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CLASSIFICATION OF CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS OF XVIII-XIX CENTURIES ON THE HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN

The priority task of the Russian Empire, in order to successfully advance into the depths of the Kazakh steppes, was a cartographic study. The greatest contribution to the topographic study of the territory of Kazakhstan was made by officers of the Military Topographic Depot and members of the Russian Geographical Society. In the process of studying the history of Kazakhstan in modern times, the task of identifying, describing and further using cartographic sources inevitably arises. In order to successfully study the spatial aspects of the historical process, orienting in a huge number of maps of all kinds and types, as well as systematization and storage, the article analyzes classification problems and provides a brief overview of Russian cartographic materials on the history of Kazakhstan in the XVIIIth and XIXth centuries, from the collection of documents collected during the study. The classification should satisfy the logical requirement of the study. The basis for the classification of identified old maps was laid down the main features: territorial, chronological, thematic, scale, purpose and content. In this case, first of all, the dominant feature of the map was taken into account and the classification was carried out according to it, additional features were secondary and filled the classification.

Key words: interdisciplinary study, Kazakh steppe, Russian Empire, old maps, classification, description.

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Қазақ ұлттық аграрлық университеті, Қазақстан, Алматы қ.

XVIII-XIX ғғ. Қазақстан тарихы картографиялық материалдардың жіктеуі

Қазақ даласына сәтімен дендеп ену мақсатында Ресей империясының басымдықты міндеті картографиялық зерттеу болды. Әскери-топографиялық депо офицерлері мен Орыс географиялық қоғамының мүшелері Қазақстан аумағын топографиялық зерттеуге аса көп үлес қосты. Жаңа замандағы Қазақстан тарихын зерттеу барысында картографиялық дереккөздерді анықтау, сипаттау және алдағы уақытта пайдалану міндеті тұратыны сөзсіз. Тарихи процестің кеңістіктік аспектілерін табыспен зерттеу, сан алуан түрдегі және типтегі неше түрлі карталардың зор мөлшерінде бағдар табу, сондай-ақ жүйеге келтіру және сақтау мақсатында мақалада жіктеу мәселелері талданды және зерттеу барысында жиналған құжаттар жинақтамасынан алынған XVIII – XIX ғғ. Қазақстан тарихы бойынша орыстың картографиялық материалдарына қысқаша шолу жүзеге асырылды. Жіктеу зерттеудің логикалық талабын қанағаттандыруы тиіс. Анықталған ескі карталарды жіктеу негізіне негізгі белгілер алынды: аумақтық, хронологиялық, тақырыптық, масштабтық, мақсаты мен мазмұны. Бұл ретте бірінші кезекте картадағы үстем белгі ескерілді және ол бойынша жіктеу орындалды, қосымша белгілер екінші дәрежелі болды және жіктеуді толықтырды.

Түйін сөздер: пәнаралық зерттеу, қазақ даласы, Ресей империясы, ескі карталар, жіктеу, сипаттама.

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Классификация картографических материалов XVIII – XIX вв. по истории Казахстана

Приоритетной задачей Российской империи в целях успешного продвижения вглубь казахских степей являлось картографическое исследование. Наибольший вклад в топографическое исследование территории Казахстана внесли офицеры Военно-топографического депо и члены Русского географического общества. В процессе изучения истории Казахстана нового времени неизбежно встает задача выявления, описания и дальнейшего использования картографических источников. В целях успешного изучения пространственных аспектов исторического процесса, ориентирования в огромном количестве карт всевозможных видов и типов, а также систематизации и хранения в статье проанализированы проблемы классификации и осуществлен краткий обзор русских картографических материалов по истории Казахстана XVIII – XIX вв. из коллекции документов, собранных в ходе исследования. Классификация должна удовлетворять логическому требованию исследования. В основу классификации выявленных старых карт были положены основные признаки: территориальный, хронологический, тематический, масштабный, назначения и содержания. При этом, в первую очередь, учитывался доминирующий признак у карты и выполнялась по нему классификация, дополнительные признаки являлись второстепенными и восполняли классификацию.

