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**«HISTORICAL CARTOGRAPHY»:
THEORETICAL-METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS**

In this article, some theoretical and methodological problems of the auxiliary discipline “Historical cartography” are examined in the context of the study of cartographic materials on the history of Kazakhstan in the XVIII and early XX centuries. It is noted that a complex interdisciplinary approach to the wide interaction of the humanities and natural sciences is the methodological basis for the effective use of the old cartographic material. It has been revealed that for the most productive study and use of old maps, it is necessary, if possible, to fully identify all available cartographic materials for specific problems. It is established that cartographic materials on the history of Kazakhstan XVIII – early XX centuries should be studied not as an isolated part, but as part of the cartography of a certain era in all its interrelations and interdependencies with the development of related fields of knowledge (ethnology, archeology, history, geography, astronomy, navigation, geodesy, polygraphy, etc.) economic and political conditions, without which it is impossible to make a qualified interpretation of sources of this type.

Key words: historical cartography, historiography, old maps, modern times, classification of cartographic material.

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«Тарихи картография»: теориялық және әдістемелік мәселелері

Мақалада, Қазақстан тарихы бойынша XVIII және XX ғасырдың басындағы картографиялық материалдарды зерттеу контекстіндегі «Тарихи картография» атты қосымша пәнінің теориялық және әдістемелік мәселелері қарастырылды. Гуманитарлық және жаратылыстану ғылымдарының кең ауқымды өзара әрекеттесуіне кешенді пәнаралық тәсіл ескі картографиялық материалды тиімді пайдаланудың әдіснамалық негізі болып табылатынын атап өту керек. Ескі карталарды барынша тиімді зерттеу және пайдалану үшін белгілі бір мәселелерге барынша қол жетімді картографиялық материалдарды толық сәйкестендіру қажет. XVIII – XX ғасырдың басындағы Қазақстан тарихы туралы картографиялық материалдарды оқшаулап, белгілі бір дәуірдің картографиялық бөліктерінің барлық өзара қарым-қатынастарында және өзара байланысты ғылым салаларының (этнология, археология, тарих, география, астрономия, навигация, геодезия, полиграфия және т.б.) дамуымен байланыстырып зерттеу керектігі, әлеуметтік-экономикалық және саяси жағдайларды терең білуге негізделген және осы түрдегі дереккөздерді ескерместен білікті интерпретациясы мүмкін емес екендігі анықталды.

Түйін сөздер: тарихи картография, тарихнама, ескі карталар, жаңа дәуір, картографиялық материалдардың сыныптамасы.

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«Историческая картография»: теоретико-методологические проблемы

В данной статье рассмотрены некоторые теоретико-методологические проблемы вспомогательной дисциплины «Историческая картография» в контексте особенностей изучения картографических материалов по истории Казахстана XVIII – начала XX вв. Отмечено, что

методологической основой эффективного использования старого картографического материала выступает комплексный междисциплинарный подход широкого взаимодействия гуманитарных наук и естествознания. Выявлено, что для наиболее плодотворного изучения и использования старых карт необходимо по возможности полное выявление всех имеющихся картографических материалов по конкретной проблематике. Установлено, что картографические материалы по истории Казахстана XVIII – начала XX вв. следует изучать не изолированно, а как части картографии определенной эпохи во всех ее взаимосвязях и взаимообусловленностях с развитием смежных областей знаний (этнологии, археологии, истории, географии, астрономии, навигации, геодезии, полиграфии и т.д.), на базе глубокого знания социально-экономических и политических условий, без учета которых невозможна квалифицированная интерпретация источников такого типа.

Ключевые слова: историческая картография, историография, старые карты, новое время, классификация картографического материала.

Introduction

Historical cartography deals with theoretical and methodological problems of studying and using old cartographic materials, which are based on the analysis of spatial data. At the present stage of the development of historical cartography, the idea of interdisciplinarity takes center stage in the methodology and the planned integration of historical cartography into a single research space with humanitarian and natural disciplines is observed. At the same time, historical cartography is increasingly becoming an independent historical value, due to the fact that they directly address the analysis of cartographic materials and other historical sources (documents, materials, statistics, censuses), as well as concepts such as time (chronology) and space (regional studies, historical geography).

It should be noted that the overwhelming majority of researchers have so far attracted a rather limited range of cartographic materials as historical and cartographic sources. And one of the effective methods of studying the content of old maps and identifying their reliability as historical sources is the method of comparing cartographic works.

