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THE HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN IN THE MATERIALS OF THE WEST KAZAKHSTAN REGIONAL MUSEUM OF LOCAL LORE (THE 2nd HALF OF THE 19th C. – THE QUARTER OF THE 20th C.)

Abstract. This scientific article provides a description and analysis of photodocuments from the collections of the West Kazakhstan regional museum of local lore. It includes the portrait of Major General Mukhamedzhan Baymukhamedov, images of the 4th deputation of Kazakhs from the Orenburg region who visited Saint Petersburg in 1860, Kazakh teachers, students of the local elders' school and the two-grade girls' school, the public figure A. Baitursynov with the students of the "Galiya" madrasah, photographs of the first graduates of the paramedic school. Each photo document is annotated.

The article offers a scholarly analysis of the photographic documents depicting Kazakh officials from the 2nd half of the 19th century to the 1st quarter of the 20th century, as well as Kazakhs who worked in the fields of education and enlightenment during that period.

Based on the works of Sh. Ualikhanov, L. Meyer, I.V. Erofeeva, B.M. Suzhikov, U. Kydyralin, Zh.U. Kydyralina, and A.V. Zataevich, information on M. Taukhin, E. Kasymov, M. Baymukhamedov, S. Mendeshev, A. Orazbaeva, and others is provided. The research was guided by the principles of objectivity, historicity, systematic and parallel analysis. The works related to the topic and affecting specific aspects were used as additional and comparative material.

Keywords: heads of clans, sultans, deputation, museum fund, photographic documents, visual anthropology.

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Introduction

The photographic materials collected in the museums of Kazakhstan are among the spiritual assets that constitute visual anthropology—a branch of social anthropology that demands thorough study. Photo documents stored in the collections of the West Kazakhstan regional museum of local lore (hereinafter – the Museum) occupy a significant place in the study of Kazakhstan's history. The Museum's collections represent the history of Kazakhstan, including Kazakh economic and domestic life, public life, education, healthcare, and other areas. Due to the inability to cover all topics in a article, the focus is on photographic materials from the 2nd half of the 19th century to the 1st quarter of the 20th century, featuring representatives of authorities and private individuals holding positions in education, public enlightenment, social welfare, and healthcare.

The reforms implemented by tsarist Russia in the territory of the Junior and Middle zhuz's in the 1st half of the 19th century affected many aspects of nomadic Kazakh society. With the disappearance of traditional socio-political structures such as the khanate and the institution of tribal leadership, the formation of new class groups began. High-ranking officials such as sultans, zhuz leaders, tarkhans, and junior cavalry officers, as well as military ranks appointed by the tsarist government in Kazakh lands, became the most influential social groups in the execution of political plans. These representatives of authority strictly adhered to the orders and instructions issued by the Tsarist regime, becoming its trusted agents at the local level. For their loyal service, they were awarded orders such as the Order of Saint Stanislaus (First and Second Class), the Order of Saint Anna (Second and Third

Class), and the Order of Saint Vladimir (Fourth Class).

In addition, during this period, schools began to open in Kazakh lands. For example, in 1850, a seven-year school for Kazakh children was established under the Orenburg Border Commission. At the initiative of one of its graduates, I. Altynsarin, the first Kazakh school was opened in Torgay in 1864. By 1868, primary schools had been established in seven administrative-territorial divisions of the Bokey Horde, and in 1883, a school for Kazakh girls was opened in Horde. In 1789, Asian schools for Kazakh children were opened in Omsk. These schools trained local administrative workers such as translators and clerks. At the beginning of the 20th century, a range of educational institutions operated in Kazakh lands, including primary schools, boys' and girls' gymnasiums, urban, rural, and parish schools, Russian-Kazakh and Russian vocational schools, middle-class institutions, teacher training seminaries, and others. The representative of the national intelligentsia, A. Baitursynov, made significant efforts to ensure that Kazakh children receive a competent education in their native language. The project executor B. Kalabaev also took part in the collection of museum materials.

