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Study of the kystau (wintering site) Zhienkul in the Yereimentau

The article presents the results of field studies of the settlement of the new time Zhienkul, located in the Yereimentau district of Akmola region. The choice of this object is associated with a large area, the clarity of the linear location, the ability to determine the chronology of development. It consists of nine estates, their outer walls on three sides, except for the east, are reinforced with strong stone fences. In 2022, a detailed plan was removed, excavations of the estate 5 were carried out. On the example of the settlement of Zhienkul, several more principles of the construction of estates in the Kazakh kystau can be noted: the construction of stoves–walls with an internal chimney that served rational heating, the location of residential and utility premises in close proximity to each other.

Keywords: Yereimentau, Zhienkul, kystau, farmstead, settled way of life, dwelling

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Ерейментаудағы Жиенқұл қыстауының зерттелуі

Мақалада Ақмола облысының Ерейментау ауданында орналасқан жаңа замандағы Жиенқұл қонысының далалық зерттеулерінің нәтижелері берілген. Бұл нысанды таңдау үлкен аумақпен, сызықтық орналасудың анықтығымен, ішкі хронологиялық бөлу мүмкіндігімен байланысты. Ол 9 үй-жайдан тұрады, олардың шығыс қабырғаларынан басқа үш жағынан сыртқы қабырғалары ірі тас қоршаулармен нығайтылған. 2022 жылы егжей-тегжейлі жоспары жасалды, 5 үй-жайда қазба жұмыстары жүргізілді. Жиенқұл қыстауының мысалында қазақ қыстауындағы үй-жайларды салудың тағы бірнеше принциптерін атап өтуге болады: рационалды жылыту қызметін атқарған ішкі мұржасы бар пеш–қабырғаларды салу, тұрғын үйлер мен шаруашылық бөлмелерінің бір біріне жақын орналасуы.

Түйін сөздер: Ерейментау, Жиенқұл, қыстау, үй-жай, отырықшылық, баспана

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Исследование кыстау Жиенкул в Ерейментау

В статье изложены результаты полевых исследований поселения Нового времени Жиенкул, расположенного в Ерейментауском районе Акмолинской области. Выбор данного объекта связан с большой площадью, четкостью линейного расположения, возможностью определения хронологии застройки. Состоит из 9 усадеб, внешние стены их с трех сторон, кроме восточной, укреплены мощными каменными ограждениями. В 2022 г.

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снят подробный план, осуществлены раскопки усадьбы 5. На примере поселения Жиенкул можно отметить еще несколько принципов постройки усадеб в казахских кыстау: возведение печей-стен с внутренним дымоходом, служивших рациональному обогреву, расположение жилых и хозяйственных помещений в непосредственной близости друг к другу.

Ключевые слова: Ерейментау, Жиенкул, зимовка, усадьба, оседлость, жилище

The most important area of ethnoarchaeological research is the study of permanent settlements of nomads of the late 18th – early 20th centuries. Stationary settlements were used in winter, had their own layout features and differed from region to region. The changes concerned not only the layout of entire settlements, but also individual dwellings. The methods and materials for the construction of dwellings, from which settlements were formed, also have differences [Beisenov 2021: 8].

In the 2022 field season, we investigated the mountain-hill type kystau (kaz. – wintering site) – Zhienkul. The monument is located at the foot of the Aidarly hill, which is part of the Yerementau Mountains. The wintering site of the Zhienkul consists of nine separate homesteads, stretched in a single line from southwest to northeast.

The monument was identified during exploratory research conducted by us in 2016. During the exploration work, a lot of surface finds was found, including various household utensils. Interesting finds are fragments of ceramics dating back to the Early Iron Age, as well as a silicon arrowhead. Fragments of ceramic vessels were discovered as a result of a fire-fighting survey of a grove of red book trees south of the wintering sites [Kucherov 2016: 40]. Next to the firebreak ditch, depressions were recorded, which presumably can be attributed to the early Iron Age due to the presence of ceramics from this period. In the field season of 2022, a trench measuring 1.5×1.5 m was excavated at these depressions. During the excavation, no cultural layer or finds were identified. However, a "cache" of sheep astragali – asyks was discovered, probably of a later date, based on the preservation of the bones.

