

Archeological monuments of Nurinsk district in Karaganda region within the framework of the preservation of historical-cultural heritage of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The problem of the preservation of the historical-cultural heritage meets rising in the whole world attention to the study of world and regional cultures in the process of their mutual interactions. Each state takes measures on the preservation of the objects of the material culture, understanding the special meaning of cultural values and their most important role in the development of society.

Protection and creation of legal guarantees of the historical-cultural heritage is one of basic principles of public policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The monuments of history and culture are the binding thread among generations through the preservation of traditions, values and authentic culture and fulfill important social functions: serve to the aims of development of science, education and culture, form the feeling of patriotism.

The Republic of Kazakhstan builds its politics in the sphere of the protection of cultural heritage on the important principles – confession of the historical – cultural heritage as the factor of the development of state and responsibility of the state for the preservation of cultural values.

Objects of historical-cultural heritage gain the status of the monuments of history and culture since the moment of their recognition and confirmation in the State list of the monuments of history and culture of the international, republican and local

meaning, according to the Law RK “On the Protection and Use of the Objects of historical-cultural heritage” [1].

State control in the sphere of the protection of the objects of historical-cultural heritage is realized by local executive bodies which in turn control the state of use and maintenance practices of monuments. For the provision of their further preservation from negative effects it is necessary to realize the events on the designation of protective zones for the monuments of history and culture.

The project of the protective zones of the objects of material historical-cultural value represents the documentation in the text form and in the shape of maps (schemes, containing the description of the boundaries of the territory of the monument, being located at the given zones, projects of the regimes of the use of lands and architectural regulations within far zones.

The boundaries of the zones of the protection of material historical-cultural value are the lines denoting the territory beyond which the realization of architectural, agricultural and other activities do not influence the preservation of the given object of cultural heritage in its historical environment.

The protective zone around the objects of historical-cultural heritage, is marked by the signs, plowed zone, fences and bushes along the line of their borders. According to the above mentioned normative requirements, the monuments of archeology are to be surrounded by the protective zone with no less than 50 m from the boundaries of the monuments, the group of monuments – from the boundaries of the marginal objects. Objects of the city planning and architecture are to be surrounded by the protective zone equal to the distance from the ground

till the highest point of it, but not less than 20 m. The protective zone is set for the provision of the preservation of the object of historical-cultural heritage and adjacent to it territory of the historically developed environment, creation of conditions, conducing to the revelation of historical, scientific and cultural value of the object. On the territory of the protective zone the works which can have a negative impact on the preservation of the object and its historical-cultural perception do not have to be conducted [2].

The given kind of activity is fully carried out on the territory of Karaganda region, the events on the designation of the protective zones for the objects of historical-cultural heritage are carried out. The most numerous from them are the monuments of archeology. In a number of cases the archeological objects can be the single source of information on the being researched historical periods.

The work on the designation of the protective zones for the archeological monuments are conducted in Nurinsk district. In the geographical attitude they are presented mainly by the steppe plain landscapes which are interspersed with the ancient mountain massifs, being preserved in the shape of the low bald peaks. On the territory of the district the rivers Nura, Kulanotpes, Ulken, Kudyzdy, Kerey flow; there are also the lakes Ashikol, Kumkol, Tassuot, Kultansor, Saumalkol and others [3].

The first stage of research of the territory of Nurinsk district is connected with the activity of the Russian travelers and merchants. S.U.Remezov "Scetch of the land of the whole waterless and rarely passable stone steppe" (1701); P.I.Rychkov "Orenburg topography" (1762); V.Starkov "Concise review of the Kyrgyz steppe in geographical, historical and statistical attitude" (1861); Yu. Shmidt "Outline of the Kyrgyz steppe" (1894); A.Meyster "Geological research in the Kyrgyz steppe"

(1896); A.I.Levshin “Description of the Kyrgyz-Kaisak or Kurgiz-Kazak hordes and steppes”, reports of the Archeological committee as of 1895, 1897, 1905,1907 and 1910 yy.