Materials and methods of research

The research was guided by the principles of objectivity, historicity, systematic and parallel analysis. Links to all the information used are provided in the bibliography. The works of researchers directly or indirectly related to the topic and affecting specific aspects of the subject were also used as additional and comparative material.

As a result of the colonization of Kazakh

lands, the social processes, significant changes, and various events have become the subject of study for many historians and other scholars. Consequently, numerous works have been published. In the analysis section of our study, we will present our opinions on the works of researchers such as L. Meyer, L.N. Plotnikova, I.V. Erofeyeva, M.K. Abuseitova, and others, who have a direct or indirect connection to the photodocumentary materials we are examining.

Analysis

In the memoirs of the Russian scholar L.N. Plotnikov, written in November 1860 in Orenburg under the title “My Meeting with Valikhanov in St. Petersburg”, the surnames, lineage, official duties, and other details of the representatives of the 4th deputation of Kazakhs from the Orenburg region who visited St. Petersburg are mentioned (Valikhanov, 1968: 535-536). In a work dedicated to the geography and statistics of Russia, compiled by officers of the General Staff about the Kazakh steppe (including Kazakh life, customs, etc.) under the Orenburg Reports, published in 1865, the Russian officer L. Meyer mentions Sultan E. Kasymov regarding the abuse of official powers and other issues (Meyer, 1865: 74). M. Taukin, A. Seidalin, and M. Baymukhamedov, who feature in our article on the study “Kazakhs Educated at the Nepliuev Military School” by A. Ahmet, also express their opinions about other Kazakhs who graduated from the Orenburg Nepliuev Military School and their socio-political activities and accomplishments (Ahmet, 2021: 6-7). In the article “The Baymukhamedov Sultans: The Process of Entering the Nobility of the Russian Empire”, co-authored by G.S. Sultangalieva and U. Zh. Tuleshova, it is widely known that fathers and sons B. Ayshuakov and

M. Baymukhamedov rose to the rank of major general and entered the ruling class—nobility—of the Russian Empire (Sultangalieva, Tuleshova, 2017: 120-127). Additionally, in G.S. Sultangalieva’s study “Reflection of Social Changes in the Kazakh Nomadic Society of the 19th Century in Office Documentation and Visual Sources”, issues of procedural documentation, the institution of senior sultans and ruling sultans, their military ranks, and the distribution of medals, orders, and other honors in the first half of the 19th century are discussed. In the example provided, M. Baymukhamedov’s case is also mentioned (Sultangalieva, 2022: 104-114). In the book by M.K. Abuseitova and L.N. Dodkhudoeva, “The History of Kazakhstan in Eastern Miniatures”, Russian artist S. Alexandrovsky published a historically significant document in St. Petersburg in 1889 and, for the first time, included a portrait to accompany this work (Abuseitova, Dodkhudoeva, 2010: 7, 254-255). In the article by S.K. Shildebay, “The Socio-Political and State Activities of Seitkali Mendeshev”, which provides extensive information about a figure who made a significant contribution to the establishment and development of Kazakh statehood during the Soviet era, attention is drawn to a photodocument discussed in our study under the title “Kazakh Teachers of Bokey” (Shildebay, 2020). Musicologist A. V. Zataevich notes that in his collection “1000 Kazakh Songs from the Land”, the works of S. Mendeshev, A. Orazbayeva, and others were monumental (Zataevich, 1963). Alongside these scholars, other authors have also conducted research on the topic we are studying.

Results

Among the photodocuments are images of Kazakh dancers, tribal leaders, zhuzbasy,

tarkhans, sultans with military ranks, and representatives of the 4th deputation from the Orenburg region, who were received by the Russian emperor in St. Petersburg, the capital of the Russian Empire in the 1860s (Fig.1).

