

L.P. Turova¹ M.I. Kikina² V.V. Gersonskaya³

*¹Candidate of Historical Sciences, associate professor, Kazakh American Free University,
Ust-Kamenogorsk, The Republic of Kazakhstan
Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, associate professor, Kazakh American Free University,
Ust-Kamenogorsk, The Republic of Kazakhstan
³Med., associate professor, Kazakh American Free University,
Ust-Kamenogorsk, The Republic of Kazakhstan*

EAST KAZAKHSTAN LOCAL HISTORY STUDIES IN THE XX CENTURY (HISTORIOGRAPHY AND GENERAL HISTORY MATERIALS)

Abstract

The article is an overview of research in local history the relevance of which is stipulated by the *Ruhani Zhangyru* National Program, declaring that, to provide development of spiritual culture and education, reconstruction and research of significant historic, cultural and architectural monuments is particularly relevant for the Motherland.

The article is a historiographic review of works on the formation and development of local history in East Kazakhstan. Some issues of research in local history are found in thematically diverse works: the history of the Semipalatinsk branch of the Russian Geographical Society (and the Society for the Study of Kazakhstan), the history of East Kazakhstan regional, city, district, school, factory museums, and archives.

The contribution of famous local historians, scientists, archivists, writers and journalists to the study of Eastern Kazakhstan is revealed.

Key words: local history, local historians, archives, fund, essay, museum, historiography, brochure.

Л.П.Турова¹ М.И.Кикина² В.В. Герсонская³

*¹Тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, доцент, Қазақстан-Американдық Еркін университеті,
Өскемен, Қазақстан Республикасы*

*²Педагогика ғылымдарының кандидаты, доцент, Қазақстан-Американдық Еркін университеті,
Өскемен, Қазақстан Республикасы*

*³Білім магистрі, доцент, Қазақстан-Американдық Еркін университеті,
Өскемен, Қазақстан Республикасы*

XX ҒАСЫРДАҒЫ ШЫҒЫС ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ӨЛКЕТАНУ (ТАРИХНАМАҒА ЖӘНЕ ЖАЛПЫ ТАРИХҚА ҚАТЫСТЫ МАТЕРИАЛДАР).

Аңдатпа

Бұл мақалада туған өлкенің тарихын зерттеу бойынша ғалымдардың еңбектері ұсынылған. Рухани және білім беру саласын дамыту мақсатында Отан үшін ерекше маңызы бар елеулі тарихи-мәдени және сәулет ескерткіштерін қайта құру және ғылыми зерттеу қажет екендігі айтылған «Рухани Жаңғыру» Ұлттық Бағдарламасы тақырыпты ерекше түрде өзекті етеді.

Бұл мақалада Шығыс Қазақстандағы өлкетанудың қалыптасуы мен дамуы туралы зерттеушілердің тарихнамалық шолуы анықталды. Өлкетану зерттеулерінің кейбір мәселелері тақырыптық бағыты бойынша әртүрлі еңбектерде көрсетілген: Орыс Географиялық Қоғамының Семей филиалының (және Қазақстанды зерттеу қоғамының) тарихы, Шығыс Қазақстан облыстық мұражайларының, өлкеміздің қалалық, аудандық, мектеп, "зауыттық" мұражайларының мен мұрағаттары тарихы.

Шығыс Қазақстанның зерттеуіндегі белгілі өлкетанушылардың, ғалымдардың, мұрағатшылардың, жазушылар мен журналистердің үлесі көрсетілді.

Түйін сөздер: өлкетану, өлкетанушылар, мұрағаттар, қор, очерк, мұражай, тарихнама, брошюра.

Л.П.Турова¹ М.И.Кикина² В.В. Герсонская³

¹Кандидат исторических наук, доцент, Казахстанско-Американский свободный университет, Усть-Каменогорск, Республика Казахстан

²Кандидат педагогических наук, доцент, Казахстанско-Американский свободный Университет, Усть-Каменогорск, Республика Казахстан

³Магистр образования, доцент, Казахстанско-Американский свободный университет, Усть-Каменогорск, Республика Казахстан

КРАЕВЕДЕНИЕ В ВОСТОЧНОМ КАЗАХСТАНЕ XX ВЕКА (МАТЕРИАЛЫ, КАСАЮЩИЕСЯ ИСТОРИОГРАФИИ И ИСТОРИИ)

Аннотация

В данной статье представлены труды ученых по изучению истории родного края. Особенно актуализирует тему принятая Национальная Программа «Рухани Жаңғыру», в которой говорится, что в целях развития духовной и образовательной сферы необходимо воссоздание и научное исследование значительных историко-культурных и архитектурных памятников, имеющих особое значение для Родины.

