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## “Turkestan Collection” – chronicle of the life of the Kazakh people of the XIX-XX centuries

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### Abstract

**Relevance.** Among the sources about Kazakhstan, a special place is occupied by the work of the famous bibliographer-local historian of tsarist Russia V.I. Mezhev “Turkestan collection of works and articles” relating to Central Asia in general and to the Turkestan region in particular. Undoubtedly, the “Turkestan Collection” is a very interesting and very important work for Kazakhstan as a whole, especially for the study of national history, as it can be assessed as one of the first and very successful steps taken to systematically summarize the main Russian and foreign written sources about Kazakhstan in the XIX and early XX centuries.

**Purpose.** This study aims to evaluate the significance of the “Turkestan Collection” in the context of Kazakh national history and journalism. It seeks to explore how this collection has been utilized in historical research and the breadth of information it offers about the Kazakh people and their cultural heritage.

**Methodology.** The research primarily involves a detailed review of the contents of the “Turkestan Collection”, examining the types of documents included and their relevance to various academic fields. The study also considers the historical context in which the collection was assembled and its subsequent use in scholarly works.

**Results.** The “Turkestan Collection” has proven to be a critical asset in historical and cultural studies, providing insights not only into the history of journalism in Kazakhstan but also into the broader socio-cultural dynamics of the XIX-XX centuries. The collection’s diverse materials have supported significant scholarly inquiries and contributed to a deeper understanding of the Kazakh people’s heritage.

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**Conclusions.** This study underscores the collection’s continued relevance and potential to inform future academic works. The findings advocate for more comprehensive investigations into the collection to unlock further details about the region’s past and its journalistic endeavors.

**Keywords:** Turkestan region; unique encyclopedia; written original; periodical press; history of journalism.

## Introduction

If we look deep into the history of journalism of independent Kazakhstan, which has found its place in the ranks of countries striving for the heights of political, economic and social civilisation, then the publication of newspapers and magazines, the establishment of publishing and publishing work on the territory of Kazakhstan are Scales that, together with the manifestation as an indicator of the degree of cultural and spiritual development of our state, reflect the degree of the development of the political course of our state, worthy of evaluation as a yearbook that helps to accurately trace the past and present. From this standpoint, the appearance and publication of periodicals of the late XIX-early XX centuries became a separate event in the past life of the Kazakh people, having a special socio-cultural significance and significance. The indigenous press, which initially manifested itself as a simple informational and notification character, eventually reached the level of a powerful driving force and a traditional sponsor of ideological activities in ensuring political governance.

The transformation of modern Kazakh journalism into a form and instrument of calm and balanced politics, the development of political consciousness and political culture of modern society, the interaction of government and society in interaction, i.e. the growth of new journalism to the level of a socio-political institution capable of fully participating in the political process, require research work on the history of the press in accordance with newspapers and magazines, which regularly record the life of our people in those days, undoubtedly contributed to the modern requirements, are covered in the past epochs in the Kazakh steppe and beyond.

There is every reason to believe that the study of the “Turkestan Collection” has just begun to gain momentum. The basis for such a conclusion may be the works published in the future. Based on the collected materials, a local history card file of 20 catalog boxes was created under the general name “Kazakhstan” in the “Turkestan Collection” [1; 2]. In subsequent years, difficulties arose caused by a lack of funds, a variety of topics proposed for research, disorganisation of relevant business trips to collect and import the necessary materials to replenish the card file, lack of equipment for printing printed materials and other issues, as a result of which research of the Central Scientific Library of the National Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan in this direction stopped for almost forty years. The available materials remained only a card file for official use, and the possibilities of the scientific intelligentsia for their wide use were limited.

The fact that at the beginning of the new century the tendency to improve methods and techniques of informing society, obtaining data, information acquired a primordial character gave a new impetus to the replenishment of the card index of the “Turkestan Collection” [1; 3].

