

The Bronze Age monuments of the West Kazakhstan region in the heritage of G.A. Kushaev

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Keywords: archaeology, G.A. Kushaev, the Bronze Age, monuments, research

Түйін сөздер: археология, Г.А. Кушаев, қола дәуірі, ескерткіштер, зерттеулер

Ключевые слова: археология, Г.А. Кушаев, эпоха бронзы, памятники, исследования

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The second half of the 20th century was a pivotal period in the development of domestic archaeological science. The establishment of the Archaeology Department at the Institute of History, Archaeology, and Ethnography, the conduction of the first comprehensive field studies, the expansion of reconnaissance routes, and the discovery and study of new historical and cultural heritage sites ultimately led to the creation of the Archaeological Map of Kazakhstan and the emergence of regional archaeological schools. One of these schools was the Ural Archaeological School, founded by G.A. Kushaev. From his beginnings as a senior laboratory assistant in the Archaeology Department to becoming a Candidate of Historical Sciences, the researcher gained invaluable experience in scientific work. His name in domestic science is associated with the study of antiquities in Zhetisu and the Zhayik (Ural) region. The archaeological sites he studied from the Early Iron Age in these regions are of great significance to the history of Kazakhstan. However, the goal of this article is to explore G.A. Kushaev's contribution to the development of archaeology of the Bronze Age in the western part of the country. Over 25 years of work in Uralsk, the scholar discovered and partially studied more than 400 sites from various historical periods, including 63 burials and three Bronze Age settlements. Thanks to the combination of his pedagogical and scientific activities, G.A. Kushaev involved not only university students but also schoolchildren in archaeological research. As a war participant, he was eager to study as many monuments as possible in areas designated for construction. He sought to combat the incompetence of authorities, proving the need for the conservation and preservation of archaeological sites for future generations. His struggle to protect the unique Kresty archaeological site will remain an example for future generations of how to love one's country, fight for the preservation of archaeological monuments, and study one's history until the very end of life.

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Г.А. Кушаев мұрасындағы Батыс Қазақстан облысы қола дәуірінің ескерткіштері

XX ғасырдың екінші жартысы отандық археология ғылымының дамуындағы маңызды кезең болып саналады. Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих, археология және этнография институтында археология бөлімінің құрылуы, алғашқы кешенді далалық зерттеулердің жүргізілуі, барлау бағыттарының кеңеюі, тарихи-мәдени мұра ескерткіштерінің ашылуы мен зерттелуі Қазақстанның археологиялық картасының құрылуына, сондай-ақ өңірлік археологиялық мектептердің қалыптасуына әкелді. Соның бірі — Г.А. Кушаев негізін қалаған Орал археологтар мектебі. Археология бөлімінің аға лаборантынан тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты дәрежесіне

дейінгі ғылым жолында зерттеуші баға жетпес тәжірибе жинақтады. Оның есімі отандық ғылымда ежелгі Жетісу мен Жайықты зерттеумен байланысты аталады. Ғалымның аталған өңірлердегі зерттеген ерте темір дәуірінің ескерткіштері Қазақстан тарихы үшін аса маңызды. Алайда бұл мақаланың мақсаты Г.А. Кушаевтың еліміздің батыс өңірінің қола дәуірі археологиясының дамуына қосқан үлесін зерттеу болып табылады. Оралда жұмыс істеген 25 жыл ішінде ғалым түрлі тарихи кезеңдерге жататын 400-ден астам ескерткішті, оның ішінде қола дәуірінің 63 жерлеу ескерткішін және үш қонысын ашып, оларды ішінара зерттеді. Педагогикалық және ғылыми қызметті ұштастыра отырып, Г.А. Кушаев археологиялық зерттеулерге тек студенттерді ғана емес, оқушыларды да тартты. Соғысқа қатысқан адам ретінде ол құрылысқа арналған аймақтарда мүмкіндігінше көп ескерткіштерді зерттегісі келді; болашақ ұрпақ үшін археологиялық нысандарды сақтау қажеттілігін дәлелдей отырып, биліктің қабілетсіздігімен күресуге тырысты. Оның Кресты кешені үшін күресі өскекең ұрпақ үшін өз еліне деген сүйіспеншіліктің, ескерткіштерді сақтау үшін күресудің және өмірінің соңғы сәтіне дейін өз елінің тарихын зерттеудің жарқын үлгісі болып қалады.

