation of a harmonious urban environment and the adaptation of historical and architectural heritage to modern requirements of life. The modern construction boom in Kazakhstan and Kostanay, in particular, has set the task of designing individual buildings as a habitat in general, combining all its parameters with the material-physical, functional-pragmatic, social and emotional-artistic.

In search of directions for this construction, it was advisable to look into the history of the city of the late 19th - early 20th centuries. In this regard, the process of studying the historical heritage of the city of Kostanay – the return of the lost will be updated.

In the conditions of active interdisciplinary interdependence, integration of humanities, social sciences and other sciences, researchers need to constantly improve and use new opportunities to understand the surrounding reality. According to V. Mitchell, over the last decade there have been real revolutions in the humanities related to the study of visual culture and its manifestations (Mitchell, 1995: 205).

A visual turn significantly affects changes in the technology of historical knowledge and can lead to their radical reorganization. Historians still remain faithful to written sources, rarely using visual documents. In historical research, visual sources are rarely used because of the specifics of displaying information and the lack of complete methodological manuals that provide the possibility of historical reconstruction. However, historical science cannot completely ignore new trends and gradually join the problems of studying audiovisual documents.

Materials and methods. *Sources.* Various sources were used in the work to restore certain parts of the cultural environment of the historical city. A photograph is a code or a type of text with encrypted information as a historical source. The photo documents reveal the peculiarities of the



formation of the urban environment in Kostanay, its unique architectural forms and images. Maps and drawings of the city, photographs of streets and various private and public buildings and project plans were found in the State Archive and Museum of Kostanay region, the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The urban space of Kostanay has been preserved thanks to the first photographs taken in those years. Unfortunately, the authorship of the first photos of Kostanay has not been established. However, it is known that at the beginning of the 20th century, two photo salons worked in Kostanay - Karnaukhov and Nikonov (KRMLL, Section XX. Storage unit (SU) 21601).

The work is based on the involvement of a large number of archival and documentary materials. Special attention should be paid to the documents stored in various funds of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the State Archive of Kostanay region. The Kostanay Regional Museum of Local History has studied the "XX department" with a large volume of photographic materials and copies of archival documents.

Research methods. At the present stage, domestic historical science has received a powerful impetus to develop new approaches to the study of the history of the city. We are talking about the formation of such directions as a new cultural, intellectual and social history, which gave rise to the "history of the new city". In this context, the role and importance of visual history should be emphasized. Within the framework of this direction, it found its full expression as a principle of interdisciplinary historical analysis.

The conceptual basis of the study were the theory of the cultural environment and urban space. The work used the theoretical positions of the American architect Kevin Lynch (Kevin, 1982: 284) and the Norwegian architect, historian and architectural theorist Christian Norberg-Schulz, one of the most famous and influential supporters of the phenomenological tradition in architecture of the twentieth century (Norberg-Schulz, 1980: 134).

The methodology of studying the urban environment at the present stage allows using a variety of methods: from history to the history of architecture and art. Architectural analysis allows us to consider the details and elements of historical buildings, especially those that are absent at the present stage.

The study of historical buildings acquires an interdisciplinary, intercultural character. The study of urban space is carried out by analyzing photographs. The photo analysis method or visual method is a special research method. The paper used a formal analysis of photographic documents or an analysis of the visual content of a dichotomous nature.

Discussions. The historiographical basis of the study was scientific reviews and articles by domestic and foreign, including Russian authors. Both theoretical and methodological, historical works, as well as studies on architecture, architectural styles and directions were analyzed.

First of all, it is necessary to dwell on the consideration of such a historiographical phenomenon as a "visual turn". Of course, these were the first sociologists, art historians and philosophers in the field of epistemology. However, in the last decades of the last century, visual sources were one of the few materials in which complex aspects of the social reality of the past could be observed. Here are a few foreign researchers who have made a significant contribution to the study of visual history. They're V. M. Magidov (Magidov, 1992: 104-116), P. Shtompka (Shtompka, 2007: 168), etc.

The material life of the city is studied by many exact sciences. The same can be said about the spiritual life of the city in certain aspects.

A great help in determining architectural forms and styles was provided by the research of Russian architects. For example, E. A. Feoktistova considers the evolution of the urban culture of Kazakhstan (Feoktistova, 2011: 27), and P. V. Mikhnova studies the urban environment and the architectural and artistic system of historical cities of North-Eastern Kazakhstan (Mikhnova, 2007: 27).

In Kazakhstan, in a new period of time, there will be articles devoted to the peculiarities of the formation of urban space. G.A. Sarsembayeva analyzes the ethnic and social evolution in the structure of the urban population on the example of the cities of Semey and Ust-Kamenogorsk, shows the change in the urban appearance (Sarsembayeva, 2017: 80-92). G.A. Alpyspaeva, Sh. N. Sayahimova explore the role of merchants in the development of the city of Akmola, including their contribution to the construction of religious buildings in a provincial city (Alpyspaeva, Sayahimova, 2018: 688-698).



The local history literature devoted to the history of the city of Kostanay has important and unique information. Here it is necessary to note the search for Kostanay historians who wrote collective anthologies, fundamental collective monographs (Kustanay-Kostanay, 2012: 608).