## Materials and Methods

Such a suitable object of research in the field of periodicals that require a comprehensive scientific analysis in Kazakh journalism is the “Turkestan Collection” [1]. Since 1867, newspapers, magazines and books published in different languages in many countries of the world have been accumulating materials related to Central Asia, including the Turkestan Region, Kazakhstan. This work was carried out until 1939, including interruptions, as a result of which a very voluminous and scientifically significant “Turkestan Collection” was compiled with a total volume of 594 Volumes [1]. The first Governor-General of the Turkestan Region K.P. von Kaufman by special order of in this collection, the original of which is kept in Tashkent, in the collections of rare manuscripts and books of the National Library named of the Republic of Uzbekistan named after A. Nauai includes journalistic materials of various genres published in newspapers and magazines not only in tsarist Russia, but also in other foreign countries. Among them there are many facts and information concerning the life of the Kazakh people at that time.

Noting the high scientific significance of these works, in which there are many interesting facts about literature, art, language, everyday life and spiritual culture of the Kazakhs, I would like to remind you that the materials of printed and other printed collections, publications, encyclopedias were used as a source basis in these studies. Since the names of newspapers and magazines are named, including references to periodical press materials, the authors did not specifically aim to consider scientific and methodological methods of studying the history of the press in Kazakh journalism.

At the same time, this issue cannot but attract attention. The study of the “Turkestan Collection” was studied in the Republic of Uzbekistan much earlier than in our country, and the corresponding work in this direction is still being carried out most intensively. It is no secret that the reason lies in the only copy of the “Turkestan Collection”, which, on behalf of the first Governor-General of the Turkestan region K.P. von Kaufman began to be compiled in the 60-70s of the XIX century, in addition, the original of this collection is kept in the National Library of a neighboring country, and Kazakh scientists are not given the opportunity to visit Tashkent specifically and get copies of the collection [1].

We believe that determining the significance of the tsarist Russian press, grouped in the “Turkestan Collection” in the study of Kazakh journalism from the standpoint of the theory of mass communication and the history of journalism, through the application of methods and techniques often used by modern foreign and domestic research scientists, widely spread in the world scientific environment, will allow achieving new scientific results.

In the “Turkestan Collection” we find a lot of informative and detailed materials necessary for studying the history of printing in the late XIX – early XX century [1]. Analysis of this collection using scientific and

methodological techniques and methods of research on the history of printing the place of Russian newspapers and magazines in the development of Kazakh journalism; the interaction of the Russian periodical press with the official authorities in writing Kazakh subjects of that era and the activities of newspapers and magazines in the dissemination of the colonial idea; materials included in the collection, allow creating new scientific and theoretical concepts about the nature and political orientations of published newspapers and magazines, about the social status of the Kazakh people in the materials of the periodical press, etc.

## Results and Discussion

Reviews of the scientific value of the “Turkestan Collection” began to be published on the pages of periodicals and scientific collections published on the territory of tsarist Russia in the late XIX-early XX century. At the same time, brief biographical data of the first compiler of the “Turkestan Collection” by V.I. Mezhev was included in various encyclopedic dictionaries about his scientific heritage by Russian scientists Z.L. Fradkina [4], I.V. Zdobnov [5], A. N Buchenkov [6], O.G. Lasunsky [7]. In general, in Kazakh philological science, the significance of the “Turkestan Collection” in the study of Kazakh journalism, United in it the Russian press under tsarist Russia, is not specifically provided. Nevertheless, the outstanding historian Ermukhan Bekmakhanov occupies a special place among the scientists who, not succumbing to the harsh filter of Soviet censorship, investigated the “Turkestan Collection” and for the first time found a way out in the scientific circulation of printed materials concerning the history of the Kazakh people. The fundamental work of E. Bekmakhanov “Kazakhstan in the 20-40s of the XIX century” [8] today has become a valuable heritage not only for historians, but also for specialists in all branches of humanities.

The first edition of this book under the general editorship of Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor M.P. Vyatkin was published by the Kazakh United State Publishing House in 1947 in Russian [8]. 45 years later, in 1992, the Almaty publishing house “Sanat” edited by Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor A. Takenov released its second edition. In a work consisting of two parts: economy, social status of the Kazakhs of the nineteenth century, relations between Kazakhstan and Russia, relations with the khanates of Central Asia, the national liberation struggle that Kenesary Kassymov waged for 10 years (1835-1845) [8; 9].