Ключевые слова: междисциплинарное исследование, казахская степь, Российская империя, старые карты, классификация, описание.

Introduction

A cartographic study of the Kazakh steppes is mainly related to the interest of the Russian Empire in the colonial seizure of the adjacent territory of Kazakhstan and, as a result, the increased demand for accurate and operative information about the features of the area. The evolution of cartographic materials was influenced by the improvement of the technical equipment of the army of the Russian Empire. The study of cartographic materials of the XVIII – XIX centuries of the history of Kazakhstan presents particular interest, in view of the fact that they are sources of a comprehensive study of history and allow for a visual demonstration of the general context of the events of the true historical and cultural environment in Kazakhstan in time and space. It should be noted that the vast majority of researchers so far have attracted a fairly limited range of cartographic materials as historical – cartographic sources, and there are no special studies on this subject. Moreover, the maps themselves are essentially not analyzed at all in historical and historical-geographical literature. Moreover, the maps themselves are essentially not analyzed at all in historical and historical-geographical literature. Such a statement of the problem draws attention to the fact that in the historical literature the principles of map classification were not investigated and the analysis and review of cartographic materials on the history

of Kazakhstan in modern times were not carried out. The proposed classification scheme for cartographic material is based on a direct analysis of archival complexes of Russian maps of the XVIII – XIX centuries by the history of Kazakhstan and knowledge of qualification systems of the past period.

Materials and methods

The methodological basis of the study was the principle of interdisciplinarity, which involves the interaction of various methods. When reconstructing a holistic picture of the study, we relied on a holistic array of source research base:

- Russian cartographic materials on the area of resettlement of the Kazakh families, which formed the basis of the study, research and stored in the archives and libraries of Russia and Kazakhstan. The study used cartographic materials, including: Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts (Moscow, Russian Federation), Russian State Military Historical Archive (Moscow, Russian Federation).

- Legislative documents of the Russian Empire, confirming the procedure for surveying territories and reflecting the legislative principles of administrative-territorial reforms in Kazakhstan, namely: about landcards and drawings of sovereigns (PSZRI -1. T. VI, 1720: 141); about the procedure for land surveying and the production of land surveys (PSZRI – 1. T. XXIX, 1806: 266), etc.

- Studies of pre-revolutionary, Soviet, Russian, foreign and domestic authors involved in the study of the history of cartography.

As the main research methods, we use the cartographic method, which allows us to trace the evolution of the ideas and methods of cartography, aimed at obtaining information on the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of maps, studying the dynamics of historical events of their relationships and the ability to perform classification of cartographic material. One of the effective methods for studying the contents of old maps to identify their reliability as historical sources is the method of comparing cartographic works, which allows you to compare maps of different times and analyze their contents and identify which classification group belongs to. The description method allows a systematic, logical and orderly search for interesting historical facts.

Discussion

One of the priorities in world history is historical cartography, which allows us to classify and rethink cartographic sources from new methodological positions. Studying the problems of classification and source study of Russian cartographic material of the history of Kazakhstan of the XVIII – XIX centuries is vital, as it contributes to the successful conduct of scientific research, as well as the systematization and storage of old maps. In modern historiography, the issue of classification and description of cartographic material on the history of Kazakhstan of the XVIII – XIX centuries is practically not studied. Nevertheless, the comprehension of certain aspects of the study was carried out as part of a study of the history of cartography in a number of pre-revolutionary, Soviet, Russian, foreign and Kazakhstan scientists.

Pre-revolutionary historiography has a tendency to study the activities of officers of the General Staff of the Russian Empire and the formation of borders in the context of the tsarist government's policy. Nevertheless, a number of studies are very valuable in our days, the works include: N.V. Sokolov (Sokolov 1872), E.A. Koversky (Koversky 1893), V.V. Witkowski (Witkowski 1904), L.S. Bagrova (Bagrov 1914:1-4) etc.