Literature review

The most important theoretical and methodological problems of the study of cartographic materials were investigated by the Soviet scientist L.A. Goldenberg (1958), which presents the theoretical significance of cartographic sources, the classification model of cartographic sources and methods for their study. The author noted the particular value of the application of the cartographic method in historical studies “the placement of phenomena by means of maps and plans can be shown with such accuracy, with which they can’t be conveyed in any description. “L.A. Goldenberg criticized the point of view of some

authors of that period considering cartographic material as illustrations to published publications, and not considering them as a source of independent historical significance. His remarks are interesting, because “when using the cartographic method, historians can overcome the danger of ignoring the role and significance of the geographical environment in the study of historical processes”. (Goldenberg, 1958: 3-10).

The historian of cartography V.I. Greekov in his essays on the history of cartographic studies wrote about the level of development of the cartographic thought of the studied works: “Before the XIX century information on natural resources was very limited. Most of the cartographic materials were still drawings, made without the use of astronomical location determinations and without the use of mathematically based projections” (Grekov, 1960:4).

Soviet cartographer K.A. Salishev, studied the theoretical and methodological problem of comprehensive research and identification of quality cartographic materials: “Cartographic sources – maps and other spatial models – can and should be considered more widely, as a special form of information and acquisition of knowledge about the spatial distribution of the phenomena of nature and society, their state, properties and changes in time. This form is widely used in the everyday life of society and is absolutely necessary for many field of science and practice...But, in order to use cartographic sources skilfully, one must have an idea of the maps and atlases existing in the world. To know, how to identify and attract the necessary cartographic sources, and then choose among them the best for solving specific problems” (Salishchev, 1990:195).

Based on many years of experience in working with cartographic sources, the Russian cartographer, the professor of the Moscow State University A.M. Berlant (1985), noted that “Cartography doesn’t stand still. New methods are rapidly developing in it. The map is now seen as a model of reality and at

the same time as a source of information.”The author writes that “Cartographic information can’t be reduced to the sum of conventional signs, it contains something more than this amount. Trying to understand the essence of cartographic information, one shouldn’t forget that the map is not just a symbolic, but figuratively – sign model of reality. The property of imagery is of fundamental importance for understanding cartographic information, since this is what distinguishes maps from other sources of information” (Berlyant, 1985:4-51).

The study of theoretical – methodological problems of historical cartography was carried out in addition to the already above mentioned scientists, the following researchers: O.M. Medushevskaya (1977) and S.I. Sotnikov (1990).

Specialist in historical cartography S.I. Sotnikova studies the “spatial aspects of historical processes,” which are closely related to the study of information recorded in cartographic sources. The author noted in the studies that it is necessary, when covering large corps of cartographic materials, to classify and view the map “as a product of its time” (Sotnikova, 1990: 6).

The methodological problem of the quality of cartographic materials is studied by the Russian expert in historical cartography A.V. Postnikov (1989). The author notes that the quality of the cartographic and geodetic works of the early surveying of the Russian Empire, including in the territory of Kazakhstan, was very low, which was already apparent at the end of the XVIII – beginning of the XIX century, when the Department of demarcation conducted special surveys of these materials to determine the possibility of their use in the process of general land surveying. (Postnikov, 1989: 54-76).

The modern Russian researcher of historical cartography N.V. Piotukh, explores the possibilities of using information systems in the study of cartographic materials. The author claims that “as a computer has appeared in the hands of a historian, the cartographic method has undergone great changes. Mastering GIS technologies by wide layers of researchers will undoubtedly make historians’ works more meaningful and interesting” (Piotuh, 1998: 72-89).

An important problem of the theoretical and methodological nature concerning the classification of cartographic material is raised in its research by a leading contemporary specialist of the State Archival Service of the Republic of Ingushetia, M.M. Kartoev (Kartoev, 2008:171-191).

Foreign researchers also deal with the theoretical and methodological problems of historical

cartography. For example, the most widely used in historical research methods of historical geography and cartography of the American professor, Dr. Mark Basin, a specialist in historical geography and geopolitics. Monograph M. Basin’s “Imperial Visions” (1999) released in the prestigious scientific series of Cambridge University “Cambridge Studies on Historical Geography. “Publications of this series contribute to the development of studies on the methodological and methodological issues of historical cartography. The research of M. Basin assumes a new look at complex problems, he considers the concept of “predetermined by destiny”, the dependence of the population on geographical space (Bassin Mark, 1999: 280).