В данной статье выявлен историографический обзор исследователей о становлении и развитии краеведения в Восточном Казахстане. Отдельные вопросы краеведческих исследований в той или иной мере, отражены в трудах, разнообразных по тематической направленности: история Семипалатинского филиала РГО (и Общества изучения Казахстана), история областных музеев Восточного Казахстана, городских, районных, школьных, «заводских» музеев и архивов края.

Показан вклад известных краеведов, ученых, архивистов, писателей и журналистов в исследовании восточного Казахстана.

Ключевые слова: краеведение, краеведы, архивы, фонд, очерк, музей, историография, брошюра.

The history of regional studies of East Kazakhstan was first in the focus of independent research in 1989, in R.S. Fedorova's dissertation of the Candidate of Historical Sciences, where the subject of research was the historic period outlined from the first millennium to the new era (starting from the news of Herodotus) and until October 1917 [1].

In 2002, the Pavlodar collection published R.S. Fedorova's article *The First Stages of Formation and Development of Soviet Regional Studies in Kazakhstan (December 1919 to April 25, 1938): the Positive and Negative Experience (Stanovlenie i razvitie, na pervykh etapakh, sovetskogo kraevedeniya v Kazakhstane (ot dekabrya 1919 goda do 25 aprelya 1938 goda))* [2, 83-89].

In her article, R.S. Fedorova stated that the chronological framework of her work is "prompted" by sources she worked with. Referring to Kh.I. Bisenova's Ph.D. thesis, she emphasized: "The first attempt the Soviet government made to create for Kazakhstan a scientific center of its own was made in December 1919. Then, in Orenburg, at Kirvoenkomat they established the "Historical and Statistical Department" with the goal of studying the 'Kyrgyz issues' [2, 83-84].

Of other works, directly related to the topic, of primary interest are those reflecting the history of the Semipalatinsk branch of the Russian Geographical Society (and the Society for the Study of Kazakhstan). After all, his 'mission' of local historian began at the very beginning of the twentieth century and ceased at the end of 1941 [3].

The Semipalatinsk branch of the West Siberian Department of the Russian Geographical Society commemorated its 10th anniversary with a special *Chronicle (Letopis')*. It was placed in the *Notes* of the branch in 1912. This *Chronicle* gives many details from the life of the department, beginning in 1902 [4].

There is also *Scientific Chronicle (Nauchnye khroniki)*, as well as *Reports (Otchyoty)* published in the *Notes (Zametki)* of the Semipalatinsk branch of the Russian Geographical Society, with data on the history of its activities [5; 6; 7]. Priest B.G. Gerasimov (1872-1938), a well-known local historian, was mainly involved in their compilation.

Of all B.G. Gerasimov's works on the history of the Semipalatinsk branch of the Russian Geographical Society (before it became a Department of the Society for the Study of Kazakhstan), the essay, published in Kzyl-Orda by the Society for the Study of Kazakhstan in 1927, the 25th anniversary of the Semipalatinsk Geographical Association, is of particular historiographic value [8].

In 1974, on the pages of a scientific journal, Zh.K. Kasymbaev and F. Malikov published the article "From the History of the Establishment and Activities of the Semipalatinsk Branch of the West Siberian Division of the Russian Geographical Society" (*Iz istorii otkrytiya i deyatelnosti Semipalatinskogo podotdela Russkogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva*). This was one of the first special works, written not by members of the society, but by researchers of its history, who accompanied their narrative with references to the sources used [9].

In 1990, in the published abstracts of his report at a scientific conference, A.K. Abilev shared his vision of *The Contribution of the Semipalatinsk Branch of the West Siberian Department of the Russian Geographical Society to the Scientific Study of Kazakhstan* (*Vklad Semipalatinskogo podotdela Zapadno-Sibirskogo otdela Russkogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva v nauchnoe izuchenie Kazakhstana*) [10].

The Semipalatinsk Scientific Society, established in 1902, had a direct relationship with the activities of the Russian Geographical Society for at least 27 years (until May 1929), and a little more than 22 years (until May - September 1924) with the activities of its West Siberian Department). This circumstance obliges researchers, when considering the history of the Semipalatinsk Geographic Association, to refer to the sources that contains information on the Russian Geographical Society and the history of its West Siberian department.