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Памятники эпохи бронзы Западно-Казахстанской области в наследии Г.А. Кушаева

Вторая половина XX в. занимает важное время в развитии отечественной археологической науки. Учреждение отдела археологии в Институте истории, археологии и этнографии, проведение первых комплексных полевых исследований, расширение сети разведочных маршрутов, открытие и изучение новых памятников историко-культурного наследия страны, в итоге привело к созданию Археологической карты Казахстана и зарождению региональных археологических школ. Одной из таковых являлась Уральская школа археологов, основоположником которой стал Г.А. Кушаев. Пройдя путь от старшего лаборанта в Отделе археологии до кандидата исторических наук, исследователь получил бесценный опыт научной работы. В отечественной науке его имя связано с изучением древностей Жетысу и Жайыка. Изученные им памятники эпохи раннего железа обозначенных регионов имеют большое значение для истории Казахстана. Однако целью данной статьи является изучение вклада Г.А. Кушаева в развитие археологии эпохи бронзы запада страны. За 25 лет работы в Уральске, учёный открыл и частично исследовал более 400 памятников различных исторических периодов, в том числе 63 погребения и три поселения эпохи бронзы. Благодаря совмещению педагогической и научной деятельности, Г.А. Кушаев привлекал к археологическим исследованиям не только студентов, но и школьников. Как участнику войны ему хотелось изучить как можно больше памятников в зонах, предназначенных под строительство; он стремился бороться с некомпетентностью властей, доказывая необходимость консервации и сохранения археологических объектов для будущих поколений. Его борьба за уникальный комплекс Кресты останется как пример потомкам, как нужно любить свою страну, бороться за сохранение памятников археологии и до последнего момента жизни изучать собственную историю.

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Introduction

The territory of the West Kazakhstan Region is geographically located in the southeastern part of the East European Plain, within the Caspian Depression. It includes small elevations of the Obshchy Syrt and Sub-Ural Plateau, rising along the northern and eastern edges of the territory, as well as the northern part of the Caspian Lowland, which occupies most of the region [Памазанов 2012: 137]. The first historical and cultural heritage sites in this area were discovered as early as the 18th century [Лукпанова 2011: 69].

However, the greatest contribution to the study of archaeological sites in the West Kazakhstan region was made by the Kazakhstani archaeologist G. A. Kushaev.

On August 22, 1967, G. A. Kushaev resigned from the Institute of History, Archaeology, and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR [НА ИА КН МНВО РК. Д. 67]. This period marks the beginning of the Ural phase of G. A. Kushaev's research and teaching career, which continued until his death in August 1992. During his 25 years as a professor at the Ural Pedagogical Institute named after A. S. Pushkin, G. A. Kushaev not only trained future archaeologists and laid the foundation for the Ural Archaeological School but also discovered and studied new sites that unveiled previously unknown chapters in the ancient history of the region (fig. 1).

The biographical details of G. A. Kushaev, as well as memories of him as a compassionate person, an inspiring teacher, and a wonderful friend, have been published multiple times. Therefore, such aspects will be omitted in this work [Бейсенов и др. 2017: 37–38, 64; Кушаев Гаяз ... 2020; Лукпанова 2011: 73–76; Уралбаева 2020].

Despite the immense scientific legacy left by G. A. Kushaev, not all materials have been processed and published. This increases the need for further research into the scholar's heritage.



Fig. 1. G.A. Kushaev – after – SA MIA CS MSHE RK. D. 67
1-сур. Г.А. Кушаев ([ҚР ҒЖБМ АИ ҒА. 67 іс] бойынша)
Рис. 1. Г.А. Кушаев (по: [НА ИА КН МНВО РК. Д. 67])