According to the latest american studies, set out by L.A. Brown in the monograph “The History of Geographic Maps” (2006) knows that “The greatest contribution to the science of cartography was made by those countries that were most interested in the development of their colonies and world trade; Initially, the maps were associated not only with adventures and intrigues, but also with military intelligence. Maps – at least empires, though a separate city – were potential sources of information for the enemy, and therefore carefully guarded. Maps are synonymous with strategy, and strategy wins wars. The strategy also benefits the world, if not prosperity” (Braun, 2006: 18-25).

In the modern time, new trends and individual issues concerning the problem under investigation have been objectively covered in domestic research. I.V. Erofeeva in her research “Geographic maps of the XVIII century: as a source on the history, ethnology and historical toponymy of Kazakhstan” (2011), explains the problem of weakness knowledge of cartographic sources on the history of Kazakhstan. The researcher notes that: “It is not paradoxical, but the geographic cartography of the XVIII – early XX centuries is still not actually used to study the history, ethnography and historical geography of Kazakhstan of that period. At the same time, the maps themselves are not analyzed at all in the historical and historical-geographical literature. In a few scientific works devoted to the history of the formation and development of cartography of Kazakhstan in modern times, the authors are usually limited only to ascertaining the degree of reliability of the graphic image. Without attempting to establish historical relationships with specific events of military and political life, which indicates the extreme limitations of research approaches to the group of sources under consideration”(Erofeeva, 2011:330 – 358).

The modernhistoriographic base of some aspects of the problematics of historical cartography was made by domestic dissertational studies: Idrisov R.A. (1998), Ksenzhih G.N. (2003), Zhanysbekova (2010), Prokhorov I.R. (2010), which are devoted to the research of the historical geography of modern times. In these studies, significant cartographic and historical-geographical sources are involved. The methodology of using the achievements of the national historical geography and cartography in the scientific analysis of the history of Kazakhstan of modern times is shown in practice.

Methods of investigation of cartographic material

Thus, studying the historiography of the theoretical and methodological problems of the historical cartography of Soviet, Russian, foreign and domestic scientists, we found that the problems represent an interdisciplinary field for effective study and understanding of cartographic materials of the new time. At the same time, historiographical analysis confirms the need for theoretical comprehension of the accumulated knowledge on historical cartography in order to recreate an undistorted picture of the historical reality of the history of Kazakhstan in its historical development. It was established that the predatory colonial processes by the Russian Empire on the territory of Kazakhstan, put forward new requirements in relation to cartographic materials during the period under investigation. In order to accelerate the colonial seizure of the territory of Kazakhstan, cartographic material was needed. All this contributed to the extensive use of reconnaissance methods of route surveys. The reconnaissance was divided into instrumental and semi-instrumental. Instrumental reconnaissance was carried out in the same way as instrumental surveying with the help of a planetable and a ruler, and eye measurements were not allowed. With semi-instrumental reconnaissance, the survey was carried out along routes measuring the distances by a chain and determining the position of points between the serifs on the planetable or the distance gauge of the ruler. Eye measurements were allowed “only in places completely inaccessible or very difficult to access.” Often the surveys were conducted without dismounting, on the go, using the hand-held planetable. The route network was supported by astro-points, barometric definitions were made along the routes. The method of reconnaissance surveys was to ensure the fulfillment of the basic requirement – “that the

entire edge of the territory be removed from the accuracy sufficient for military operations and that on the map those objects that were taken off, and not at all questionable or according to the stories known were put”. As a rationale for such surveys, points with astronomically determined latitude and longitude coordinates were used, connected by instrumental courses along main rivers and roads.

Passed from the XVIII century perspective or picture method of depicting the relief in the XIX century is gradually losing its significance. This is replaced by a method of depicting the relief with strokes, which in the XIX and early XX centuries becomes the main one in cartography. In place of the strokes – this very subtle and expensive method of depicting the relief – in the second half of the XIX century comes a way of tinting and shading. At the end of XIX century on maps, the relief is represented by a horizontal method, its introduction into the practice of large-scale maps was facilitated by the invention of a rangefinder and a vertical circle, which, during field work, made it possible to measure the heights of points on the earth’s surface quickly and relatively accurately.

We have established that when mapping the uninvestigated territories in the XIX century, to which the territory of Kazakhstan belonged, the basic principle was used, that after the application, all data “there were still more or less extensive empty spaces”. According to the professor of the military academy, lieutenant-general V.V. Witkowski (1856-1924), this was caused by the necessity, “if the map is compiled on a large scale and must have scientific significance, then these spaces are left unfilled, or the corresponding contours are joined together in a dotted line; so, for example, the river is intersected, for example, crossed by several not very remote routes, if there is no doubt that this is indeed the same river”. On small-scale general maps, the dotted lines were not drawn in such cases.