Of the works addressing the history of the West Siberian (Omsk) department of the Russian Geographical Society, the author of this article considers the publication of V.F. Semenov's *Essay on the Fifty Years of Activities of the West Siberian Department of the State Russian Geographical Society. 1877-1927.*" (*Ocherk pyatidesyatiletnei deyatelnosti Zapadno-Sibirskogo otdela gosudarstvennogo Russkogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva. 1877-1927*) [11].

The work most closely related to the history of the Russian Geographical Society is E. Zh. Valikhanov's *The Activities of the Russian Geographical Society in Studies of the Economic and Social Status of the Kazakh People at the Turn of the XIX-XX Centuries* (*Deyatelnost Russkogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva po izucheniyu ekonomicheskogo i obshchestvennogo polozheniya kazakhskogo naroda na rubezhe XIX-XX vekov*) [12].

Reviewing literature related to the historiography of the history of the Semipalatinsk branch of the Russian Geographical Society (and the Society for the Study of Kazakhstan), we cannot but mention two articles written by an author of this article on this issue.

L.P. Turova published the first of her articles in Pavlodar, in 2002, under the name *The History of the Semipalatinsk Public Center for Local History in its "Reports", the Chronicle, the "Scientific Chronicles" and "Essays" Published in 1903-1931.*" [13].

The second article by L.P. Turova, published in Almaty in 2003, was called *Semipalatinsk Branch of the Russian Geographical Society and the Society for the Study of Kazakhstan (1902-1941)* (*Semipalatinskiy filial Pusskogo Georaficheskogo obshchestva i obshchestva izucheniya Kazakhstana*) [14].

B.G. Gerasimov was also the writer of the first publications on the history of museums in East Kazakhstan and their local history activities.

In 1913, B.G. Gerasimov's article *Private Museums of the Semipalatinsk Region* was published in Irkutsk [15].

In 1914, in three issues of the *Semipalatinskiy Krai*, B.G. Gerasimov wrote about the unique *Semipalatinsk Museum of the Beloslyudov Brothers* (*Semipalatinskiy muzei brat'yev Beloslyudovykh*) [16; 17; 18].

The issue was also researched by another famous local historian, S.E. Chernykh who wrote an essay on the Beloslyudov brothers. The essay was published in 1981. As a result, in the historiography of the history of museums of East Kazakhstan, three published works with data on related objects of study are of great significance [19].

The works of B.G. Gerasimov (1913-1914), who was the first to publish some information on the history of museum development in East Kazakhstan, A.A. Adrianov's *A Brief Historical Outline of the Semipalatinsk Museum* (*Kratkiy istoricheskiy ocherk Semipalatinskogo muzeya*), published in the *Works on the Semipalatinsk District Museum* (*Trudy Semipalatinskogo okruzhnogo muzeya*), was added in 1929 [20].

In 1977, in Alma-Ata, N.P. Ivlev's book acquainted the reader with *The First 'Museum' of Dostoevsky* (*Pervy 'muzei' Dostoevskogo*) It was an exhibition of the gifts of the disgraced writer left by him to his commander (A.I. Geybovich) in July 1859, before leaving Semipalatinsk. The exhibition of F.M. Dostoevsky's gifts, as well as an archaeological collection was displayed by A.I. Geibovich in his quarters, in Ayaguz-Sergiopol, where he was transferred in the autumn of 1859 [21].

In the 1980s, S.Sh. Akhmetova, in an article, dedicated to the history of local history studies in Kazakhstan museums, drew attention to some details of the Semipalatinsk Museum history [22, 67-72].

In 1984, in the series *History of the Cities of Kazakhstan (Istoriya gorodov Kazakhstana)*, the book *Semipalatinsk* was published. The editorial board of this publication included scientists from the Academy of Sciences: V.Ya. Basin, A.S. Elagin (executive editor), K.N. Nurpeisov, and N.M. Lukyanov [23].

Semipalatinsk also contains information on the history of the main museums of the city, with clarifications of their names, at the time they appeared and in the early 1980s: Semipalatinsk Regional Museum - Semipalatinsk Historical and Local Lore Museum; Abay Kunanbayev Memorial Museum – Abay National Literary and Memorial Museum; Dostoevsky House-Museum - F.M. Dostoevsky Literary and Memorial Museum [23, 145-146, 196-197, 220-221].

On the threshold of the XXI century, in East Kazakhstan as well as in some national daily newspapers, journalists (often in the form of interviews) gave information about the history of almost all regional museums in East Kazakhstan, about the history of some of the city, district, school and factory museums of the region, e.g. M. Alipinova, after interviewing Yu. Nevzorov, the Moscow collector who contributed much to establishing a modern museum of fine arts in Semipalatinsk, headlined her article on the Man and the Museum as *July Nevzorov: My Collection is in Good Hands (Juliy Nevzorov – moya kolleksiya v nadyozhnykh rukakh)* [24].