In his work, E. Bekmakhanov made a number of scientific conclusions related to the history of journalism, that the history of Kazakh history should be presented in print. Russian russians, for example, in the section “Literature Review” of the section of the book “Review of literature, archival data and folklore materials”, the researcher wrote: “It should be noted that rich ethnographic materials about the economy and everyday life of Kazakhs are scattered in pre-revolutionary magazines and periodicals (“Vestnik Evropy”-“Bulletin of Europe”, “Russkij Vestnik”-“Russian Bulletin”, “Russkaya mysl”-“Russian Thought”, “Zapiski IRGO”-“Notes of IRGO”, “Zemledelie”-“Community”, “Zhurnal Ministerstva

Justicii”-“Journal of the Ministry of Justice”, etc.) [8]. The historian in the section archival data “of this chapter notes that on the history of Kazakhstan in the first half of the nineteenth century, many archival documents were stored in various archives, which archival materials were examined by the author, and notes that the Eastern Department of the library named after Alisher Navoi (Tashkent) used a multi-volume (530 volumes) “Turkestan Collection” [8]. Also in the list of used archival funds, given at the end of the work, the materials of the “Turkestan Collection” are presented [8].

We believe that here an incorrect indication of how many volumes consist of the “Turkestan Collection”, i.e. 530 volumes, is a mistake made by the publishing house that published the work of an outstanding historian. Because, having written such a complex and systematic work, a scientist whose name is inscribed in golden letters in Kazakh science cannot but know that the “Turkestan Collection” was compiled from 1867 to 1936, it consists of 594 volumes in total.

E. Bekmakhanov in the scientific work analysed by us “The Steppe of the Siberian Kyrgyz” by M. Gramenitsky in the “Turkestan Collection”, A. Evreinov “The Inner or Bokei Kyrgyz-Kazakh Horde”, S. Sevryugin “Kirghiz working for sea fishermen”, P. Semenov “Tilmash, sent in 1834 with the New Alexander Fortress to Khiva. The diary of the Armenian Turpayev” [8]. Every time a historian refers to materials taken from the “Turkestan Collection”, this collection was published in Tashkent. He noted that he is in storage at the State Library named after Nahuayas. In addition, the author in the list of references presents such works as “Kyrgyz materials” from the “Turkestan Collection”, “From his travelogues while traveling the countryside” by V. Potto, “Copies from the archive of the ruler of the Siberian Kyrgyz region” [8]. Notably, the translators who translated the historian's work into Kazakh indicated the name of the “Turkistan zhinagy” in Kazakh, and now in Russian – “Turkestanskiy sbornik” (“Turkestan Collection”) and allowed negligence.

Now let's focus on how the work of E. Bekmakhanov studied materials from the “Turkestan Collection”. One of the Russian entries in the “Turkestan Collection”, widely used by the historian is the work of D. Gramenitsky “The Steppe of the Siberian Kyrgyz”. As E. Bekmakhanov writes, he “served in the Border Department of the Siberian Kyrgyz Mikhail Gramenitsky” [8]. And in the “Turkestan Collection” the author's surname is designated as D. Gramenitsky. This article by D. Gramenitsky “The Steppe of the Siberian Kyrgyz” in Russian was first published in issue No. 24 of the publication “Mirskoe slovo”-“World word” for 1869, which is presented on pages 382-385 of Volume 25 of the “Turkestan Collection” for 1870 [1]. The same work of the Russian author is found again on pages 8-13 of Volume 41 of the “Turkestan Collection” of 1871, and what the historian E. Bekmakhanov considered in his work is an article by D. Gramenitsky in the 41st volume of the “Turkestan Collection” of 1871 [1].