Materials and methods

Methodology of research

The main sources on the archaeology of the Bronze Age in the West Kazakhstan region are monuments researched between 1968 and 1992 by the Ural Pedagogical Institute named after A.S. Pushkin (UPI), under the leadership of G.A. Kushaev, as well as by joint expeditions of UPI, the Institute of Archaeology of the USSR, and the Ural Regional Museum, led by M.G. Moshkova and B.F. Zhelezchikov. To identify Bronze Age archaeological sites discovered and partially studied by G.A. Kushaev's expedition, archival materials concentrated in the collections of the Scientific Archive of Margulan Institute of Archaeology were examined. In total, 34 field reports were reviewed, among which 13 files containing information on the studied Bronze Age monuments were selected after systematization and analysis. Scholarly works of G.A. Kushaev related to the study of these objects were also analyzed. In assessing the scholar's contribution to addressing the issues of the Bronze Age in Western Kazakhstan, the overall state of archaeological science during that period and the level of development of certain aspects of the region's history were considered.

Description of the material

By the late 1960s, Bronze Age sites in the West Kazakhstan region were known only from the research conducted by P.S. Rykov [Железчиков 2009: 191], М.Р. Gryaznov [Грязнов 1927], I.V. Sinitsyn [Синицын 1950; 1951; 1952; 1959]. There were a total of 9 burial sites and one settlement. Materials from the Yamnaya, Catacomb, Srubnaya (timber-grave), and other cultures were recorded in various parts of Western Kazakhstan. However, against the backdrop of numerous discoveries in the Ural, Trans-Ural, Volga-Ural interfluvium, and the Caspian lowland of the USSR, our region stood out as a blank spot.

Undoubtedly, the research focus of G.A. Kushaev as a specialist in early Iron Age archaeology contributed to his more active position in studying monuments from this period. However, among the more than 400 archaeological sites in Western Kazakhstan [Лукпанова 2011; Сдыков, Марыксин 2010], he discovered and partially studied 12 burial sites and 3 Bronze Age settlements (fig. 2).

The focus of the scholar's research went beyond just archaeological student practices. To study archaeological sites, he actively participated in economic and contractual projects, within the framework of which emergency and rescue operations were planned. In particular, the expedition led by G.A. Kushaev conducted research on archaeological sites located in areas designated for the construction of the Aydarkhanskaya and Dzhangalinskaya irrigation systems (here in after referred to as IS) [НА ИА КН МНВО РК. Д. 1389], the Iskalikolskaya irrigation system based on Lake Rybny Sakryl and the Mamaevsky dam on the left bank of the Maliy Uzen River (Saryozen) [Кушаев, Кокебаева 1979; НА ИА КН МНВО РК. Д. 1762;