Interesting information can be found in the studies of Kostanay historians. For example, P. Shablei studies the influence of the Tatar ethnic group on trade, economic and socio-cultural processes in the region (Shabley, 2017: 23-50). Ya. K. Dukhin emphasizes the important role of temple construction in the history of state-confessional relations and the active activity of representatives of the Orthodox faith (Dukhin, 1993: 6).

Photo documents are a special kind of visual data and its cognitive capabilities. Despite the fact that the visual eyes have become the object of closer examination of scientists in recent decades, the practice of using images, photographs and newsreels in social and humanitarian studies appeared in the first half of the 20th century. At this time the sources of the images in the works of historians began to be divided into separate types of objects.

In the second half of the 20th century, researchers increasingly attracted the study of certain types of visual sources: cinema, photos and phonodocuments. Visual anthropology, sociology, and philosophy began to take shape. Since the 1980s, the works of historians have begun to appear, in which visual data become an independent source of knowledge. In addition, discussions were beginning on the identification and classification of image sources.

In the USSR, historians' interest in visual objects as an independent source of knowledge of the past began in the 70s of the 20th century. The tradition of historiographical analysis of works on the study of photography began to form in Russia in the 1990s. The first evaluation works belong to V.M. Magidov. The study presents historiography on the issues of photographic documents within the framework of the complex of audiovisual sources of the 1920s-1980s (Magidov, 1992: 104-116).

In Kazakhstan, work with visual historical data began to be studied by the end of 1990. Few scientists are engaged in this topic.

G.A. Seksenbayeva conducts research on audiovisual documents. The article "Audiovisual documents: features of the source approach" discusses the use of audiovisual documents as historical sources. Along with general written data, film, photo, and phonodocuments that have their own specifics are considered as separate data. First of all, the technical specification and the technical assembly combine the data of the filmphotophono (Seksenbayeva, 2011: 108-117).

A.A. Zhumashova in the article "Ornaments in Otyrar relics" explores ornaments in finds on the sites of the ancient and medieval city of Otyrar and adjacent ancient towns belonging to the culture of Otyrar-Karatau and ornaments in objects and decorations made of wool, wood, bone, metal on exhibits of folk applied art of the XIX-XX centuries. (Zhumashova, 2011: 63-69).

The article by A. B. Kalysh "The territory of Kazakhstan and the image of Kazakhs in the paintings of Russian and European artists of the XIX-early XX centuries" examines the contribution of the pre-revolutionary Russian Empire to the historical regional history of artists of Kazakhstan (Kalysh, 2021: 29-31).

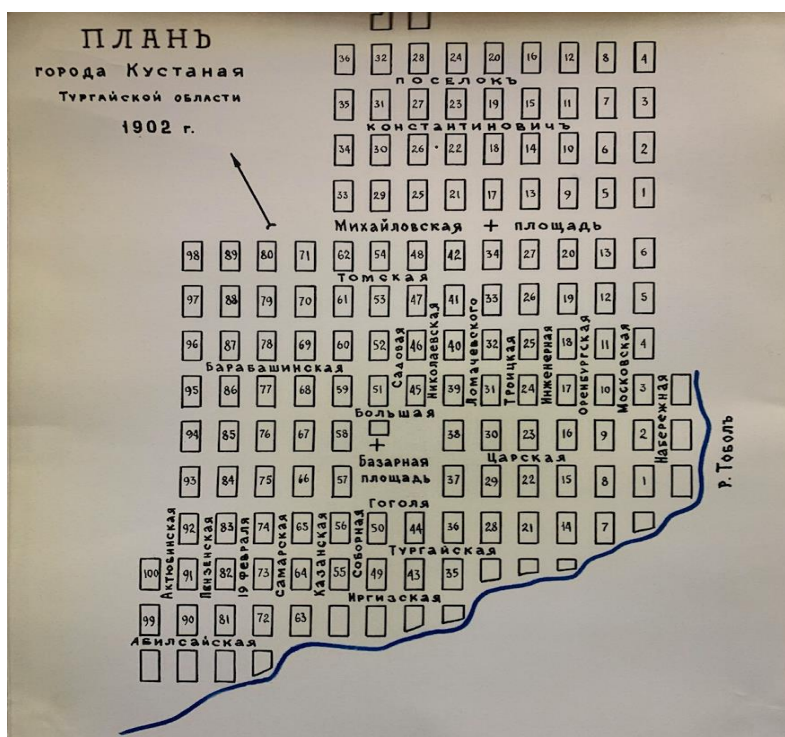
An interesting analysis of the development of the photo service at the junction of the Steppe and Turkestan regions of the XIX-XX centuries is demonstrated by G.K. Mukanova and D.B. Kasymova. Based on a comparative analysis, the history of the spread of the photographic business in Kazakh society is shown, as well as in the flows of time and space, photography is studied as a handicraft, business and art (Mukanova, Kasymova, 2023: 320-329).