The annotation of the photodocument contains the following information. In the photo, those seated in the front row from left to right are:

1) Bekshorin Serdaly – the head of the Karakempir section of the Tortkhara clan, junior cavalry officer;

2) Taukin Mukhametkali – sultan of the administration of the western part of the Orenburg Kazakhs, lieutenant colonel;

3) Kasymov Mukhammed (Elekey) – sultan, the head of the Shomekey clan, military elder;

4) Shegenov Birimzhan – bi (the judge) of the Upper Shekti section of the Argyn tribe, junior army officer;

5) Zhanturin Mukambet (Mukan) –

sultan, chief of administration – sultan of the eastern part of the Orenburg Kazakhs, ensign, leader of the deputation;

On the second row:

1) L.N. Plotnikov – assistant to the chief of the Orenburg Kazakh region, deputy commissioner;

2) Baiganin Aldash – the head of the Asan section of the Shomishti Tabyn tribe, bi (the judge);

3) Tolepov Eset – the head of the Alshyn tribe, the judge of the Amangul section;

4) Seidalin Almuhammed Kuntoreuly – sultan, sub-lieutenant, interpreter for the deputation;

5) Yesenbaev Gubaydolla – tarkhan, deputy of the Inner Horde chief, ruler of the Kamysty-Samar section.

As we have seen, all of them held high positions. According to historian I.V. Erofeeva, who relied on Orenburg sources, M. Taukin was proficient in the Russian language and the Turkic written



Fig.1. Representatives of the 4th Kazakh deputation of the Orenburg region. St. Petersburg, 1860. From the Museum's funds

literary language (used from the 13th century until the early 20th century) while studying at the Orenburg Military School, and he also received a solid education in economics, history, and culture. For 20 years, the governor of the western part of the Horde continuously held the position of sultan and was reputed to be a competent, educated, and conscientious ruler (Erofeyeva, Suzhikov, 2003: 51). In addition, M. Taukin is the author of the following works. In 1861, the article "Notes on farming, cattle breeding and other means of livelihood of the Horde wandering in the Trans-Ural Steppe" was published in issue №41 of the journal "Economic Notes" in St. Petersburg. In 1847, he published "A Native List of the Sultans and Hodjas of the Western Part of the Horde" in Orenburg. At the same time, he collaborated closely with the Russian Geographical Society and the Museum of Ethnography in Kazan (Kydyralin, Kydyralina, 2015: 114). Regarding E. Kasymov, the Russian scholar L. Meyer states: "The fact is that when the Russian government appointed Sultan Elekey as the head of the Chumekey tribe (he was confirmed only in 1853), his actions towards his subjects were as arbitrary as they were treacherous towards our government" (Meyer, 1865: 74). At that time, Kazakh bi-sultans wore rich national and military uniforms that corresponded to the status of tarkhans. On their heads, they wore muraks (sultan's headdresses) and borics (traditional male headdresses); on their bodies shapans (traditional national coats) made from expensive fabric; on their chests, they displayed breast insignias; and around their waists, they had kemer belts, among other adornments.

Further, in the photo document from the Museum's collection, Mukhamedjan Baymukhamedov is depicted (Fig.2). The headdress worn by Baymukhamedov is



Fig.2. Mukhamedzhan Baymukhamedov.

From the Museum's funds

made of velvet, with fringe resembling a borik. The kerege (framework of the yurt) is embroidered with yarn patterns, with pleats inserted between the designs. The lining of such headgear typically consists of cotton, cotton fabric, and valuable fur. The garment he is wearing on top resembles a loose-fitting cloak. On his chest, he displays the Vladimir ribbon and the Order of Saint Stanislaus of the 1st class.

Baymukhamedov Mukhamedjan (1811-1896) was a great-grandson of the Khan of the Junior Zhuz, Abulhair, and the son of Aishuakov Baymukhamed (a major general). M. Baymukhamedov supported the colonial policies of Russia throughout his life and served in that capacity. For his active participation in the suppression of protests and uprisings on Kazakh territory against the colonial policies of the kingdom, he held various positions. For example,

he was granted the rank of horunzhiy for his role in suppressing the uprising of the Kazakhs of the Junior Zhuz led by Isatay Taiymanuly in 1839. On February 28, 1841, he was appointed head of the 8th Duan in the western part of the Junior Zhuz. In 1869, he received the military rank of major general in the Russian army. M. Baymukhamedov was involved in collecting the smoke tax in the Kazakh steppe, freeing captured Russian prisoners and fugitives, and organizing the protection of caravans for Russian merchants, among other activities (Abdirov, 1999: 65-66).