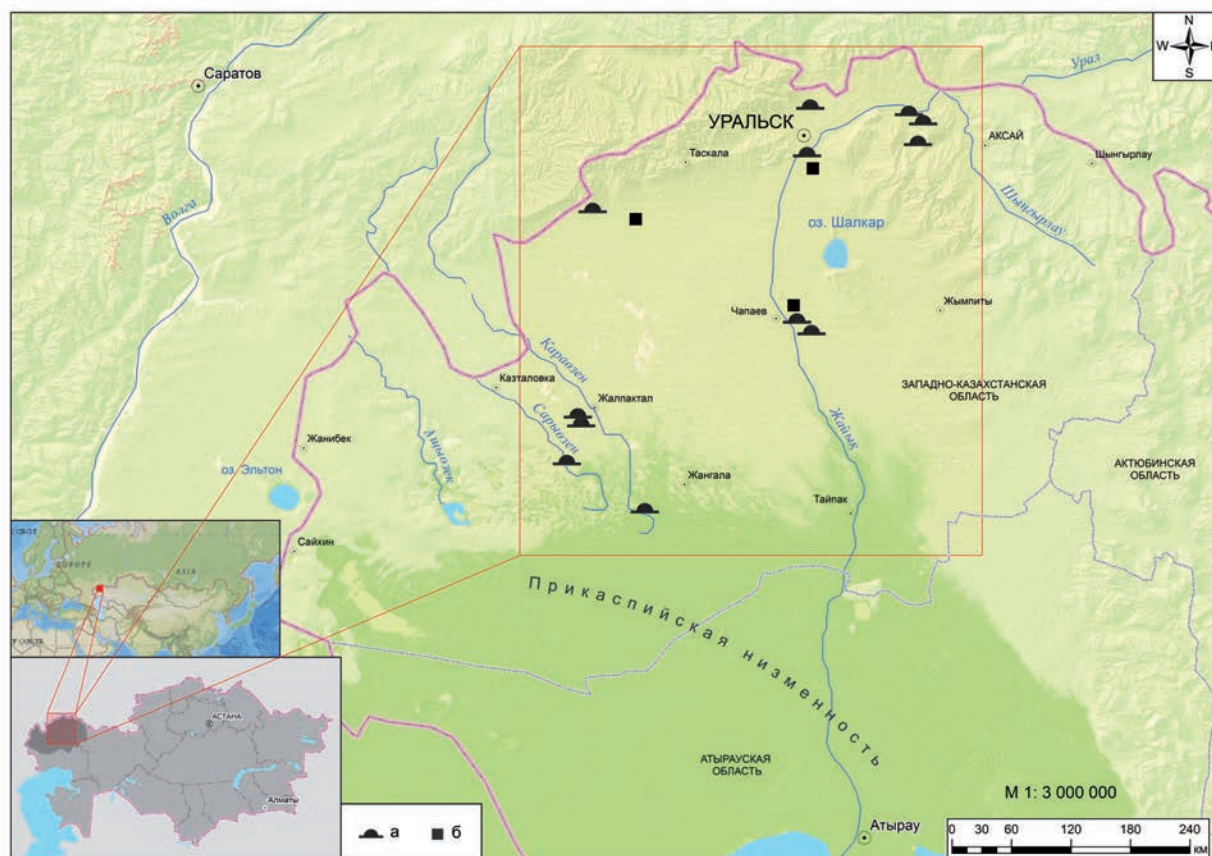


Fig. 2 – A map of the the Bronze Age sites studied by G.A. Kushaev in the West Kazakhstan region. Burial sites: 1 – Alebastrovo I; 2 – Alebastrovo II; 3 – Bubentsy II; 4 – Rybny Sakryl I; 5 – Rybny Sakryl III; 6 – Vodokhranilish; 7 – Solyanka II; 8 – Mamai; 9 – Fakel; 10 – Kos-Oba; 11 – Kresty; 12 – Konys-Sai. Settlements: 1 – Baurzhan-ayak; 2 – Kresty; 3 – Solyanka. Performer: Aisha Kazizova

2-сур. Г.А. Кушаев зерттеген Батыс Қазақстан облысының қола дәуірі ескерткіштерінің картасы. Жерлеу ескерткіштері: 1 – Алебастрово I; 2 – Алебастрово II; 3 – Бубенцы II; 4 – Рыбный Сакрыл I; 5 – Рыбный Сакрыл III; 6 – Водохранилище; 7 – Солянка II; 8 – Мамай; 9 – Факел; 10 – Кос-Оба; 11 – Кресты; 12 – Қоныс-сай. Қоныстар: 1 – Бауыржан-аяқ; 2 – Кресты; 3 – Солянка. Орындаушы: Айша Казизова

Рис. 2. Карта исследованных Г.А. Кушаевым памятников эпохи бронзы Западно-Казахстанской области. Погребальные памятники: 1 – Алебастрово I; 2 – Алебастрово II; 3 – Бубенцы II; 4 – Рыбный Сакрыл I; 5 – Рыбный Сакрыл III; 6 – Водохранилище; 7 – Солянка II; 8 – Мамай; 9 – Факел; 10 – Кос-Оба; 11 – Кресты; 12 – Коныс-сай. Поселения: 1 – Бауржан-аяк; 2 – Кресты; 3 – Солянка. Исполнитель: Айша Казизова

Д. 1836], The reservoirs from the mouth of the Solyanka River to the Aznabai-Taypak canal's syphon [HA IA KH MHBO PK. Д. 2017], the irrigation network in the Chizhinsky-Dyurinsky floodplain area [HA IA KH MHBO PK. Д. 2017; Д. 2149] and the land area on the territory of the Voroshilov Factory [HA IA KH MHBO PK. Д. 2279]. In addition, he made several attempts to study and preserve the Kresty burial site.

Results

During the collection, systematization, and analysis of the field research results of G.A. Kushaev and his publications, about 70 studied burial sites and three settlements of the Bronze Age in Western Kazakhstan were identified.