Thus, at the present stage, visual historical data has not been studied enough. Researchers are increasingly interested in everyday history, a new area of history. And one of the few topics in this area is visual data. Researchers in Kazakhstan are interested in this topic. But it has not yet been studied comprehensively.

Results. At the turn of the XIX-XX centuries, the city of Kostanay, consisting of 1,500 houses, is divided into three parts: urban or central, suburban (the former village of Konstantinovskiy) and Zatobolskaya.



Photo 1. Map-scheme of the city of Kostanay. 1902 (KRMLL, Section XX. SU 21601).



Some settlers of the "non-peasant class" were proposed to be placed in a "citywide provision", and the rest were combined with the county foreman, administrative department and court into one Kustanai county and form three rural communities. "The review of the Turgay region" states that "for Russian settlers sitting in Kostanay, since 1885, on the basis of the general regulations of the management of the peasantry, a county and rural administration and a court were created " (Kustanai-Kostanay, 2012: 343-370).

A strip of land near the settlement was set aside for pastures, and the low-lying haymaking land on the Tobolsk coast between Kostanay and the village of Zatobolskaya was set aside for haymaking and was considered as the property of the city, and suitable land along the river was leased to residents at auction for gardening.

Socio-economic life. Kostanay typically owes its growth and prosperity to merchants. The local bourgeoisie has accumulated these riches with its capital, knowledge, and business activity. In the harsh conditions of Kostanay business, a certain type of merchants have developed, initiative, restrained, persistent, insightful people. Trade was for them a professional, blood business, ultimately, a source of life and income. The start-up capital of local merchants was based on the natural resources of the region and developed cattle and agriculture.

Trading in raw materials was very profitable. It can be seen in the life of merchants K. Yakhontov, the Yaushev brothers, G. Pamurzin, etc. We can make sure that their capital arose on the basis of the use of raw materials of the region.

The funds collected as a result of trading operations, merchants sought to place in industry. The majority of Kostanay tanneries, intestinal, brick enterprises, mills, creameries, livestock factories appeared at merchant fees. Most often, the trade of Kostanay merchants became a family business. Among the Kostanay residents there were trade and industrial enterprises of the brothers Ivanov, Kiyatkin, Shirshov, Filatov, Yaushev, Gladkikh, Melekhin, etc. In addition, Kostanay merchants created large firms and aspired to corporatism, striving to enter a wider market.

The first shops in Kostanay appeared immediately after in 1881, together with the first settlers B. Yankelev and K. Shestakov opened the sale of household and industrial goods. Kostanay in all its appearance resembled a shopping store. On the street, Nikolaevskaya and Mikhailovskaya squares, in meat rows, at the livestock market, you can buy everything from kvass to pies, sour cabbage soup, bread and berry drinks.



Photo 2. Trading houses on Nikolaevskaya Street (KRMLL, Section XX. SU 13645).



Kostanay merchants conducted their business outside of Kostanay and Turgay regions. For example, well-known entrepreneurs Yaushev, Shakhrin, and Staheev had branches in Siberia, Central Asia, the Urals, the Far East, and Manchuria.

Through their agents and intermediaries, they sold their goods to the most remote corners of the Kostanay steppe. "In the yurt of semi-wild nomads, hundreds of kilometers away, you can find a Zinger sewing machine, a Tula samovar and a Kuznetsov porcelain dish" (Asian Russia, 1914: 419).

The main thing is that Kostanay stationary trade has inherited all the signs of this entrepreneurial activity. They did their job well, leaving a name in history.

Kostanay was not one of the cities with developed industrial potential, where there were no clogged factory pipes, and operating enterprises were mainly engaged in processing agricultural raw materials.

An important role in determining the nature of Kostanay industry was played by the fact that the city as a manufacturing industry was a trading center of the agrarian district. Therefore, for example, the appearance of milling and crushing enterprises was associated with the development of the bread trade, and the appearance of leather, pork-processing, intestinal industries-with the slaughter and sale of livestock.

It should be mentioned that the merchants made generous donations. The merchants' funds were directed to the construction of the Kostanay Church, telegraph line, railway, bridge over Tobol during the 1st World War, the organization of assistance to schools, shelters, the poor, the hungry, refugees, families of soldiers. We can assume that the donations of Kostanay entrepreneurs came sincerely and selflessly.

Kostanay of the early 20th century cannot be imagined without its influence on the development of railways. In May 1913, the construction of a railway through Altyn Tobe to Kostanay began from Troitsk. Slyunin, Kiyatkin and other Kostanay merchants took an active part in the construction.



Photo 3. Building for steam locomotives. Arrival of the first train to Kostanay (KRMLL, Section XX. SU 4134).



On January 1, 1916, in accordance with the decision of the acceptance commission, the opening of train traffic took place and "the linear tracks are connected directly to the goods traffic" (CSA RK. F.25. I.1. D.1769. P.1; SAKR, F.1010, I.1, D.63. P.2-5).

Socio-political and cultural life of Kostanay. Local self-government bodies have become an important sphere of public activity of Kostanay residents: the petty-bourgeois administration and the municipal Duma. Urban economy and cultural sphere: greening of the city, communal affairs, opening of schools, libraries, exhibitions, charitable care remained an addition to public forces.