The question of the methodology of studying old maps should be taken into account, the fact that the date of compiling the map never coincides with the date on which its main content is given. Than an ancient cartographic work, the greater time range can separate the various elements of its content. On the average, on the maps of the XIX century “age” of data reaches 50 years. In close connection with this is the question of the time spent by the compilers to work on the map, and for the printed map – the time necessary to prepare for its publication. Here research is impossible without involving all the mass of materials that accompanied shooting and cartography, and for printed maps – without

revealing the age of printed forms: some engraved copper forms existed for up to 200 years, they were changed, but this did not exclude the possibility of appearance on printed maps of data of two hundred years prescription.

The scale determines the detail with which the main content of the map can be displayed, and therefore it plays a significant role in determining the value of the cartographic work as a historical source. The larger the scale of the map, the more a historical information can be obtained from it. Primary, basic cartographic materials are usually large-scale and have the greatest value, as historical sources.

On the maps of the XIX – early XX century scale is almost always indicated, but in some cases it needs to be checked by comparison with modern maps. A similar method is used to determine scales in the case that they are not specified, as well as to identify a very often occurring multi-scale image of individual sections of old maps.

The compilation of small-scale maps was carried out by successively decreasing, and the generalization of large-scale maps in the XIX and early XX centuries. This was considered the most scientifically grounded method of creating maps. This method prevailed in cartography until recently, and only now, in the era of space research, cartographers were able to have accurate fine-scale cartographic images of large areas of the earth's surface based on photo and television images taken from spacecraft located in near-Earth orbits. However, at present, the development of small-scale maps on large-scale maps is widely used, in particular in the practice of topographic mapping.

With a decrease in scale, generalization of the image of socio-economic elements and the natural landscape was carried out, selection and generalization was often not carried out objectively.

Knowledge of all the symbols used on maps in different periods is absolutely necessary for establishing the date of creation of the corresponding cartographic works. In the late XVIII – early XIX century in Russian cartography, conventional signs in the land and military departments are standardized, and their application is approved by law. As the development of science, society and economy progressed in the XIX century, there are new historical realities that require mapping on maps. There is a need to revise and add tables of conventional signs, which leads to their periodic re-issue. There are standardized designations for different years for hydrographic, forestry, boundary, military topographic and many other types of maps (Postnikov, 1989:130 – 179).

When using cartographic material as a topographic source, it should be borne in mind that when transmitting the names of settlements on maps in the second half of the 19th and beginning of the XIX century, the compilers were guided by the transcription of geographical names on the lists of populated areas of the Russian Empire of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. (RGVIA RF, F. 401. OP. 12/959. D 10: 191-196).

Classification of cartographic material

Most of the cartographic materials that we revealed on the history of Kazakhstan XVIII – early XX centuries in the terminology of the period under study are entitled as “map” or “plan”. They are represented by two main types of maps: general geographic and special.

General geographic maps in the terminology of modern times were defined as military topographic, for example:

- The general geographic map of the general Orenburg province and adjacent places from which extends to noon Asia due to the circumstances of the commerce of this province. It was compiled under the Orenburg geographic affairs of the medium descriptions of Orenburg. 179... (RGB 18, K 150/VI-52).
- The Kirghiz steppe is generally geographic.
- The military. A map of part of the Kirghiz steppe subordinated to the Siberian authorities..B..M..1839. (RGB, K 14/III-15).

The process of colonization of the territory of Kazakhstan left its imprint on the nature of mapping, contributing to the development of mostly military – political versions of maps. A fairly large number of maps can be classified as politico-administrative, which reflects their main content and purpose.

A large array of cartographic material belongs to a group of special maps, for example:

- The map is historical. Map of the paths of all detachments sent to Khiva in 1873 from the districts of the Caucasus, Orenburg and Turkestan. Spb, 1873.M.-50 versts in inch. (RGB, K 8/ IV).

Special (thematic) maps include road maps of Kazakhstan. Road maps are represented both by general maps and maps of individual regions of Kazakhstan. This includes road, postal and route maps of Kazakhstan.

At the same time, it should be noted that both route and road maps in the conditions of the colonization of Kazakhstan by the Russian Empire were mostly military special maps.