The article discusses the life of the Kazakh people, housing construction and fishing, land management by flat features, temporary relations between countries, Kazakh culinary traditions, methods of housing construction, religious and other issues. Gramenitsky wrote that biys and

sultans have the right to own summer pastures: "in the best villages and on the richest pastures, yurts of the rich are built and cattle graze, and only unsuitable land remains for the poor" [8]. Also in this article by D. Gramenitsky about murmuring among Kazakhs it says: "homeless, poor Kyrgyz gather around the sultan and sunbathe. In peacetime, he worked as servants and took care of his cattle. If it were not for the entourage of the sultan or some rich man, they would have to starve to death. From the whole world, from cattle, their presence makes them go to servant slave," he expressed his opinion [8; 10]. One of the articles in the Russian press, which is referenced and analysed by the work of E. Bekmakhanov, is called the "Inner or Bokei Kyrgyz-Kazakh Horde" by A. Evreinov. This article by A. Evreinov was published in Russian under the title "Internal or Bukeev Kirghizia-Cossack Horde" in 99 volumes of the publication "Sovremennik", on pages of the 2nd part 49-96 and is presented in 382 volumes of the "Turkestan Collection" of 1886 [1].

In the article by E. Bekmakhanov, A. Evreinov dwelt on the reasons for the relocation of the Kazakhs of the Younger Zhuz to the vast steppes between the Volga and Ural rivers [8]. Bukey Khan of the inner Horde, historical events before 1828, Sultan Shygai, Khan Zhangir, the provisional council for the management of the Horde, the uprising led by Isatai Taimanov. Geographical and statistical position of the inner Horde: border, territory, weather, mountains, waters, lakes, forest lands, lands favourable for animal husbandry and arable land, settlements, Khan's Horde in the north-east of Naryn sand. The Kazakhs living there, what they do, the settlements of the country, the beginning of the settlement of the Horde population, the number of houses, rich manapas, the beginning of the participation of the population in fairs engaged in cattle, trade were not left without attention. Attention was paid to the management of the Horde, the clergy, their level of education and composition were announced. About civil administration in the region, the division of the Horde into tribal and ancestral branches, positions in them, their duties, rights and the khan's power, its actions to punish the Kazakhs, support the welfare and status of the people, taxes collected from the Horde. About the provisional council for the management of the inner Horde, its rights and obligations, actions, the size of investments and savings, the military defense of the Horde, the protection system, the protection of the settlement. The way of life of the Kazakhs of the Bukeev horde, their customs, some traditions are described in detail: resettlement, wintering, food, moving, dressing, necessary needs, products for celebrations, the state of ethics, religious beliefs, wedding ceremonies, national games, entertaining affairs, shamanic, Akyn art. At the end of the article there is a list of Sultans and khodzhas of the inner Bokei Kazakh hordes.

The following is the excerpt from the mentioned article by A. Evreinov in the chapter of his research devoted to the analysis of social relations of Kazakhs: "in general, he (Zakat) refers to the oral praise of the dignity of the khan in the Kazakh hordes, and then expressed in the fact that to promote the dignity of the khan, his family, the Urum branch, collected funds for his existence. According to its foundation and the customs of the people, the tax levied on

the number of Zakat cattle, i.e. one of the forty animals, should be transferred to the khan" [8; 11].

The next article in the "Turkestan Collection", scientifically reviewed in the fundamental work of an outstanding historian, is the material of S. Sevryugin "Kyrgyz working for sea fishermen". This printed material is published in the newspaper "Ural Military Gazette" No. 33 and is presented on pages 369-373 of Volume 25 of the "Turkestan Collection" of 1870 [1]. In this article, S. Sevryugin notes that in the interests of tsarist Russia, those engaged in the fishing industry prefer to take Kazakhs instead of Ural Cossack workers when hiring labor, since they can be paid less and fed with cheap black bread [8; 12]. Of course, here the author of the article does not sympathise with the fact that local Kazakhs receive insignificant wages for this hard and painful work, but on the contrary, thinks about the need to ensure the labor of Ural Cossack workers. Therefore, he insisted that the fishing industry forbade hiring the local population at all, and instead attached importance to hiring Ural Cossack workers.

E. Bekmakhanov in this press article cited an excerpt from the following considerations, indicating the social status of Kazakhs, that they were paid less wages than others, especially Russians and Cossacks, despite the fact that Kazakhs had to be hired for hard work for low wages, that the authorities-the organisers of the fishing industry, the more thus, they prevailed in an effort to save money "Cossacks cannot be hired in – M. Zh., the Cossack has to overpay 3-4 rubles every season, in addition, the Cossack has to be fed bread, as we eat ourselves, and the Kyrgyz are content to eat one bun of barley wheat flour with the addition of fish oil" [8].