In the Museum's collection, there is a photodocument titled "Adult School in the Horde", which depicts a group of students standing next to the school (Fig.3). From the photograph, it is apparent that their ages vary significantly. The educational building is a single-story toqal tam (house). Its exterior is plastered with mud. The windows are relatively small, and the chimney indicates that the house is heated by a fire during the winter months.

The next photodocument in the

museum's collection (Fig.4) features a group of Kazakh schoolboys. According to the annotation of the material, the students are composed of boys from various grades. In the center of the third row, three boys are seated who graduated from school this year. All these students live in a boarding house while studying. Their clothing does not belong to the state-issued attire; they are wearing clothes they acquired themselves. They wear hats and have short jackets or blazers, or they are dressed in the usual beshmet. The photodocument notes the names of some of the students who later became well-known figures in society over time. For example, in the first row from left to right, the sixth student sitting in a maldas position is Khazikhan Bokeikhanov (Professor of Medical Sciences). Additionally, in the second row, the fourth student is Sydyk Azherbaev, while the fifth student standing in the fourth row is Kadyr (Abdulqadir), who was a lawyer and head of the legal department of the Almaty regional executive committee. The sixth student is noted as Khamit Gurich.



Fig.3. Students of the adult school in Horde. From the Museum's funds



Fig.4. Kazakh schoolchildren. From the Museum's funds

Next, the photo document titled “Kazakh Teachers in the Bokey Horde”, preserved in the Museum's collection, was

taken on October 3, 1904, in the Khan Horde (Fig.5). The accompanying annotation includes the following information.



Fig.5. Kazakh teachers in the Bokey Horde.
Khan Horde, 1904. From the Museum's funds

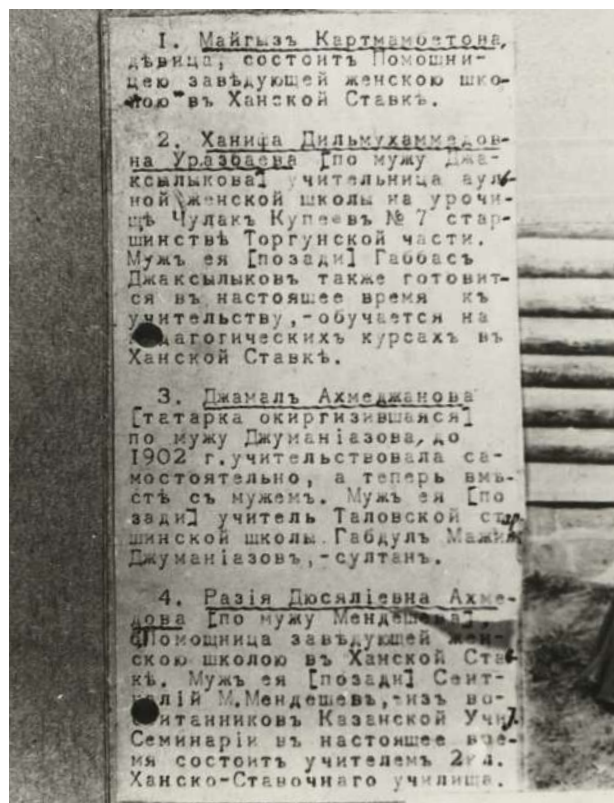
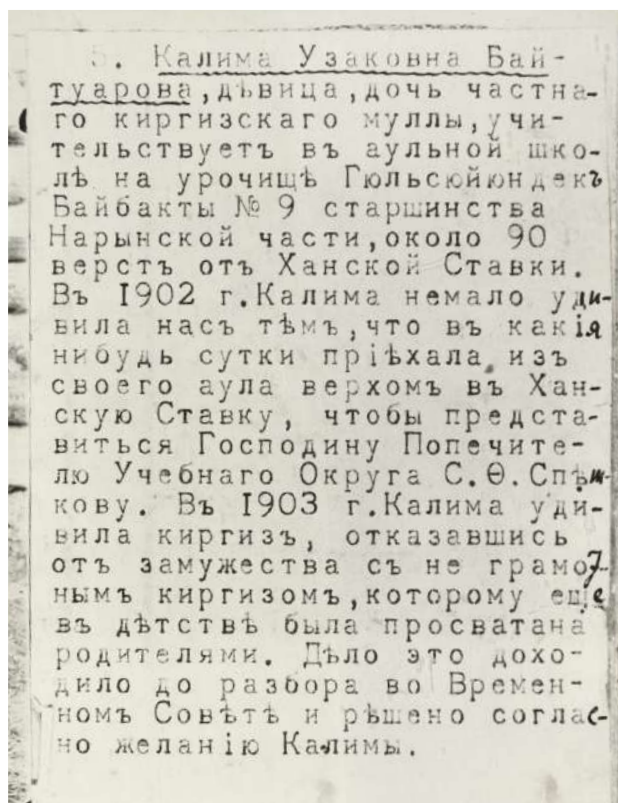