The Alebastrovo I burial ground is located in the Terektinsky district, 1.5 km east-southeast of the central farm of the "Dolinsky" state farm (Dolinnoe village, Terektinsky district, West Kazakhstan region), on the elevated part of the second floodplain terrace on the left bank of the Ural River. According to G.A. Kushaev's data, there were 35 burial mounds. [HA IA KH MHBO PK. Д. 1389: 30]. During the field research, the central burials in mounds No. 1, 5, and 19 were studied; three burials in mound No. 2; two burials in mound No. 12; and five burials in mound No. 21, all dating to the Bronze Age.

The Alebastrovo II burial ground is located 400 meters from the previous site and consists of 37 burial mounds [HA IA KH MHBO PK. Д. 1389; Д. 1467]. In 1975, three burials were studied in mound No. 1, along with the central burials in mounds No. 6 and 15 [HA IA KH MHBO PK. Д. 1467: 72–75, 80–81].

The Mamai burial ground is located 7 km south of the village of Kokterek and 12 km north of the village of Zhuldyz (Kaztalovsky district, West Kazakhstan region) [Кушаев, Кокебаева 1979]. The burial site consists of 10 mounds and one square-shaped sacrificial site. Bronze Age burials were studied in burial pit No. 2 of mound No. 1, the lower burial of mound No. 3, and in four burials of mound No. 8 [HA IA KH MHBO PK. Д. 1675: 17–20, 24, 34–35].

The Kos-Oba burial ground is located 2.5–3 km south of the village of Kokterek (Kaztalovsky district, WKR), 2 km northeast of the village of Mashteksai (Zhangalinsky district, WKR), on a large low plateau, 2 km east of the left bank of the Big Uzen River (Karaozen). Bronze Age burials were studied in two graves of mound No. 2 [HA IA KH MHBO PK. Д. 1675: 8–10].

The burial sites of Sakryl I and Sakryl II were located at the southeast end of the Rybny Sakryl Lake (Lake Balykty, Kaztalovsky district, WKR). The sites were discovered during a survey in 1971. At that time, the first burial site consisted of 22 mounds, and the second one contained 12 [HA IA KH MHBO PK. Д. 1836]. During emergency excavations, pit 3 in mound No. 14 of the Sakryl I burial site and a paired burial in mound No. 7 of the Sakryl II burial site, both dating to the Bronze Age, were studied [HA IA KH MHBO PK. Д. 1836: 6, 23].

The Vodokhranilishche and Solyanka II burial grounds were located in the area of the future reservoir, from the bridge over the Solyanka River to the northeast, up to the duct of the Aznabay-Taypak canal, on both the left and right banks (Akzhaik district, West Kazakhstan region) [HA IA KH MHBO PK. Д. 2017]. In 1982, the Vodokhranilishche burial site contained 10 mounds, 6 of which were destroyed during the construction of the dam [HA IA KH MHBO PK. Д. 2017: 2]. Bronze Age burials were recorded in pits 1 and 6 of mound 3 and in the central burial of mound 4 at the Vodokhranilishche burial site. The Solyanka II burial site consisted of four mounds located on the right bank of the river in the future reservoir area, three of which contained Bronze Age burials [Кушаев 1985]. In addition to the burial sites, material was collected from test pits dug on the territory of the discovered depressions of the eponymous Bronze Age settlement. In particular, numerous fragments of pottery and animal bones were found [HA IA KH MHBO PK. Д. 2017: 33].

The Bubentsy II burial ground is located along the Kamenka-Podtyazhki highway, on the southern and northern sides (the highway between the villages of Taskala and Mereke in the Taskala district of West Kazakhstan). G.A. Kushaev notes that most of the mounds were plowed over, and a total of 17 mounds

were counted on the northern side of the road [HA ИА KH MHBO PK. Д. 2017]. The burial in pit 2 of mound No. 6 is attributed to the Bronze Age.

In 1986, an expedition from the Ural Pedagogical Institute (UPI), led by G.A. Kushaev, discovered the settlement of Baurzhan-Ayak. The site is located on the Chizha River, 1 km north of the village of Ayak (Taskala district, West Kazakhstan). G.A. Kushaev noted that the settlement is being destroyed by floodwaters. On its territory, 27 stone tools, 49 fragments of tools, 39 large and numerous small animal bones, primarily from horses, were collected. Additionally, 62 fragments of pottery were found [HA ИА KH MHBO PK. Д. 2149: 24–27].