Soviet historical science was dominated by work on the study of source studies and the methodology of the old cartographic material, the specific features of cartographic documents. In this regard, the most interesting are the works of such authors as: L.A. Goldenberg (Goldenberg 1965), O.M. Medushevskaya (Medushevskaya 1977), K.A. Salish-

chev (Salishchev 1990), S.I. Sotnikova (Sotnikova 1989), etc.

In modern Russian historiography, they pay attention to the cartographic study of Russia and the general problems of the theory of the cartographic method of research, in particular: A.S. Postnikov (Postnikov 2007), A.M. Berlyant (Berlyant 2002), V.S. Kusov (Kusov 2003), O.N. Kationov (Kationov 2007), etc.

British cartographer D.B. Harley (Harley 1975) considers a technique for researching old maps. Among external sources that could shed light on old maps, the author names a wide variety of materials – catalogs, prospectuses of publications and other documentary, graphic and oral sources. The American professor, Dr. Mark Bassin (Bassin 1999), widely uses the methods of historical geography and cartography in historical research. The author's publications contribute to the development of studies on the methodological issues of historical cartography. The German researcher D. Dalman (Dalman 2009) is an expert on the history of the annexation of Siberia and the Far East to the Russian Empire. The author is engaged in the history of Russian cartography and early descriptions of Siberia. He notes in a historical study that territorial divisions in Asia took shape as a result of the struggle for power and hegemony between the British and Russian empires. Kazakh historian I.V. Erofeeva (Erofeeva 2011: 330 – 358) one of the first Russian researchers drew attention to the importance of using geographical maps as historical sources.

In these studies, only fragmentary information is given on the classification and reviews of cartographic material on the history of Kazakhstan of the XVIII – XIX centuries. Nevertheless, studies of scientists of the pre-revolutionary and modern period provide an opportunity to comprehensively and objectively solve the tasks of the work. For a deep understanding of the political, social and cultural life of the Kazakh society of the XVIII – XIX centuries there is a need to resort to source study and classification of cartographic material, which is caused by the enrichment of the knowledge of world historical science in historical cartography. Due to its interdisciplinarity, this direction brings to its arsenal scientific achievements and methodological knowledge from disciplines distant from history. The front-end development of cartographic materials using interdisciplinary approaches will expand the scope of the study and will allow us to combine the available scattered information on the history of Kazakhstan in modern times.

Results

The classification of the identified Russian cartographic materials of the XVIII – XIX centuries according to the history of Kazakhstan, the following features were laid down: territorial, chronological, thematic (socio-economic, historical, geological, population, borders, roads, others), scale (small-scale, medium-scale and large-scale), purposes (scientific, cultural, educational, academic) and content (general geographic; thematic maps, special). In this case, the dominant feature of the card was taken into account in the first place and classification was carried out according to it, additional features were secondary and made up for the classification. Depending on the practical need, it is more expedient to carry out the classification on one basis or, in some cases, simultaneously on several grounds, their combinations and complexes, for example (territorial, chronological, scale and thematic). Additional, but effective signs of classifying maps include, for example, the date the map was compiled, the date the events were displayed on the map, author, title, place of publication, handwritten, language, era, and method of disclosing content (atlases, globes). Most of the cartographic materials that we have identified, according to the degree of severity of the mathematical basis and in the terminology of the study period, are entitled as “land card”, “map” and “plan”. They are represented by two main types of maps: general geographical and thematic. A fairly significant number of cards can be classified as political and administrative, which reflects their main content and purpose.