In this regard, we should talk about the popular "department of the guardianship committee for people's trust" (opened in 1902). His activity was reflected in the establishment of the People's House, which was one of the cultural and educational centers of urban life, accessible to all segments of the population. For this purpose, a decent building was built, which still adorns the central part of the city with its appearance. There is a library-reading room and an auditorium theater hall. In August 1902, with the participation of the military governor A.A. Lomachevsky People's House hosted the opening and dedication of the Department of care, which for many years served as a kind of club for Kostanay residents, where they could read newspapers, discuss news, listen to music.

The People's House was a place where the energy of several intellectuals could manifest themselves well. It was here that his efforts organized charitable and cultural and educational events that contribute to the moral and mental development of the population.

In 1909, the engineer began showing silent films in the Kastalsky house. A few years later, the electric theater "Furor" was built on the site of Alexandrov, and the commercial repertoire got into the audience (Kustanay-Kostanay, 2012: 280). In general, according to local connoisseurs of life, traveling circuses, wrestling and simple shows were popular in the city.

The charter of the public organization "Society for the Care of primary Education in the Nykolayev and Iletsk counties of the Torgai region", approved on January 31, 1891, left a significant mark on the life of Kostanay.

To assess the effectiveness of the primary education care society, it is enough to familiarize yourself with the work of a free public educational institution (library). Some information about him has been preserved. But first let's go back to the first steps of the history of Kostanay and recall the name of I. Altynsarin. For example, in 1881, he proposed to create libraries at schools and colleges in which book collections could be used by students, teachers and those who had previously graduated from school, for further self-education and the dissemination of literacy in the field. The



idea of creating a library was realized in 1892, when Kostanay approved the Charter of the free People's Reading Room.

Ecological evolution is an irreversible phenomenon in historical cities with architectural monuments of different periods. On the territory of the small settlement of Kostanay, a large commercial and industrial regional center has grown up, which is a carrier of multinational culture. The modern urban environment reflects the historical, socio-economic, political, cultural traditions characteristic of this region, which have developed over several centuries.

At the present stage in the Kazakh society, as well as in the world, the problem of forming a harmonious urban environment and adapting the historical and architectural heritage to the modern requirements of life is becoming more and more urgent. The modern construction boom in Kazakhstan has set the task of designing individual buildings as a habitat in general, combining all its parameters with the material-physical, functional-pragmatic, social and emotional-artistic.

Turning to pre-revolutionary history, the history of religion and temple architecture was natural in the search for directions for this construction. In this regard, the process of returning the lost begins - restoration, reconstruction and transfer of the lost to religious organizations, as well as the construction of new churches of various confessions. Since gaining independence, the construction of Muslim and other religious churches, including Orthodox ones, has begun in Kazakhstan, since Orthodoxy is the second largest religion in the republic after Islam.

The White Mosque. In pre-revolutionary times, two mosques worked in Kostanay. The first mosque was located in a compactly populated area of the Tatar people called "Narimanovka". The second cathedral mosque was built near the historical center of the city.

Photo 4. Kostanay Cathedral Mosque (SAKR. 1-P: 2356; KRMLL. Section XX. SU 6131).



The mosque was built in 1893 with donations from the Muslims of the city. From the first days of construction, the mosque had two names: the official one - the Cathedral Mosque in Kostanay and the unofficial one - the White Mosque. This name was given to it by ordinary believers of the city, who seem to embody the beauty and purity of the mosque.

The Yaushev family played a significant role in the emergence of the mosque (Shabley, 2017: 23-50). The merchants of Yaushev donated 60 thousand rubles for the construction of the Kostanay mosque. Abduali Yaushev supervised the entire construction process, found and brought designers from St. Petersburg. A madrasah has been opened at the mosque (Ermakova, 2019).

The architecture of Kostanay Cathedral Mosque corresponded to the traditional Tatar style. The architecture of the mosque is very stable. Wooden mosques with towers on the roof and towers over the entrance probably preserve the traditions of Bulgaria, the Golden Horde and



subsequent Tatar states of that time. Their architecture was sufficiently canonized, that during construction any deviations from the schemes adopted in the silhouette, image, decorative appearance of the facades were not allowed (Halit, 2006: 73-93).

Confessional educational institutions – madrassas, as well as libraries, bodies responsible for metrics and charitable societies - were mandatory to work at mosques. In Kostanay, those who wished could get acquainted with the basics of Muslim culture at the Alsagdia madrasah, the Valiya girls' school. At the end of the first decade of the 20th century, charitable Muslim societies appeared in Northern Kazakhstan, the purpose of which was to develop education and culture. In Kostanay, the founders of the Muslim society were the famous Tatar merchants M. Yaushev and Sh. Bayazitov, G. Yakupov was mullah of the Cathedral Mosque (CSA RK. F.25. I.1. D.1005. PP.60, 74-75).

Orthodox churches. In the second half of the XIX century, mass construction of Orthodox churches began. Due to the large influx of migrants, the number of churches and parishes in Kazakhstan has more than doubled. After the settlers arrived in the northern areas and got a small job, they immediately raised the issue of building a parish church. Here, at first, they began to consider the distance from the church, even if the church was 5-6 kilometers away from them, this is due to the fact that immigrants lived near churches during their stay in Russia, so the distance from the church was extremely unpleasant for them.