P. Bortnik and A. Kratenko devoted several of their newspaper articles to the East Kazakhstan Regional Ethnography Museum [25; 26].

S. Veretennikova, N. Mikheeva and D. Shavleva presented their works on the history of the foundation of the East Kazakhstan Regional History and Local Lore Museum in Ust-Kamenogorsk, on its activities in different years and in different fields of science [27; 28; 295].

In local newspapers, L. Kostyuk, L. Semenova and O. Temirbaeva, among other authors, informed the reader of the history of the regional art museum in Ust-Kamenogorsk and drew attention to its various activities [30; 31; 32].

In their articles in the *Kazakhstanskaya Pravda* and the *Rudny Altai*, K. Akzhasarov, Yu. Burykh, A. Lukhtanov, N. Mikheev, L. Polomoshnova, N. Sidorov and V. Shevchenko dwelled on some ‘pages’ from the history of the Zyryanovsk and Ridder museums of local history, of the Tarbagatai district museum of local history, of the Museum of History of the ULBA Metallurgy Plant, and of the Ridder branch of the Museum of Kazzinc JSC History [33; 34; 35; 362; 37; 38; 39].

In the *Kazakhstanskaya Pravda* and the *Rudny Altai*, A. Kratenko, L. Chasnykh and D. Shavleva wrote about the transformation of the Great Abay Memorial Museum into the State Historical, Cultural and Literary Memorial Reserve Museum *Zhidebay Borli*, and the history of the establishment of the Oralkhan Bokey House-Museum in Chinguistai, opened on October 6, 2003, in the Katon-Karagai district of East Kazakhstan region [40, 41, 42].

The *Rudny Altai* articles by Sh. Azmukhambetov, A. Kratenko, K. Kudaibergenov, V. Shlyakhova and G. Shmunk presented interesting information on the history of a number of school museums of the region – those of Toktamys aul (the Abay district), of the village of Leninka (the Ulan district), of the village of Uba-forpost (the Borodulikhinsky district), of the villages of Vydríkha and Rulikha, Sugatovka and Korosteli (the Shemonaikhinsky district) [43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50].

In the last decade of the past century and in the first years of the XXI century, in Semipalatinsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk and Shemonaikha, several brochures and articles in collections devoted to the history of museums of East Kazakhstan were published [51; 52; 53].

Among new publications there are books with information on the general history of museums in East Kazakhstan, with the disclosure of their role in research and educational activities in the region [54; 55].

The overview of the data on the history of East Kazakhstan museums and their local history activities let us note that:

a) almost all of the works (1913-2003) are, essentially, memories, stories of museum employees, and are mostly journalists’ articles, not written by museum representatives; b) the first generalizations, with only some data on the general history of museums in East Kazakhstan, appeared at the very beginning of the XXI century.

The first article with data on the history of archival centers of East Kazakhstan regional studies appeared in 1927. N.Ya. Konshin gave it a headline in the form of a question: *What can Semipalatinsk archives give local history research?* He gave the answer to the question in the work, pointing out specific facilities of some funds of the named archive within the framework of a specific historic period [56].

Six years later, not in Semipalatinsk, but in Alma-Ata, G. Temchenko published the guide to the archives of Semipalatinsk, expressively headlined *Witnesses of the Past* [57].

In 1988, to N.Ya. Konshina's and G. Temchenko's works, two more papers were added, one of which became a new guide to the archives of the Semipalatinsk region [58], and the second one was - the first reference-book dedicated to the archives of the East Kazakhstan region, the administrative unit that emerged in October 1939 and functioned until May 1997 [59].

Both of the above-mentioned works are still used for their intended purpose - as reference books. However, it does not at all prevent them from being perceived as historiographic sources (containing information not only on the history of archival collections, collections, but also on the history of the archives themselves).

After 1988, the Semipalatinsk archives were written about at least twice. In 1990, a brochure with the title *The State Archive of the Semipalatinsk Region is 70 years old* appeared [60]. In 2000, the booklet *Center for Documentation of the Recent History of the East Kazakhstan Region* was published. It described what is called now the Semipalatinsk Regional State Archive [61].

The available publications on the history of East Kazakhstan archives enable one to come to the conclusion that there have not been any purely historiographic publications, nor there have been any publications in the press that addressed the general history of the archives of the region, with an analysis of their contribution to local history study.

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