One of the printed materials, which drew the attention of E. Bekmakhanov in the "Turkestan Collection", "Notes of IRGO" on the general geography of P. Semenov, published on pages 1 of Volume 1867 181-254 and cited on pages 111-182 of Volume 15 of the "Turkestan Collection" of 1869, is a train from the Verny fortification through the mountain pass at Suok-Tube and Buam Gorge to the western tip of Lake Issyk-Kul in 1856 (excerpt from travel notes)" work [1]. Nevertheless, in the work of E. Bekmakhanov, the topic of this article by P. Semenov is clearly not reflected, and only the material is taken from 178 pages of the XV Volume of the "Turkestan Collection" of 1868 [8]. This article was written by the Russian researcher P. Semenov in the form of a diary. He told about the results of his journey from the Verny fortress towards the Western shore of Lake Issyk-Kul, about the mountain ranges, about the events that occurred during the trip [8; 13]. Speaking about the vegetation-rich regions of the Trans-Ili Alatau, he widely noted the composition of the flora of the Trans-Ili Alatau. Give descriptions of plants, and their names in Latin, which are given in the month.

In his work, E. Bekmakhanov, based on this material by P. Semenov, made the following conclusions: "The famous traveler-researcher P.P. Semenov wrote about the relationship of the Cossacks with Russian settlers in the 60s of the nineteenth century: the Russian agricultural colony for local other nations is much more profitable than the troops stationed here"... they strive to "live in friendly relations with their migrating neighbors based on constant



mutual assistance and exchange of what both sides produce” [8].

With reference to the diary of the Armenian Turpayev, transferred to the Khiva from the Novo-Alexandrov Fortress in 1834, in volume 4 of the “Turkestan Collection” [1], from Turpayev's notes about the difficult situation of the Kazakhs who experienced under E. Bekmakhanov violence and violence by the Khiva officials: “The Kyrgyz told about the cruel treatment of the Khan of Khiva himself, by whose order they were looted three years ago, 400 Kyrgyz were looted that time, 40 women were taken as a maid. Moreover, they tax the transportation of grain and goods, camels receive 5 rubles from the head, and sometimes more, praise the Russian government and say that they want to obey only him”, that the harm caused by the discharge [8].

In particular, when writing a fundamental study, E. Bekmakhanov “Kazakhstan in the 20-40s of the XIX century”, first published in Russian periodicals, and then elaborated on the materials collected in the “Turkestan Collection” [8]. The outstanding historian used the “Turkestan Collection” as one of the archival sources from which numerous source materials were obtained. Flipping through the “Turkestan Collection”, E. Bekmakhanov once specified in detail the author and the subject of the materials of the Russian press, the year from which the collection was taken, and sometimes wrote only the Volume and year of the collection. At least we know that E. Bekmakhanov [8] is the most talented researcher who for the first time leafed through the “Turkestan Collection”, which is a valuable legacy in the study of the bygone chronicle of the Kazakh people written on the pages of the Russian press and served as a guide to determine the degree of value of this collection in the history of journalism.

After one of the founders of the Kazakh historical science E. Bekmakhanov [8] it was noticeable that the study of the “Turkestan Collection” in the context of the national interests of our people was somewhat postponed. After some break, only in the 60s of the last century, under the leadership of the director of the Central Scientific Library of the National Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan N.B. Akhmetova, the creation of a bibliographic index containing data about the country in the “Turkestan Collection” was started. The leading specialists of this library were seconded to neighboring states and began to bring copies of newspapers and magazines published under tsarist Russia [14; 15].

Scientific concepts of the value of the “Turkestan Collection” in the knowledge of the past of Kazakhstan are set out in the work of E. Ivanchikova, published in 1958 [16]. About the “Turkestan Collection” in 11 volumes of The Kazakh Soviet encyclopedia 1977: “Turkestan Collection” is a collection of book, magazine and newspaper materials from Central Asia, Kazakhstan and neighboring countries of the East [17]. It consists of 2 parts. The first part was collected over 20 years (1867-87) by the famous Russian bibliographer V.I. Mezhev and prepared in 416 volumes. He also made an index to these volumes in 3 volumes. The second part consists of 174 volumes. They were compiled in 1907-16. The index of these volumes was compiled by E.K. Betger and O.V. Maslova (1936-40) [17]. Gene. The Turkestan Collection