The earliest Orthodox church in Kostanay was a small Nikolskaya Church located in the center of the city. As the city grew rapidly and the population grew, one church could not meet all the religious needs of the citizens. Therefore, in 1886 it was decided to build a new, more spacious church.

In 1887, a wooden Mikhailo-Arkhangelsk foundation was laid, which was decided to build between the city and the village of Konstantinovich. The new church was built two years later with donations collected in the amount of 13,000 rubles, thanks to the fees of both citizens and representatives of all regions of the empire. The Archangel Michael's Church was nicknamed "merchant's" for the beauty and popularity of the inhabitants of the famous city (CSA RK. F.25. I.1. D.3571. PP.1a-2; KRMLL. Section XX. SU 4164).

A big social problem for the urban population at that time was drunkenness. The city authorities, as well as Orthodox priests, were worried about this. Thus, the city judges appealed to the city Duma with a request to take the strongest measures against drunkenness, as well as to take measures to ensure that drunken persons serve the appropriate punishment (Kustanay District, 2003: 17-18). At the beginning of the 20th century, the activities of religious organizations played a certain role under the Mikhailo-Arkhangelsk Church, the largest of which was the Kostanay Temperance Society, engaged in educational and religious propaganda (Kustanai, 1979: 44).

Next to the small wooden Nikolskaya Church mentioned above, a magnificent stone Nikolskaya Cathedral was built at the end of the XIX century.

The first mention of the intention to build a cathedral in Kostanay dates back to 1883. Donations at first were insignificant, but since 1894, when an appeal to the inhabitants of the Russian Empire was published on behalf of a specially created "committee for the creation of a cathedral church", they have become permanent and full-fledged. On June 6, 1898, the cathedral church was opened with a large group of the population (Dukhin, 1993: 6).

Nikolskaya Cathedral is a large building, the tallest building in the city at that time. The composition of its volumes, proportional construction speaks of the skill and experience of designers and builders. However, there is no name of the architect in the sources. But there is information that at that time Pavel Dmitrievich Korin, a young disciple and follower of the famous artist M.V. Nesterov, was invited to paint the temple. He comes from the generation of Palekh icon painters (Kustanai-Kostanay, 2012: 163).

In addition to parochial schools, in 1884 the opening of male and female primary parochial schools for 30 boys and 20 girls began in the city (From the history of the city of Kostanay, 2009: 64-65, 68-69).

In 1905, a charitable society appeared, which set its main task to help the poor. Members of the society accepted donations, organized charity performances, lotteries, visited hospitals, distributed holiday hotels in orphanages for children, organized free lunches for hungry and quiet people (SAKR. F.1031. I.2. D.126. P.139).



In 1894, a decree on the establishment of a women's community was issued in Kostanay. In 1907 it became a monastery. It was named after the Iveron Icon of the Mother of God. In 1892, 25 elderly women and 3 children lived in the community, whose survival was mainly provided by agriculture (from the history of the city of Kostanay, 2009:107-109). The monastery had a parochial school and a shelter for orphan girls (Dukhin, 1997: 6).

Conclusion. Currently, it is important to study photography as a source on the history of the cultural environment of the cities of Kazakhstan. A photograph, like any historical source, is a code or a type of text with encrypted information that an attentive researcher can reveal with a certain probability.

In Kazakhstan and Kostanay, the photographic business began to develop at the beginning of the 20th century. At that time, two photo salons were working in the city - Karnaukhov and Nikonov.

Based on the analysis of photographic documents as historical data, important factors for the reconstruction of the cultural environment of pre-revolutionary Kostanay have been identified. Photo documents depicting urban infrastructure facilities, various institutions, as well as reflecting the professional employment of the population are considered.

The most numerous group of sources are photographic maps with views of the city and photographs of objects with real historical buildings. The "XX department" of the Kostanay Regional Museum of Local History attached great importance to the systematization of some of the materials related to urban space.

The article focuses on religious buildings, some of which are currently missing. For example, this is the first Muslim mosque on the Narimanov Tatar Settlement, as well as Orthodox churches - Nikolskaya Cathedral and Michael - Archangel Church. Local merchants actively participated in the construction of these temples. The architectural analysis of Orthodox and Islamic temple architecture is carried out. In addition to the architectural and stylistic composition of temples, their influence on the change of cultural space and urban environment is described. Islam and Christianity (the Russian Orthodox Church) have influenced all social relations and have become the mainstay of education and charity with the introduction of state-confessional relations between the mosque and the church.

Thus, visual sources are an important source for studying the cultural environment of the city of Kostanay in the first half of the 20th century. One of the most common of them was photography. As part of the study of the cultural environment of the city of Kostanay, photographs for visualization of urban space played an important role as documentary documents.