Among the large number of cartographic materials identified and digitized by us, the series of manuscript maps of the XVIII – XIX centuries is of particular scientific interest which for the first time in the history of cartography of Eurasia depicts various regions of Kazakhstan. As an example of classification, review, and description and assessment of source-study significance, let us dwell on landcards compiled by decision of the Orenburg Governor’s Chancellery of December 9, 1752. The general list includes the “General card of the Orenburg province and adjacent places”, as well as ten landcards supplementing it, six of which are directly related to the territory of resettlement of Kazakh clans. Of greatest interest to researchers is the “General Landcard of the whole Orenburg region with the introduction of both parts of the Kazan and Siberian provinces and other Asian possessions and departments of the Orenburg region” (RGADA F. 192. Op.1. D 7). The map is handwritten, colored, decorated with draw-

ings. There is a degree grid. No scale. The borders are marked on a manuscript colored landcard, the region’s hydrogrid, mountains and lakes, part of the Caspian Sea and settlements are depicted. On the map in large letters the territory “Steppe of nomadic Kyrgyz Kaysakov” is designated, thereby unambiguously identifying this region as a traditional area of settlement of Kazakh clans and occupying the territory from the Yaik River to the Irtysh River. On the landcard, the channels of the longest and largest rivers of Kazakhstan are quite reliably shown: Yaik (Ural), Irtysh, Syr – Daria, Tobol, Uy, Ishim with tributaries. The northwestern coast of the Caspian Sea and the North Zaisan Lake (Zaysan) are depicted. The Aral Lake is shown more full-flowing than on modern maps and with receiving tributaries, the territory of the Aral possessions is marked to the south of it. Stationary settlements on the map are represented by Russian fortresses and outposts. Along the Yaik shore, all the fortifications built by then were marked: Guryev (modern Atyrau), Iletskaya, Orskaya, Tanalytskaya; on the Uy river: Ust-Uyskaya, Nurtamyshskaya; on the Irtysh River: Chernolutskaya, Zhelezinsky, Yamyshevskaya, Semipalatinsk. The cities of Tashkent, Turkestan and the old town of Saraichik are designated. An important caravan route was recorded on the map – the Nogai road, which connected in the XVIII century Kazakh steppe with the Volga-Yaitsk interfluve. Shown are the border lines bordering the Orenburg province and the “Steppe of nomadic Kyrgyz Kaisaks”, the study of which is of scientific importance in studying the history of the formation of the borders of Kazakhstan. According to the developed classification, this map is handwritten, geographic, and small-scale.

A good example of a thematic historical map from the collected collection is the handwritten “General map of Russia. Historical map of the Russian Empire. 1793, September 2” (RGADA F. 192. Op. 1. D. 11). This thematic map was one of the first to have the title “Historical map” in the title. It reflects historical phenomena and events, in conjunction with geographical factors. The map shows the “acquisition” of the Russian Empire after the war with Turkey. The term “general map” in its title corresponds to a small-scale geographical map of the country and a modern overview, general geographical map. General maps were carried out using the generalization process, since it is impossible to show all objects with all the features and details on a small-scale map. Therefore, the process of selecting and summarizing the objects displayed on the map was used, which is called generalization, which