In terms of scale and coverage, maps of Kazakhstan can be divided into two main varieties.

General (overview, small-scale maps) of the entire territory of Kazakhstan or individual regions (here there are frontier's lines):

– General map of the Orenburg region and Middle Asian possessions). The name «New General land-map of the Bashkir Horde, part of Siberia and the continuation of the Orenburg Line, as well as the Middle Asian possessions. 1737 Copied the Konduntov. Handwritten. (RGVIA RF F 846, OP.16, T.3, № 20618).

– General map of Russia. Maps of the Issyk-Kul lake and adjacent countries. Compiled by full member of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society Yakov Khanykov, 1853 Compiled in the Military Topographic Depot. The scale in English is about 50 versts. Inthelithographyof Shcarvart. (RGADA RF, F 192/1, OP. 1, № 88].

In a separate classification of cartographic material maps and plans of individual territories (lands) of Kazakhstan are allocated. They have a large scale and, as a rule, were drawn up with military or resettlement purposes. Cartographic materials are also widely represented by plans (schemes): settlements, cities, fortresses, villages, for example:

– The demarcation plan of the Turgai region of the Irgizuyezd and the city of Irgiz and its pastoral lands. Completed by a specialist Konkov from June 21, 1891 for No. 3799 (RGADA RF, F. 1354. OP. 1. D.1).

Undoubted interest is represented by plans and schemes of military operations by Russian troops. In a separate group handwritten and printed maps are distinguished, including engraved and lithographed maps.

Conclusion

Thus, when studying cartographic materials on the history of Kazakhstan of the XVIII – early XX

centuries, it should be subjected to a source study of critical analysis, does not refer to them as simple illustrations, which is often. In consequence of the fact that they were mainly created by cartographers of the Russian empire, which pursued a colonial policy towards Kazakhstan. Nevertheless, in the greater part of the cartographic materials should not cause doubt, in its objectivity and reliability, as sources of information. Meanwhile, there are cartographic materials when certain comments are needed to prevent the creation of false ideas about the object or event. The study of cartographic materials of the new time includes: elucidating the origins, the history of the creation, the determination of its author, the time of creation, the study of authenticity, reliability, the study of the range of sources used to compile the analyzed cartographic materials, the restoration in many cases of lost source-study relationships of the map, its description and its accompanying document management documentation and ascertaining the source of knowledge. In order to address these issues, it involves attracting a wide range of auxiliary historical disciplines, as well as life sciences and technology, including computer technologies. Significant progress in the study of old maps can be achieved through the use of modern achievements in the natural sciences for their analysis, using methods of mathematical (mainly statistical) analysis of the accuracy of the content of old maps, based on the application of GIS technologies.

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RGADA RF F. 1354. OP. 1. D.1. Mezhevoj plan Turgajskoj oblasti Irgizskogo uezda i goroda Irgiza i ego vygonnyh zemel'. Vypolnennyj specialistom Kon'kovym ot 21 iyunya 1891 za № 3799.

RGB (Rossijskaya gosudarstvennaya biblioteka) K 150/VI-52 Obshchegeograficheskaya karta general'naya Orenburgskoj gubernii i smezhnyh s nej mest, iz kotoryh prostirayushcheesya v poludennuyu Aziyu po obstoyatel'stvam o kommercii onoj gubernii. Sochinena pri orenburgskikh geograficheskikh delah srednih opisaniy Orenburga. 179...

RGB K 14/III-15 Kirgizskaya step. Karta obshchegeograficheskaya. Voennaya. Karta chasti Kirgizskoj stepi podvedomstvennoj sibirskomu nachalstvu. B.M. 1839 g.

RGB K 8/ IV – 40. Karta istoricheskaya. Karta putej vsekh otrядov napravlennyh v 1873 g. k Hive iz okrugov Kavkazskogo, Orenburgskogo, Turkestanskogo. Spb, 1873. Moskva: 50 verst v dyujme.

RGVIA RF (Rossijskij gosudarstvennyj voенно-istoricheskij arhiv) F. 401. OP. 12/959. D 10. L. 191-196.

RGVIA RF F. 846. OP.16. T.3. № 20618. Razdel: General'naya karta Orenburgskogo kraja i Sredne – Aziatskikh vladenij. Nazvanie «Novaya general'naya landkarta Bashkirskoj ordy, chasti Sibiri i prodolzhennoj Orenburgskoj linii, takzhe Sredne-Aziatskikh vladenij. 1737 g. Kopiroval Konduntov. Rukopisnaya.

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