The Fakel burial ground is located 2.5 km west of the village of Fakel (Zhalyln village, Baiterek district, West Kazakhstan), 4 km north of the village of Makarovo (Makarovo village, Zelenov district, West Kazakhstan), to the left of the road, on a high part of the watershed between the Chagan River to the east and the Krutoy and Solyanka rivers to the west. Out of the 39 mounds identified in 1981, only 18 remained by 1989 [HA ИА KH MHBO PK. Д. 2237: 3, 4]. Bronze Age burials were found in mounds No. 4, 5, and 7 [HA ИА KH MHBO PK. Д. 1467: 23–24, 29–30].

The Kresty burial site is located in the Terektinsky district, on the left bank of the Zhaiyk River, in the floodplain of the Barbastau River, 5 km south of the village of Podstepnoye. The site was first discovered in 1969 [HA ИА KH MHBO PK. Д. 2368: 4], the research on this complex, which began in 1987, continued for several years due to its uniqueness and the threat of complete destruction. A total of about 40 burial mounds and several depressions have been recorded. In 1987, five burials were studied in mound No. 3 [HA ИА KH MHBO PK. Д. 2164: 7–15], four burials were studied in mound No. 7 [HA ИА KH MHBO PK. Д. 2164: 18–19, 22] and two in mounds No. 5 and 6 [HA ИА KH MHBO PK. Д. 2164; Д. 2237; Д. 2410]. The following year, two burial pits in mound No. 8, two burials in mound No. 29, and four in mound No. 10 were found to contain Bronze Age burials [HA ИА KH MHBO PK. Д. 2237: 7–8, 13–14]. In 1991, burials were studied in mound No. 10; four burials in mounds No. 5 and 6; and a burial in mound No. 27 [HA ИА KH MHBO PK. Д. 2368: 19–21, 28–29, 32–33, 35]. In addition to the burial sites, the depressions of dwellings at the settlement were partially studied, and surface material was collected [HA ИА KH MHBO PK. Д. 2164: 23].

The Konys-sai burial site is located 1.5 km southeast of the village of Konys-sai (Konys-sai village, Terektinsky district, WKR). Both mounds investigated at the site date to the Bronze Age [HA ИА KH MHBO PK. Д. 2368: 5–6].

Discussion

The conducted excursus demonstrates how G.A. Kushaev's research enriched the history of the region. However, it is not only the number of studied monuments that matters, but also their cultural and chronological range.

Based on the material obtained, the researcher himself draws the following conclusions regarding the periodization of the Bronze Age in the region [Кушаев 1993: 43–44]:

- The earliest sites date back to the Eneolithic period – the ancient Yamnaya culture, dated to the 3rd millennium BCE. The burials were placed in large rectangular pits oriented along the west-east axis, with the deceased lying on their back with their legs bent and turned to the right. The individual is oriented toward the east, and the bones are abundantly covered with ochre. These sites date from the early 2nd millennium BCE to the 12th century BCE.
- Burials of the Catacomb (and Poltavka) cultures. The researcher classifies burials in rectangular pits or under boulders as belonging to this group. For the catacomb burials, the position is on the back with bent legs, while for the Poltavka culture, the body is curled up on the left side. The deceased are oriented to the north, and the bottom of the pits is covered with ochre.
- The final phase of the Bronze Age is marked by monuments of the Srubnaya culture, dating from the second half of the 2nd millennium BCE to the beginning of the 1st millennium BCE.

Considering modern research, it is important to note changes in chronology and an expansion of the main elements of the burial rites, based on new materials [Молодин и др. 2014].

G.A. Kushaev rightly notes that the information obtained demonstrates a complete similarity with materials from the Lower Volga region. By comparing the available data on Bronze Age monuments with similar monuments from nearby areas, it can be asserted that the ancient population of the Steppe Ural Region and Lower Volga shared common roots. Related tribes with shared ancestry inhabited these lands not only in the Bronze Age but also in later periods, carving out ecological niches for themselves and adapting to the climatic conditions. This is supported by the location of monuments from different periods and cultures in certain areas, often near water sources. G.A. Kushaev also highlights this point, noting the uniqueness of the region's burial monuments, where burials from different cultures and periods can be found within the same burial grounds [Кушаев 1993: 41].