The second stage of the scientific research started in 30s XX c. L.F.Semenov investigated the burial of the epoch of bronze near Kievka settlement and two mounds near Zaharovskoe village; Nurinsk expedition SAHMC in 1933 headed by P.S.Rykov, M.P.Gryaznov, M.I.Artamonov, I.V.Sinitsyn conducted the exploration routes on the river Nure; Central Kazakhstan archeological expedition headed by A.H.Margulan in 1947 discovered and described the mounds with “moustaches” located on the right bank of the river Kulanotpes, in 1949 researched the mounds near the village Zaharovskoe in the Kart mountains, the settlement of the epoch of bronze on the right bank of the river Kunduzdy, mounds in the area of the rivers Kipchak and Kerey.

In 70-80s XX c. V.V.Evdokimov, V.S.Voloshin, A.A.Tkachev, A.Yu.Chindin, V.V.Varfolomeev were engaged with the search and research of the archeological monuments on the territory of Nurinsk district. They revealed approximately 40 objects of the material culture, related predominantly to the epochs of stone and bronze.

The third stage – 90s XX c. A.A.Tkachev discovered and researched the group of the monuments of the epoch of bronze such as the settlements Ikpen I-II, Mayorovka, Entuziast I-II, burial ground Ikpen I. In 2009-2011 yy. within the framework of the regional program on the compilation of the “Set of the monuments in Karaganda region” by the search group of the expedition of Saryarka Archeological Institute (SAI) at KarSU named after E.A.Buketov the check of being present passpots of the monuments with objects fixed at the area

was conducted. In 2012-2013 yy. due to the little study of the district additional search-exploratory activities on the revelation and fixation of new objects in history and culture were carried out. [4, p. 190-191; 5, p. 28-36].

For the designation of the protective zones for the monuments of historical-cultural heritage of Nurinsk district as the primary goal became the revelation, recording and attraction of all the types of the sources on the worked out theme. Among them are the passports of the participants, record cards, plans of the area, scientific reports of the profile organizations, data of the GPS coordinates, photo documents. All the received materials were transferred into the digital format, renewed or the plans of the area in accordance with the modern demands were redrawn. In many cases for the specification of the objects location, they came to the place of location of the monuments of Nurinsk district.

The conclusion of the conducted work became the revelation of 223 archeological monuments of Nurinsk district in Karaganda district. From them to the epoch of stone 31 dwelling sites and workshop, to the Bronze Age - 24 burial grounds and settlements, to the early Iron Age – 104 monuments, to the medieval period – 79 separately standing mounds and burial grounds are related. Also, the archeological complexes of different time periods comprising the monuments of various historical epochs are indicated.

The individual handling of each object from the denoted corpus of archeological monuments allowed to take into account the landscape peculiarities, quantitative component, proximity to the anthropogenic zones. On the base of abovementioned factors the protective zone for all the objects of the list recording which sizes were designated dependent on the type of the monument. On all the plans the specific places for the recommended set of the protective signs are marked. The given

events are the practical contribution to the issue of preservation of monuments of history and culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan [6].

A.K.Kukushkina, postgraduate student, scientific supervisor: **V.V.Evdokimov**, d.h.s., professor

1. Law RK “On the protection and use of the objects of historical-cultural heritage” as of 2.07.1992 y. № 1488-XII (with additions and amendments as of 21.07.2007 y., 15.07.2011 y.) // www.online.zakon.kz;
2. Rules of the protection and maintenance of the monuments of history and culture // Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan as of 6 November 2007 y. № 1044 “On the Establishment of the Rules of Protection and Maintenance of the Monuments of history and culture” // www.adilet.zan.kz;
3. www.karaganda-region.gov.kz;
4. A.I.Kukushkin. Basic characteristics of the archeological monuments of Nurinsk district in Karaganda region // Margulanov readings, 2012. – Astana, 2012. – P. 190-191;
5. A.I.Kukushkin. Archeological explorations on the river Kerey // Archeology and history of Saryarka: Collection of scientific articles. – Karaganda: KarSU ed., 2012. – P. 28-36;
6. Scientific-research report // Designation of the protective zones for the archeological monuments of Nurinsk district in Karaganda region (in 3 parts).– Karaganda, 2013. – p. 589.