allows emphasizing the main geographical features. The designation “general card” was first officially introduced by the General Regulations in 1720, in its special chapter “On landcards and drawings of sovereigns” (PSZRI 1720:141). This term was used in Russia until the beginning of the XX century. Gradually disappeared with the development of large-scale classifications of geographic maps, accompanied by a change in terminology. Карта цветная. The card is color. There is a degree grid. A large amount of historical data is written on the margins of the map. In large letters on the map, the location of the Younger and Middle Zhuz of Kazakhs is marked («The steppe of the roaming Kirghiz Kaisaks of the Lesser Horde»). The hydrogrid and mountains are shown. Names of geographical objects are absent. These maps are important for researchers studying the influence of geopolitical events of modern times on the formation of borders. The scientific information relating to the territory of Kazakhstan on this issue is reflected in the comments under paragraph VII, located on the edges of the map: “Upon the seizure by Russians of Siberia, a border was established with the Chinese Empire only, starting from the Eastern Ocean and ending in the Sayan Mountains. From this place to the west to the Caspian Sea, due to the circumstances of neighboring peoples, the borders were repeatedly changed at different times for safety from raids from the Omsk fortress to the bottom along the Irtysh, and to the west along Tobol, and along the Uy River to the Urals, and along the Urals to Guryev The fortresses built then constituted the Russian border. But then the small and middle Kyrgyz Horde came under the patronage of the Russian Scepter, and the latter, after the Chinese ruined the Zyungar villages, spread to the Irtysh River and the Ulun-tan ridge. That is, their nomads and uluses are now reckoned with the Russian Empire, and from the Sayan mountains to the Uluntan ridge, and to the Caspian Sea, the border has established itself, which is indicated by orange paint, ”the map legend says. The map presented in the review allows researchers to establish the historical relationship of political and natural objects with migration processes in the territory of the Eurasian continent in modern times.

Of great practical importance for the development of scientific knowledge about the historical past of the Kazakh people of the new era is the general geographical small-scale map of the first half of the 19th century. “The middle Kyrgyz-Kaisak horde and adjacent to this horde and possessions.” 1833 Handwritten. It was compiled during an expedition for the Military Topographic

Reconnaissance of the Omsk Region, appointed in 1832 under the leadership of the General Staff, Lieutenant Colonel Butovsky. Omsk 1833 M.: 150 miles in an inch. The map was compiled by the topographer Babikov. Drafted by topographer Tsikarev, Mayorov and Lebedev (RGVIA F. 846. Op. 16, T.3. D. 20305). The map is color, there is a degree grid. This map is notable for its legend and accompanying explanatory information (inventory and conventional signs). The map is oriented north. The image of the terrain is presented prospectively, with strokes and washing. The inventory presents the history of cartographic surveys, a list of routes of topographers, and who made travel notes while exploring the Kazakh steppe. It was noted that when compiling the map, the following instrumental surveys and data from other maps were used, namely: “1) the Siberian line taken instrumentally from 1819 to 1826 by topographers under the leadership of the General Staff Colonel Dyakonov. 2) A part of the materials of the military topographic reconnaissance of the Omsk Region, which was instrumentally taken in 1832 by other topographers, was used. 3) Map of lands belonging to the Kyrgyz Cossacks, in the description of the Kyrgyz Kaisak hordes and steppes. Works of Levshin in 1832. 4) Map of Bukharia, compiled in 1820 by Colonel Meyendorf. 5) A map compiled by Lieutenant Colonel Nabokov from the description of G. Shangin in 1816. 6) A map of part of Middle Asia, composed at the Depot of Maps in 1816. 7) Atlas of the world of the five parts of the world, 1827”. When compiling the map, the following descriptions were used: “1) Descriptions of the official of the 12th grade Leshchev in 1821. from the fortress of Semipalatinsk towards the city of Koshkar to the ridge of the snowy mountains of Ala-tau. 2) Topographer Kozlov, description of the removed route in 1824 from the Peter and Paul Fortress to the city of Kokchetau. 3) Sotnik Shakhmatov, a description of the route taken in 1825 from the Semipalatinsk fortress to seven rivers and Sieberstein’s remarks about seven. 4) Topographer Kozlov and Kokulin, a description of the route taken in 1829 from the outpost of Semiyarsky to the Chu River. 5) Esaul Potanin, a description of the route taken in 1829 from the Petropavlovsk Fortress to Kokand. 6) Sotnik Shakhmatov and topographer Kozlov description of the route taken in 1830 from the Peter and Paul Fortress to Lake Kurgaldzhina. 7) Khorunzheva Rybin description of the route taken in 1830 from the Siberian redoubt to the tract Aman-Karagay. 8) Sotnik Petrov description of the route taken in 1830 from the Nikolayevskaya fortress to the Chaptyrghan tract. 9). Yesaul Gerasimova

description of the route taken in 1830 from the Ust-Kamenogorsk fortress to the nomadic Kirdzhinsky volost and to the site of the current settlement of the Karkaraly district. 10) Khorunzheva Dedova description of the route taken in 1830 from Ford Koryakovsky to Bayan – Aulsk district. 11) Sotnik Shakhmatov description of the route taken in 1831 from the Karkaraly district to Lake Kurgaldzhinsky and back through the Akmola district along the Ishim River”.