has been stopped by Governor Rosenbach since 1888. The collection has been renewed since 1907 [17]. Participants in the compilation of the 2nd part of the “Turkestan Collection”. were N.V. Dmitrovsky, an outstanding ethnographer A.A. Divaev and I.P. Zykov and Yu.F. Bonch-Osmalovsky. Since 1911, this work has been conducted by the oriental researcher A.A. Semenov. He compiled 48 volumes of the collection. The collection contains Volumes compiled by A.A. Divaev (vol. 566-569), mainly devoted to Kazakh history [17].

Studies of the “Turkestan Collection” and opinions on the meaning and significance of this valuable heritage in Kazakh science began to be published more often after our country gained independence. Researchers K. Nurpeis and A. Buribayev published a special article in the “Turkestan Collection” in issue No. 7 of the 2000 edition of the Kazakh Batyrs [14]. In 2000, the Academic Council of the Central Scientific Library of the National Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan decided to continue processing previously collected card files and create a bibliographic index with the contents of the “Turkestan Collection”. A working group consisting of specialists from the scientific and bibliographic department of the library was created, E.I. Ivanchikova, the main compiler and author of composite card files, was invited to facilitate the systematic conduct of this work [16].

As a result, in 2002, with the support of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Scientific and Bibliographic department of the Central Scientific Library of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan published bibliographic indexes containing data about Kazakhstan in the “Turkestan Collection” in Russian under the name Kazakhstan on the pages of the “Turkestan Collection” [18; 19]. The bibliographic index was published by the Director of the Central Scientific Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan K.K. Abugalieva [20], Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department of “History of Kazakhstan in Soviet times” of the Institute of History and Ethnography named after Sh. Ualikhanov NAS RK K.N. Nurpeis [14]. Researchers S.Sh. Akhmetova [21], M.K. Kukeyeva [22], B.R. Myrzaev [23], M.S. Dlimbetova [24], M. Mirazov [25]. In the research of K.K. Kereeva-Kanafieva [26] and Sh.K. Satpayeva [27] Russian literature, in which the Kazakh theme in the Russian press was considered, which in nature and form approached our subject, special attention was paid to the Kazakh-Russian literary ties of the late XIX-early XX centuries.

The work of K.K. Kereeva-Kanafieva is distinguished by the completeness of very valuable information, and in this study, starting with the written monuments of ancient Russia and Russian-Kazakh literary ties of the 30-50-ies of the XVIII century, the works of the first researcher of the Orenburg Region, corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences P.I. Rychkov, the famous traveler and naturalist P.S. Pallas, ethnographer, naturalist and traveler I.G. George; historian and archaeologist I.E. Fischer were presented [26]. The works of I.E. Fischer, the Russian traveler F.S. Efremov were analysed, who in 1774 was captured in the Orenburg steppes, in the northern Betpak steppes of Kazakhstan, then was taken to Bukhara,

sold into slavery, then escaped from captivity and, as a merchant, left Zharkent, thereby traveling through India along the Karakoram mountain crossing through Western Tibet [26]. In total, more than 70 authors wrote about the Kazakh steppes and Kazakhs. An alphabetical index of the names of 57 newspapers and magazines published on the territory of tsarist Russia, 163 people, is presented. Among them, the names of the great Abai, Bogenbai, Bokey Khan, Galdan-Seren, Syrym Datov, Edige, Kozy Korpesh and Bayan Sulu, Az-Tauke Khan and others are mentioned [26; 28].

Sh.K. Satpayeva [27] paid attention to the scientific expertise of Kazakh and European literary ties of the late nineteenth-first half of the twentieth century. Edited by the team of authors created by the Faculty of Journalism of the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, the encyclopedia “Journalism of Kazakhstan” of the series “Journalism of the Fatherland” published in Russian [29] for the first time provides systematic information about more than a century of history of the Kazakh press and other mass media, reveals the basic concepts of the theory of world journalism. Among the works published in the Republic of Uzbekistan about the “Turkestan Collection”, N.N. Benediktova [30], E.K. Betger [31], A.G. Kasymova [32] can be called research. Also the article by D. Ilyasov on the legacy of the bibliographer V.I. Mezhev describes the history of the compilation of the “Turkestan Collection” [33]. While Uzbek scientists carried out important activities to preserve and study the “Turkestan Collection”, our researchers were never fully aware of this noble heritage or did nothing for its scientific examination, our words would be unrealistic. The state of work in this area, carried out by our domestic applicants, was mentioned above.