Sources

- Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan. (CSA RK).
From the history of the city of Kostanay. Collection of documents and materials. Edition 2. Kostanay, 2009. 719 p. (In Rus.).
Kostanay Regional Museum of Local Lore (KRMLL).
Kustanaysky uyezd 1917-1919. Collection of documents. Kostanay, 2003. 154 p. (In Rus.).
State Archive of Kostanay region. (SAKR).

Literature

- Азиатская Россия. Издание Переселенческого управления Главного управления землеустройства и земледелия. Т.1. Люди и порядки за Уралом. Санкт-Петербург, 1914. 576 с.
Alpyspaeva G.A., Sayahimova Sh.N. The Role of the Merchant Class in the Development of the Provincial City of Akmolinsk (the second half of the XIX – the beginning of the XXth centuries) // *Bylye Gody*. 2018. Vol. 48. Is. 2. P. 688-698.
Духин Я.К. В зеркале истории - Кустанайский собор: жизнь и судьба // *Кустанайские новости*. 1993, 18 июня. С. 6.
Духин Я.К. И стоял в Костане монастырь... // *Кустанайские новости*. 1997, 11 ноября. С.6.
Ермакова Е. История одной мечети // *Казахстанская правда*. 24 января 2019 года. [Электронный ресурс]. URL: <https://www.kazpravda.kz/news/ruhani-zhangiru/istoriya-odnoi-mecheti> (қаралған күні 10.02.2022).
Жұмашова А.А. Отырар жәдігерлеріндегі ою-өрнектер // *ҚарМУ Хабаршысы*. 2011. № 2(62). 63-69 б.
Қалыш А.Б. XIX-XX ғасырдың басындағы орыс және еуропа суретшілерінің картиналарындағы Қазақстан территориясы және қазақтар бейнесі // *ҚарМУ Хабаршысы*. 2021. №3(103). 29-37 б.



- Кевин Линч. Образ города. Перевод с английского Г.Л. Глазычев. Москва: Стройиздат, 1982. С. 284.
- Кустанай: вчера, сегодня, завтра. Под ред. А.С. Елагина. Алма-Ата: Издательство “Казakhstan”, 1979. 248 с.
- Кустанай-Костанай. Очерки истории до 1936 г. Костанай, 2012. 608 с.
- Магидов В.М. Кинофотофонодокументы как исторический источник // Отечественная история. 1992. №5. С. 104-116.
- Mitchell W.J.T. What is Visual Culture? // *Meaning in the Visual Arts: Views from the Outside*/ ed. Irving Lavin. Princeton, NJ: Institute for Advanced Study, 1995. 418 p.
- Михнова П.В. Среда и архитектурно-художественная система исторических городов Северо-Восточного Казахстана (начало XVIII – начало XXI вв.). Автореферат диссертации на соискание уч. ст. канд. архитектуры. Новосибирск, 2007. 27 с.
- Mukanova G.K., Kassymova D.B. In the Focus of the Epochs: To the History of Visual Representation of the Life of Kazakhs of the Steppe region and Russian Turkestan (the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries) // *Bylye Gody*. –2023. –№18(1).–P. 320-329. DOI: 10.13187/bg.2023.1.320URL: https://bg.cherkasgu.press/journals_n/1677681960.pdf
- Norberg-Schulz C. *Genius Loci: Towards a Phenomenology of Architecture*. NY: Rizzoli, 1980. P. 134.
- Сарсембаева Г.А. Особенности формирования городского пространства Восточного Казахстана в XIX – начале XX века (на примере городов Семипалатинск и Усть-Каменогорск) // *Вестник НГУ. Серия: История, филология*. 2017. Том 16. №1. С. 80-92.
- Сексенбаева Г.А. Аудиовизуальные документы: особенности источниковедческого подхода // *Вестник КазНПУ им. Абая, серия «Исторические и социально-политические науки»*. 2011. - №3 (30). С. 108-117.
- Феоктистова Е.А. Эволюция градостроительной культуры современного Казахстана (XVIII до н.э. - XXI в. н.э.). Автореферат диссертации на соискание уч. ст. канд. архитектуры. Екатеринбург, 2011. 27 с.
- Халит Нияз. Татарская мечеть: несколько слов о типологии и этапах развития архетипа / Мечети в духовной культуре татарского народа XVIII в. – 1917 г. Материалы Всероссийской научно-практической конференции. 25 апреля 2006 г. Казань, 2006. С. 73-93.
- Шаблей П. Семья Яушевых и ее окружение: ислам и дилеммы властных отношений в Российской империи во второй половине XIX – начале XX вв. // *Acta Slavica Iaponica*. 2017. Volum 38. pp. 23-50.
- Штомпка П. Визуальная социология. Фотография как метод исследования. М.: Логос, 2007. 168 с.