Fig.5. Data in the annotation of the photo document. From the Museum's funds

The image from left to right:

1. Maigyz Kartmambetova, assistant to the head of the girls' school in the Khan Horde.

2. Hanifa Dilmukhamedkyzy Orazbaeva (by her husband's surname, Zhaksylykova), the teacher at the girls' school in the Sholaky-Kopa village. Her husband (standing behind her) is Gabbas Zhaksylykov, a student at the pedagogical courses in the Khan Horde.

3. Jamal Akhmetzhanova (by her husband's surname, Zhumaniyazova) – a teacher. Her husband (standing behind her) is Gabdul-Majit Zhumaniyazov (sultan), a teacher at the Talovsk chieftain school.

4. Raziya Duyusalikyzy Akhmedova (by her husband's surname, Mendeshova) – the assistant head of the girls' school in Khan Horde. Her husband (standing behind her) is Seyitqali Mendeshov – a student at the Kazakh Teachers' Seminary

and a teacher at the two-grade school in Khan Horde.

5. Kalima Uzakkyzy Baytuarova – a teacher at the Gul'suindik Baibakty village school, located approximately 90 versts from Khan Horde. K.U. Baytuarova was the daughter of the village mullah. It is remarkable that in 1902, Kalima rode from her village to Khan Horde in a single day to introduce herself to the guardian of the educational district, Mr. S.O. Spetkov. In 1903, Kalima expressed her refusal to marry an uneducated man whom her parents had betrothed to her in childhood. The situation escalated to the extent that it led to the intervention of the Temporary Council, ultimately resulting in the fulfillment of Kalima's request, as noted in the annotation of the photo document.

The photo document features Seyitqali Mendeshov, a prominent figure in state and public affairs, whose political activities

warrant brief mention. He was the first chairman of the All-Kazakh Central Executive Committee (AKSR). Mendeshev dedicated himself to the formation and development of Kazakh statehood during the Soviet period, striving to restore the integrity of Kazakh lands and lay the foundations for Kazakh education and science. He was elected chairman of the AKSR four times in a row, making significant contributions to the establishment and growth of Kazakh statehood. During the famine of 1920-1921, he organized the Anti-Famine Commission and undertook numerous efforts to save the country from starvation.

Next, the photo document from the museum collection features students of the two-grade girls' school in Khan Horde: Alma Orazbaeva, Ekaterina Knyazeva, and Madina Begalieva (Fig.6). Alma Orazbaeva (1898-1948) was a stateswoman and public figure, born in the Bokey Horde region.