## Conclusions

Despite the listed works, it is premature to say that the contents of the “Turkestan collection” have been fully disclosed. The newspapers, magazines, books, maps, etc. collected in it, the features of the types of publications,

political views and life positions of the authors have not yet become the subject of a comprehensive scientific examination. Despite the fact that many works have been published in the country, for various reasons, the “Turkestan Collection” was not specifically studied in the science of Kazakh journalism before. Only a few works have been published about this collection. As a consequence, the content of the “Turkestan Collection” as a legacy of scientific journalism has not yet been disclosed. The newspapers, magazines, books, maps, etc. collected in it, the features of the types of publications, the political views and life positions of the authors, the subjects of published journalistic works, writing on these materials the life of the Kazakh people in past eras and many other issues have not become the subject of a comprehensive scientific examination.

In general, the bibliographic index on the pages of the “Turkestan Collection”, published by the collection of E.I. Ivanchikova “Kazakhstan”, provides great assistance in conducting research in the field of press history in Kazakh journalism. This indicator, which is very valuable in scientific terms, will undoubtedly be of great help in the systematic and fruitful implementation of the further scientific expertise of the Turkestan Collection.

I would like to note that before that, some source materials were introduced into scientific circulation, but in general, the “Turkestan Collection” was not systematically studied specifically in the science of Kazakh journalism. Thus, the most comprehensive, in-depth study of the “Turkestan Collection”, which allows getting invaluable information about the history of the Kazakh press, including books, very valuable maps, newspaper and magazine articles related to the Kazakh people and the Kazakh steppe, will be in the near future.

## Acknowledgements

None.

## Conflict of Interest

None.

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## **“Туркестанський збірник” – хроніка життя казахського народу XIX-XX століть**

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## **Анотація**

**Актуальність.** Серед джерел про Казахстан особливе місце займає праця відомого бібліографа-краєзнавця царської Росії В.І. Межова “Туркестанський збірник творів і статей”, що стосується Центральної Азії в цілому і Туркестанського краю зокрема. Безсумнівно, “Туркестанський збірник” є дуже цікавою і дуже важливою роботою для Казахстану в цілому, особливо для вивчення національної історії, оскільки його можна оцінити як один з перших і дуже вдалих кроків, зроблених для систематичного узагальнення основних російських і зарубіжних письмових джерел про Казахстан в XIX і на початку XX століть.

**Мета.** Це дослідження має на меті оцінити значення “Туркестанського збірника” в контексті казахської національної історії та журналістики. Воно спрямоване на вивчення того, як збірник використовувався в історичних дослідженнях, а також широту інформації, яку він пропонує про казахський народ та його культурну спадщину.

**Методологія.** Дослідження насамперед передбачає детальний огляд змісту “Туркестанського збірника”, вивчення типів включених до нього документів та їхнього значення для різних академічних галузей. У дослідженні також розглядається історичний контекст, у якому було зібрано збірник, та його подальше використання у наукових працях.

**Результати.** “Туркестанський збірник” виявився важливим надбанням історичних і культурологічних досліджень, надаючи уявлення не лише про історію журналістики в Казахстані, а й про ширшу соціокультурну динаміку XIX-XX століть. Різноманітні матеріали збірника підтримали значні наукові дослідження і сприяли глибшому розумінню спадщини казахського народу.

**Висновки.** Це дослідження підкреслює постійну актуальність збірника та його потенціал для майбутніх наукових досліджень. Результати дослідження закликають до більш всебічного вивчення збірника, щоб розкрити більше деталей про минуле регіону та його журналістську діяльність.

**Ключові слова:** Туркестанський край; унікальна енциклопедія; письмовий оригінал; періодична преса; історія журналістики.