References

- Alpyspaeva G.A., Sayahimova Sh.N. The Role of the Merchant Class in the Development of the Provincial City of Akmolinsk (the second half of the XIX – the beginning of the XXth centuries) // *Bylye Gody*. 2018. Vol. 48. Is. 2. P. 688-698. (In Eng.).
- Asian Russia. Publication of the Resettlement Department of the Main Directorate of Land Management and Agriculture. T.1. S.-Peterburg, 1914. – 576 p. (In Rus.).
- Duhin Ya.K. In the mirror of history - the Kustanai Cathedral: life and destiny // *Kostanay news*. 1993, June 18. P. 6. [in Russian].
- Duhin Ya.K. And there was a monastery in Kostanay ... // *Kostanay news*. 1997, November 11. P.6. (In Rus.).
- Ermakova E. The history of one mosque // *Kazhastanskaya pravda*. January 24, 2019. [electronic resource]. URL: <https://www.kazpravda.kz/news/ruhani-zhangiru/istoriya-odnoi-mecheti> (10.02.2022). (In Rus.).
- Feoktistova E.A. Evolution of urban planning culture of modern Kazakhstan (XVIII BC - XXI century AD). Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Architecture. Ekaterinburg, 2011. 27 p. (In Rus.).
- Halit Niyaz. Tatar Mosque: a few words about the typology and stages of development of the archetype / Mosque in the spiritual culture of the Tatar people of the XVIII century – 1917. Materials of the All-Russian Scientific and practical conference. Kazan, April 25, 2006. P. 73-93. (In Rus.).
- Kalysh A.B. The territory of Kazakhstan and the image of Kazakhs in paintings by Russian and European artists of the XIX-early XX centuries // *KarSU Bulletin*. 2021. №3(103). 29-37 p. (In Kaz.).
- Kevin Linch. The image of the city. Translated from English by G.L. Glazychev. Moskva: Strojizdat, 1982. P. 284. (In Rus.).
- Kustanai: yesterday, today, tomorrow. Edited by A.S. Elagina. Alma-Ata: Publishing house “Kazakhstan”, 1979. 248 p. (In Rus.).
- Kostanay-Kostanay. Essays on history before 1936. Kostanay, 2012. 608 p. (In Rus.).
- Magidov V.M. Kinofotofonodocuments as a historical source // *Domestic history*. 1992. №5. P. 104-116. (In Rus.).
- Mitchell W.J.T. What is Visual Culture? // *Meaning in the Visual Arts: Views from the Outside*/ ed. Irving Lavin. Princeton, NJ: Institute for Advanced Study, 1995. 418 p. (In Eng.).



Mihnova P.V. Environment and architectural and artistic system of historical cities of North-Eastern Kazakhstan (beginning of XVIII – beginning of XXI centuries). Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Architecture. Novosibirsk, 2007. 27 p. (In Rus.).

Mukanova G.K., Kassymova D.B. In the Focus of the Epochs: To the History of Visual Representation of the Life of Kazakhs of the Steppe region and Russian Turkestan (the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries) // *Bylye Gody*. –2023. –№18(1). – P. 320-329. DOI: 10.13187/bg. 2023.1.320URL: https://bg.cherkasgu. Press / journals _ n /1677681960.pdf (In Rus.).

Norberg-Schulz C. *Genius Loci: Towards a Phenomenology of Architecture*. NY: Rizzoli, 1980. P. 134. (In Eng.).

Sarsembaeva G.A. Features of the formation of the urban space of East Kazakhstan in the XIX – early XX century (on the example of the cities of Semipalatinsk and Ust-Kamenogorsk) // *Bulletin of the NSU. Series: History, Philology*. 2017. Tom 16. №1. P. 80-92. (In Rus.).

Seksenbaeva G.A. Audiovisual documents: features of the source approach // *Bulletin of Abai KazNPU, series "Historical and socio-political sciences"*. 2011. - №3 (30). P. 108-117. (In Rus.).

Shablej P. The Yaushev family and its entourage: Islam and the dilemmas of power relations in the Russian Empire in the second half of the XIX – early XX centuries // *Acta Slavica Iaponica*. 2017. Volum 38. pp. 23-50. (In Rus.).

Shtompka P. *Visual Sociology. Photography as a research method*. M.: Logos, 2007. 168 p. (In Rus.).

Zhumashova A.A. Ornaments on Otrar artifacts // *KarSU Bulletin*. 2011. № 2(62). 63-69 p. (In Kaz.).



МАЗМҰНЫ / CONTENT / СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

«ОТАН ТАРИХЫ». 2023. № 26 (3).

ӘДІСНАМА – МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ – METHODOLOGY

<i>Сарқытқан Қ., Мәсімханұлы Д.</i> ҚЫТАЙ ҚАЗАҚТАРЫ ЖӘНЕ ДИАСПОРА МӘСЕЛЕСІ: ГЕОСАЯСИ ЖӘНЕ АЙМАҚТЫҚ ҚАРЫМ-ҚАТЫНАСТАРДЫ ДАМУ ТҮРҒЫСЫНАН.....	438
--	-----