Alma Orazbaeva came from a working-class family. The photo document depicts



Fig.6. Students of the Khan Horde Girls' 2nd grade school: (from left to right) Alma Orazbayeva, Ekaterina Knyazeva, Madina Begalieva. 1912. From the Museum's funds

her during her studies at the two-grade girls' school in the Horde. After the establishment of the Soviet government, she consistently raised issues concerning

women's equality in Kazakh society and widow rights, frequently publishing articles in newspapers. A. Orazbaeva held several significant positions, including the responsible secretary of the Kazakh section of the Orenburg regional Committee of the Russian Communist Party (bolshevik), head of the women's department of the Bokey Regional Party Committee, and head of a division at the Kazakhstan regional political education administration. Due to her active involvement, in 1928, she was invited to serve in Russia, where she took on multiple roles, including a member of the bureau of the Lower Volga regional party committee, head of the women's department, and deputy chair of the regional collective farm union. A. Orazbaeva, alongside her political and social activities, also contributed to Kazakh art and culture. The researcher of Kazakh music, A.V. Zataevich, collected songs from A. Orazbaeva, including Zhaiyk, Qosai, Tanysu, Zeyneshim, Sarjan, Törtipishen, Ghyndash, Aynamköz, and Qoshtasu. These songs were included in his anthology titled «1000 Songs of the Kazakh people». A.V. Zataevich, in his memoirs about A. Orazbaeva, states that she was the first Kazakh woman from Bokey to provide valuable insights about her as a folk teacher and a prominent figure who tirelessly fought for women's equality. He emphasizes her ability to perform songs with exquisite artistry, characterized by her delicate soprano voice (Zataevich, 1963: 489). In the annotation of the photo document featuring the national teacher Akhmet Baitursynov with students from the "Galiya" madrasa (Fig. 7), the names of students such as H. Ibrahimov, O. Almasov, A. Imanov, A. Mambetov, A. Eshkeev, Z. Seralin, A. Zhiengaliev, M. Turganbaev, N. Elepov, and A. Mustafaev are provided. Regarding this photograph, researcher



Fig.7. A. Baitursynov with students of the "Galiya" madrasah.
From the Museum's funds



Fig.8. The first graduates of the Oral paramedic schools. 1919.
From the Museum's funds

K. Mukanov states: "When Akhmet Baitursynov visited Ufa, he met with the students of the "Galiya" madrasah and took a picture with them. In this historical photo, the young man sitting cross-legged directly in front of Akhmet is Bekmukhamed Serkebaev" (Mukanov, 2017: 6).

The annotation of the photo document taken in 1919 under the title "First graduates of the Ural Medical School" records the presence of the school director, doctor-bacteriologist G.I. Koltsov, and the first student sitting on the right, N.V. Kondratyeva (Fig.8). The nursing-midwifery school in Ural was first established on November 1, 1916, to train paramedics and midwives.

Conclusion

The photo document materials preserved in museum collections are of great value as objects of visual anthropology,

providing insights into various facets of our country's historical, socio-political, spiritual-cultural, and everyday life. Photographic materials belong to the category of non-verbal documents that convey visual information. In short, photographs serve as representations of specific objects and events, capturing moments in time and context alongside written and oral descriptions.

The photo document materials preserved in the West Kazakhstan regional museum of local history, covering the chronological period from the second half of the 19th century to the first quarter of the 20th century, provide a glimpse into the diverse aspects of Kazakh society during that era. It is evident that these materials will be of significant importance to every researcher seeking to reconstruct and understand this historical context.

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**БАТЫС ҚАЗАҚСТАН ОБЛЫСТЫҚ ТАРИХИ-ӨЛКЕТАНУ МУЗЕЙІНІҢ
МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚСТАН ТАРИХЫ
(XIX ғ. ЕКІНШІ ЖАРТЫСЫ – XX ғ. БІРІНШІ ШИРЕГІ)**

Аңдатпа. Ғылыми мақалада Батыс Қазақстан облыстық тарихи-өлкетану музейі қорынан жинақталған фотоқұжат материалдарына ғылыми сипаттама жасалған. 1860 жылы Ресей Патшалығының астанасы Санкт-Петербург қаласына іссапармен барған Орынбор облысы қазақтарының 4-ші депутациясының өкілдері: генерал-майор Мұхамеджан Баймұхамедовтің портреті, Хан ордасындағы қазақ мұғалімдері, Ересектер мектебінің оқушылары, 2 класстық қыздар мектебінің оқушылары, қоғам қайраткері Ахмет Байтұрсынов «Ғалия»

медресесінің шәкірттері, Орал фельдшерлік мектебінің алғашқы түлектері бейнеленген фотоқұжаттар ұсынылған. Әрбір фотоқұжатқа аннотация берілген.