In the preparation of the manuscript map, travel logs and other information were used: “1) Information from Ataman Telyatnikov, written in 1803 when examining the route from the Semiyarsky outpost to Tashkent. 2) Putintsev College Registrar from the Bukhtarminsky fortress to the Chinese cities: Chuguchak and Kuldzhi. 3) Provincial Secretary Bubentsev written in 1813, when exploring the route from the fortress of Semipalatinsk to the vicinity of the city of Aksu. 4) The journal of the Tara merchant Niyazy Aytykin conducted by him in 1827 from Omsk to Kokand and with notes about the area. 5) Information about many places in this part of Asia received from the foreman Jazy-Dzhanov, who was awarded a cash reward and a medal for showing the ways of the Russian expedition and caravans”. This information allows you to perform a source analysis of cartographic material and is of scientific interest for researching the history of development of the territory of Kazakhstan. The map shows emerald deposits (Lake Karasor), mineral springs, mud, shows a detailed hydro network, mountains, lakes (salted, fresh), part of the Caspian Sea, wells, natural tracts with names, sands, channels of dried rivers. These data are of interest to researchers of Kazakh geographical names and ecologists. The map shows borders, fortresses, outposts, settlements, orders, a place for settling the Aman-Karagaysky district, cities, caravan roads. The locations of the Kazakh zhuzs were determined: “Small Kyrgyz – Kaisak Horde”, “Middle Kyrgyz – Kaysak Horde”, “Big Kyrgyz – Kaysays Horde”. The map contains great historical and ethnographic information, which fairly reliably and in detail reflects the spatial localization of the resettlement of Kazakh families: Kireyevtsy, Uvakovtsy, Uvak-Kireyevtsy, Atygay, Kanzhigaly, Karabalyk, Syugur, Tyuben Chikty, Tanabuga-Kuldyunun, Kipchak, Karsalovtsy-Gilder, Karatamyr – Sarygaska, Toka Chumekevtsy, Dzhapsas-Kireyit, Altyn-Alchyntsi, Kidel-Turu-Aigy, Arginty, Kryk-Maltyk, Chak-Chak-Dzhugary Chikty, Tyuben Dzhugary Chikty Arginty, Baganalinty, Noga. Karaulty, Bagyshevtsy, Nogai and Kyldy, Chancharovtsy,

Basenteytsy, Taraklinty, Karpykovets, Kalkamanovtsy, Ochinty, Kuyanchi-Tagayevtsy, Kardzhinty, Semiz – Naimans, Dzhelair, Kungyr-Burykovtsy, Dulatsy, Kaptagamaytsy. Chaprastins, Kaptagamays. The map of the “Middle Kyrgyz-Kaisak horde and neighboring hordes and possessions” is noteworthy in that it allows you to visually check and compare written and oral sources about the nomadic Kazakh tribes and their locations. The map shows the tract Jailma peak Kalkaman, where in 1817 the Sultan Bukey – Charak – Khapov was elevated to the khanate dignity. The winter Khan’s nomad was noted in the Lesser Kirghiz – Kaisak Horde, and in the Great Kirghiz – Kaisak Horde, the nomads of the Sultans of Suvan and Syuk Ablaykhanov. The location of the graves is defined on the map: Dzhanibek (Sary-Kul Island), Ak – Murza (Akchat Sands), Jedbirak (Aral-Bai), Bai Murza, Asche Bulak, Supanyina Beketa, Tyulen, Kusak, Kyaka (Utvinskaya Valley), Kadyr -Hoji (Sary-kul island), Bayanas (Tus-tyube), Muldatorun (Saramasasat Bay of the Aral Sea). This data is of value to researchers of genealogies (zheshire), the spiritual heritage of the Kazakh people and ethnographers. There is useful and scientific information for archaeologists about the location of ancient buildings: Harlystam, Sulutam, Bytigay (Lake Chalkar), Uuset (Kara-Su Bay of the Caspian Sea), an ancient stone dwelling (Kungur River), an ancient fortification near the river Karatal.