ТАРИХ – HISTORY – ИСТОРИЯ

<i>Орынбаева Г.У.</i> ДИСКУССИИ В СОВЕТСКОЙ ИСТОРИОГРАФИИ О ВОССТАНИИ 1916 г. В ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ: СОЗДАНИЕ МИФА.....	454
<i>Abdrakhmanova K.H., Konkabayeva N.N., Ali Ali Ali Ahmad Shaban (Egunem).</i> HISTORY OF THE STUDY OF MEDIEVAL TURKIC WRITTEN MONUMENTS.....	469
<i>Байдалы Р.Ж., Құдайбергенова А.И.</i> ОРТАЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ ЖЕРГІЛІКТІ БІЛІК ОРГАНДАРЫНЫҢ ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ 1921-1923 ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ АШАРШЫЛЫҚПЕН КҮРЕСІ.....	479
<i>Vitakanova Z.Sh., Mukanova G.K., Muminov A.K. (Турция)</i> SYMBIOSIS OF SPIRITUAL AND SECULAR FORMS OF CENTRAL ASIAN EDUCATION IN THE HISTORY OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.....	495
<i>Жетпісбай Н.Ы., Жанғалиев Ұ.Қ.</i> 1868 ж. «УАҚЫТША ЕРЕЖЕ»: РЕСЕЙДІҢ ҚАЗАҚ ДАЛАСЫН ОТАРЛАУДАҒЫ МАҢЫЗДЫ САТЫСЫ.....	511
<i>Michal Pedracki (Польша), Khasseanova Zh.O., Jizenaliev Y.K.</i> ADAPTIVE FACTORS OF THE FORMATION OF THE POLICH DIASPORA IN KAZAKHSTAN IN THE XIX-XX CENTURIES.....	523
<i>Бекенова А.А., Қозыбаева М.М.</i> 1921-1922 ЖЖ. АШАРШЫЛЫҚ КЕЗІНДЕГІ БАЛАЛАРДЫҢ ЖАҒДАЙЫ ЖӘНЕ АРА ҰЙЫМЫНЫҢ КӨМЕГІ.....	536
<i>Sultangazy G.Zh., Nurbayev Zh.Ye., Kishibayeva S.B.</i> URBANISM OF KAZAKHSTAN OF THE XIX-XX CENTURIES THROUGH THE PRISM OF PHOTO SOURCES.....	554
<i>Қабдолдина К.Қ.</i> ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ОТАРШЫЛДЫҚ КЕЗЕҢДЕГІ ИСЛАМ ТАРИХЫ: ҚАЗІРГІ ҚАЗАҚСТАНДЫҚ ТАРИХНАМАДА.....	567
<i>Набиолла Н., Ошан Ж.</i> ҚЫТАЙДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ ФОЛЬКЛОРЫ: АБЫЛАЙ ХАНҒА БАЙЛАНЫСТЫ ТАРИХИ ЖЫРЛАР МЕН АҢЫЗДАР.....	582
<i>Капаева А.Т.</i> ГОЛОД 1921-1923 ГГ. В КАЗАХСТАНЕ И РЕГИОНАХ РОССИИ: ОБЩЕЕ И ОСОБЕННОЕ.....	594
<i>Сәтбай Т.Я., Жолдасұлы Т.</i> СОҒЫСТАН КЕЙІНГІ ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚСТАН КОМПОЗИТОРЛАР ОДАҒЫНЫҢ ҚЫЗМЕТІ (1946-1970 ж.ж.).....	606
<i>Zhutanbayev D.N., Ayagan B.G., Kara A. (Турция)</i> HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF THE LEGAL BASIS OF TRANSITION TO THE MULTIPARTY SYSTEM IN KAZAKHSTAN IN THE LATE 1980S - FIRST HALF OF THE 1990S.....	618
<i>Гривенная Л.А., Бекишев Р.А.</i> ТАЙНА СПИСКА «232-х»: СОЦИАЛЬНЫЙ ПОРТРЕТ ЖЕРТВ ВОССТАНИЯ 1921 ГОДА НА ОСНОВЕ ЧАСТОТНОГО И ГРАФИЧЕСКОГО АНАЛИЗА.....	632

**АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ. ЭТНОЛОГИЯ. АРХЕОЛОГИЯ –
ANTHROPOLOGY. ETHNOLOGY. ARCHAEOLOGY**

<i>Талеев Д. Ә.</i> ЖОШЫ ҰЛЫСЫНЫҢ СЫРДАРІЯ БОЙЫНДАҒЫ РУХАНИ ОРТАЛЫҒЫ.....	650
<i>Белтенов Ж.</i> ҚАЗАҚ ДҮНИЕТАНЫМЫНДАҒЫ МАГИЯ: КОНЦЕПТУАЛДЫ ҰҒЫМДАРЫ, ҚҰРЫЛЫМДЫҚ НЕГІЗДЕРІ, ҚАЗІРГІ КЕЛБЕТІ.....	662



Редакцияның мекен-жайы:

050100, Қазақстан Республикасы, Алматы қ., Шевченко көшесі, 28
Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты
«Отан тарихы» журналының редакциясы

Сайтқа сілтеме: <https://otan.history.iie.kz>

Тел.: +7 (727) 272-46-54.

E-mail: otanhistory@gmail.com.

Журнал Қазақстан Республикасының Ақпарат және қоғамдық келісім министрлігінде
1998 ж. 9 наурызда тіркеліп, N 158-ж куәлігіне ие болды.

Мақалаларды қайта бастырып жариялағанда, микрофильмге және басқа да көшірмелерге
түсіргенде міндетті түрде журналға сілтеме жасау қажет.