G.A. Kushaev notes a decrease in the amount of osteological material in burial monuments from earlier to later periods. In the earlier stages, horse or cattle bones predominated, whereas in the later stages, the bones of small livestock became more common [Кушаев 1993: 42]. According to him, this trend is a prerequisite for the transition to the early Iron Age and nomadic livestock breeding.

This thesis is supported by the research of N.K. Kachalova and L.L. Galkin, who suggested that the tribes of Srubnaya culture led a mobile lifestyle [Качалова 1985: 39; Галкин 1996: 59]. Moreover, the presence of numerous locations with ceramic fragments of various cultural types at sites in the Caspian Lowland and burial sites, which are typically concentrated in the steppe zone, can support this view [Мусаева 2020; 2021].

In addition to the scientific results, G.A. Kushaev, in his reports, expresses hope that the accumulated anthropological materials will contribute to the study of the ethnogenesis of the Kazakhs [НА ИА КН МНБО РК. Д. 2368: 34]. However, in addition to the anthropological collections, the researcher left a vast scientific legacy that requires analysis and publication.

The monograph on the history of the region was published after G.A. Kushaev's death [Кушаев 1993], but his students and followers continue his work. For example, in 2002, 2008, 2010, and 2014, employees of the Center for History and Archaeology of Western Kazakhstan conducted further research on the Kresty and Baurzhan-Ayak settlements, where they discovered and studied burial sites of the timber culture at the Kresty settlement [Берденов и др. 2002; Марыксин, Крыгин 2010: 84; 2013]. In 2004, an article by M.G. Moshkova and G.A. Kushaev was published, dedicated to the studied Sarmatian sites of Western Kazakhstan. In 2023, K.A. Zhambulatov published the results of the analysis of the late Sarmatian burials studied by G.A. Kushaev at the Mamai burial site [Кушаев, Жамбулатов 2023].

In addition to the scientific achievements of the researcher, his legacy is associated with the names of his students and followers, such as B.F. Zhelezchikov, V.A. Krieger, G.K. Kokybaeva, and others. During his time at the Ural-Povolzhye Institute, G.A. Kushaev organized the Ural-Povolzhye Archaeological Student Conference twice (in 1972 and 1977). He also established an archaeological museum and a scientific laboratory at the institute [Сдыков, Марыксин 2010: 254]. Students of G.A. Kushaev, who underwent field practice, participated in student conferences [Кушаев 1993: 17].

Conclusion

Thus, thanks to the research of G.A. Kushaev, individual finds from the Bronze Age were supplemented by new sites with preserved burial rituals from the Yamnaya, Catacomb, and Srubnaya cultures. Unfortunately, due to the destruction of many sites from the intrusion of early Iron Age burials or due to anthropogenic factors, there are relatively few of them. The researcher himself frequently expressed his emotions in his reports about the unique finds that were made or lost in a given year.

Undoubtedly, not all of G.A. Kushaev's report materials were of a strictly scientific nature; at times, he would allow himself to share opinions regarding the actions of officials, express his impressions after field trips, rejoice in new discoveries, or mourn irreplaceable losses. Nevertheless, such materials are all the more interesting to read and analyze.

G.A. Kushaev's research activity demonstrates that many problems in contemporary archaeology are always relevant and have always concerned researchers. Issues such as gaps in history, the search for funding for fieldwork, the study of endangered archaeological sites, and the oversight of the correct interpretation and application of legal norms for the protection of archaeological sites were all challenges G.A. Kushaev faced, and continue to be challenges for many scholars today. Evaluating his contribution to the development of domestic science and the study of the ancient history of Western Kazakhstan, in particular, is quite difficult. He not only raised regional history to a new level and drew the attention of researchers to these sites, but also left a vast legacy, which awaits its time in the scientific archive of the Margulan Institute of Archaeology and in the storage rooms of museums in Uralsk.

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