With the beginning of the mass migration movement in the Steppe region of Kazakhstan in the second half of the XIX century the process of land surveying begins. With the help of boundary plans, the tasks of identifying and graphically accounting land suitable for resettlement were solved: “A plan is a large-scale image. It has no degree grid. The scale of the plans ranged from 40 fathoms to 2 versts per inch ” (Eroshkina, 1997: 133).

Cartographic material according to the “plan” classification from our collection includes: “The boundary plan of the Turgai region of the Irgiz district and the city of Irgiz and its pasture lands”, performed by specialist Konkov on June 21, 1891 under No. 3799. The work was done by a surveyor of the 1st category of the boundary office of the adviser Urachovykh (RGADA. F. 1354. Op. 1. D. 1). The plan shows the city of Irgiz with its surroundings. It was noted that “under the Irgiz estates there were 1080 fathoms, under the city garden 3 tithes 840 fathoms, under the gardens 5 tithing, 423 tithias 1800 fathoms under the pasture; 120 fathoms under hay mowing, -10 acres of 2280 soot allocated for livestock feed. In the city of Irgiz

there are the following number of souls: hereditary noblemen – 108, clergy – 1, hereditary honorary citizens – 4, Kyrgyz and philistines – 54, villagers and Cossacks – 83, military estates – 166, reserve and retired lower ranks with their families – 43, 94 foreign citizens, 66 Tatars, peasants, Bashkirs and Kyrgyz, temporarily residing, 66 reserve Cossacks, and a total of 547 souls”. The boundary plan was certified “from the Kirghiz of the Kizilyar volost of the first aul Amin Tbeskhanbaev, who, due to illiteracy, applied his tamga, from the Kyrgyz of the 2nd aul Berden Taibeshtbekbaev, from the Kyrgyz of the Amankul volost of the fourth aul Kungbai Baimuratov, etc. The plan is of scientific interest for researchers studying the history of the formation of cities in Kazakhstan and the socio-economic history of the new time, as well as for those interested in the history of their family. Due to the large-scale and large volumes, the “plans” are still the least studied compared to other maps.

Conclusion

Thus, the scientific classification of cartographic materials on the history of Kazakhstan of the XVIII – XIX centuries should be based on in-depth knowledge of the history of cartography, socio-economic and political conditions, as well as the level of development of cartographic thought in the period of creation of the studied works and knowledge of qualification systems of the past period. The

theoretical rationale for the classification of maps should be based on an analysis of the diversity, the study of the origin of cartographic materials, the identification of various types of maps in historical development, the identification of special features, features, elements inherent in specific maps. A prerequisite for effective classification for researchers in Kazakhstan is the coverage of the entire diversity of cartographic material of modern times. The basis of the classification of Russian cartographic material XVIII – XIX in the history of Kazakhstan are the following signs: geographical (territory) and source study (date, content). The information content of the maps is enhanced by using their joint study with other materials (statistical descriptions of regions, counties, etc.). Introduction to the scientific revolution, cartographic materials of the new time, different in classification, will allow the scientific community of Kazakhstan to visually trace the process of historical development of a particular phenomenon and find the right solution to the complex issues of the ethnic, military-political and socio-economic history of the Kazakh people.

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