Қазақстан тарихының XIX ғ. екінші жартысы мен XX ғ. бірінші ширегінде қазақтан шыққан билік өкілдері және сол кезеңде білім, ағарту саласында қызмет еткен қазақтарды бейнелейтін фотоқұжаттарға ғылыми негізде талдау жасалынған.

Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов еңбегінде кездесетін дерек, сондай-ақ, зерттеушілер Л. Мейер, И. В. Ерофеева, Б.М. Сужиков, У. Кыдыралин, Ж.У. Кыдыралина, А.В. Затаевич берген мәліметтерге сүйене отырып Мұқаметқали Тәукин, Ермұхаммед Қасымов, Мұхамеджан Баймұхамедов, Сейітқали Меңдешов, Алма Оразбаева және т.б. туралы мәліметтер ұсынылған. Мақаланы жазу барысында объективтілік, тарихилық, жүйелілік және салыстырмалы талдау принциптері басшылыққа алынды. Зерттеушілердің тақырыпқа тікелей немесе жанама қатысы бар, тақырыптың жекелеген қырларын қозғайтын еңбектері қосымша, әрі салыстырмалы материал ретінде пайдаланылды.

Кілт сөздер: ру басылары, сұлтандар, депутация, музей қоры, фотоқұжаттар, визуалды антропология.

Дәйексөз үшін: Болсынбек Т. Н. Батыс Қазақстан облыстық тарихи - өлкетану музейінің материалдарындағы Қазақстан тарихы (XIX ғ. екінші жартысы - XX ғ. бірінші ширегі)// Мәдени мұра. 2024. №3 (106). 59-72 б. (ағылш.)

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ИСТОРИЯ КАЗАХСТАНА В МАТЕРИАЛАХ ЗАПАДНО-КАЗАХСТАНСКОГО ОБЛАСТНОГО ИСТОРИКО-КРАЕВЕДЧЕСКОГО МУЗЕЯ (ВТОРАЯ ПОЛОВИНА XIX – ПЕРВАЯ ЧЕТВЕРТЬ XX ВВ.)

Аннотация. В научной статье дается научное описание, анализ фотодокументальных материалов из фондов Западно-Казахстанского областного историко-краеведческого музея. В описании приводятся портрет генерал-майора Мухамеджана Баймухамедова, фотодокументы с изображением представителей 4-й депутации казахов Оренбургской области, посетивших в 1860 году Санкт-Петербург, учителя казахи Ханской ставки, ученики старшинской школы и 2-классной женской школы, общественный деятель Ахмет Байтурсинов с воспитанниками медресе «Галия», а также фотографии первых выпускников фельдшерского училища. Приведены аннотации к каждому фотодокументу.

В статье представлен научный анализ фотодокументов, изображающих казахских чиновников второй половины XIX века и первой четверти XX века, а также казахов, работавших в области образования и просвещения в этот период.

На основе данных, встречающихся в трудах Ш.Ш. Уалиханова, а также информации, предоставленной исследователями Л. Мейером, И.В. Ерофеевой, Б.М. Сужиковым, У. Кыдыралиным, Ж.У. Кыдыралиной и А.В. Затаевичем, представлены сведения о Мухаметкали Таукине, Ермухаммеде Касымове, Мухамеджане Баймухамедове, Сейиткали Мендешеве, Алме Оразбаевой и других. Исследование руководствовалось принципами объективности, историчности, системного и параллельного анализа. Работы, связанные с темой и затрагивающие отдельные аспекты, использовались в качестве дополнительного и сравнительного материала.

Ключевые слова: главы родов, султаны, депутация, музейный фонд, фотодокументы, визуальная антропология.

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