As of today, in the vicinity of the old wintering site, there are several livestock bases that utilize almost the same methods of herding cattle as the Kazakhs did over a hundred years ago. The head of one of the peasant farms, who introduced himself as Serik (born in 1974), told about the features of modern farming methods in this area. In general, the convenient location of the wintering site was noted – on the slope of a hill, near a flowing spring with the presence of three lakes in a small distance.

The wintering site has a "satellite" – the old zirat (Kazakh cemetery), located 180 m northeast. Burial structures are represented by fences of rounded and sub-rectangular shapes and stone mounds. The presence of cemeteries in the extreme vicinity or directly among the settlements is an important feature of Kazakh stationary settlements.

In terms of layout, the settlement can be divided into two blocks – western and eastern, separated by a modern country road. The western block consists of seven homesteads that stretch from north to south, the eastern block consists of two complexes. All the homesteads are built of stone and mud brick. The ruins of the buildings stretch for 300 m parallel to the flow of the spring. All structures have a sub-rectangular shape, where the long axis is parallel to the flow of the spring. The homesteads are represented by large spaces with outbuildings and small residential dwellings (Fig. 1).

The total area of the territory on which the ruined remains of the homesteads are located is 344×342 m. We call these buildings homestead complexes, as they have residential and utility parts. The northern and western parts of the complexes are bordered by masonry made of large stones. The southern part has no stone structures, which may indicate adaptation to conditions, i. e. to strong winds. Powerful stone structures stretching from the north and west, sub-rectangular in plan, played the role of external walls for utility rooms. Four- and five-level masonry of large stones, on which mud bricks were laid, played the role of a wind barrier. The residential part of the complex was built of mud bricks and was located in the southern part. The proximity of economic structures to residential premises is represented in all homestead complexes.

Some characteristic features inherent in the settlements of the mountain-hill type were highlighted:

– the use of stones in construction,

– the construction of structures taking into account the slopes,

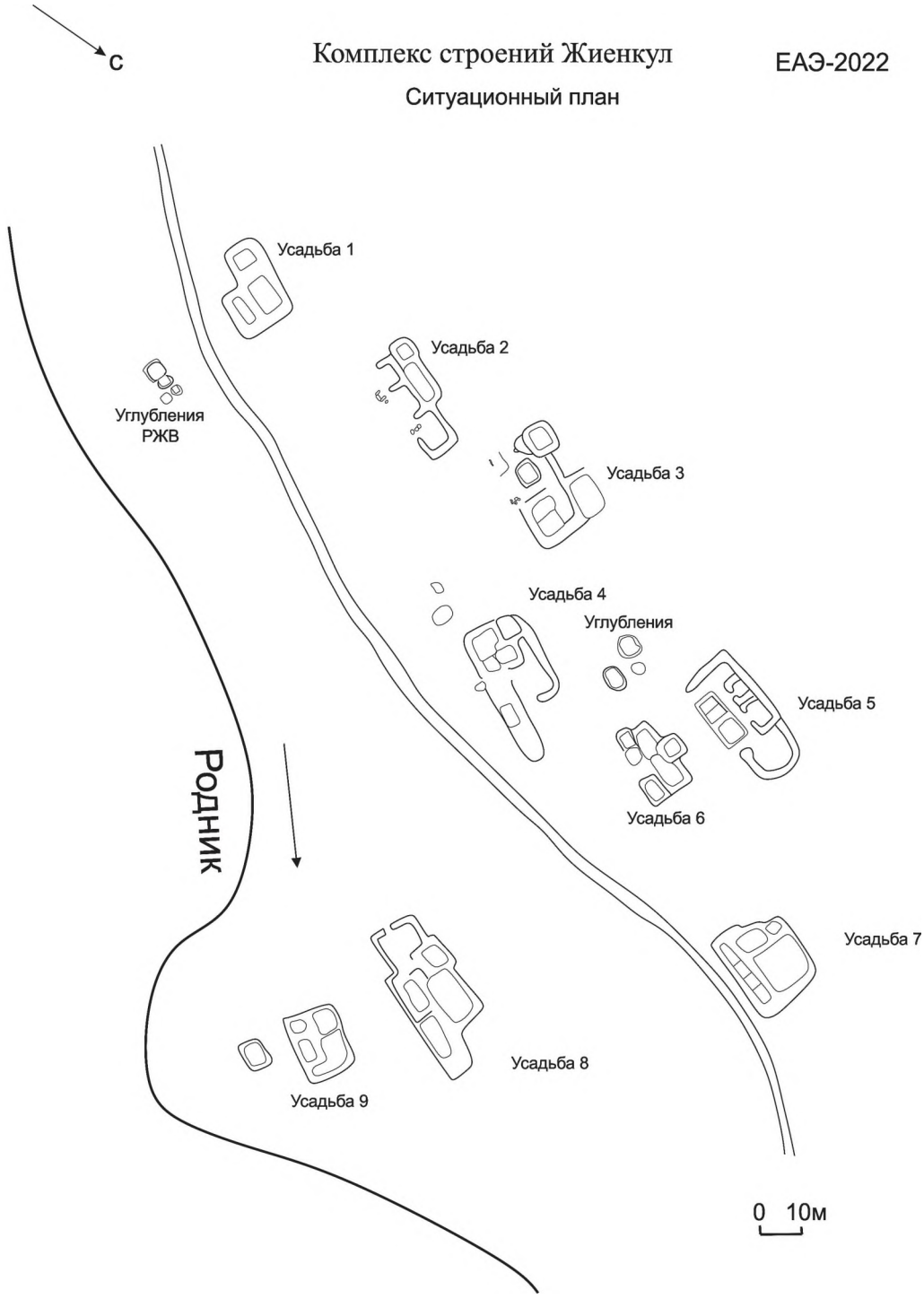


Fig. 1. The complex of Zhienkul buildings. The situational plan
1-сур. Жиенқұл құрылыстар кешені. Ситуациялық жоспар
Рис. 1. Комплекс строений Жиенкул. Ситуационный план

– the linear arrangement of rooms of residential dwellings,

– the location of doors on the leeward side,

– the absence of stones in the southern part of the monument.

The homesteads did not function at the same time, as can be judged by the isolation of complex 1, possibly earlier, and buildings 8 and 9, which, according to preliminary estimates, are the latest. Buildings that are tightly adjacent to the dwelling are fixed everywhere. The width of the walls with ruins is 1-2 m, large stones are stacked on top of each other in three or four rows. There are depressions in the central part of the wintering area between 3, 4 and 5 buildings.

Homestead 1. Located at the southwestern corner of the Aidarly hill, 150 m north of the farm. Coordinates: 51°35’50.69” N 73°13’41.6” E. The homestead is of a sub-rectangular shape, measuring 17×29 m. The outer walls are well fixed, a large accumulation of stones on the north side (from the side of the hill). The residential part of the homestead is represented by two wells measuring 3×3, 4×5 m. Outside the residential area there are two large recesses, utility rooms. The residential part is on the southeastern side. Fragments of porcelain are found on the surface.

Homestead 2. Located 187 m north of the modern farm Zhienkul, 27 m northeast of homestead 1. Coordinates: 51°35’52.12” N 73°13’42.34” E. Sub-rectangular shape, dimensions 16×35 m. The exterior walls of the entire homestead are perfectly fixed. The building has two entrances – in the southern and northeastern parts. The homestead has a pronounced sloping topography, i. e. it is built on an inclined surface. The surface is blackened. On the north-western side there is a 5×5 m outbuilding. In the residential part there are two depressions measuring 6×3 m, 3×4 m. The depth of the depressions is 0.1 m. The entrance to the dwelling on the south side is marked with large stones. Adjacent to the northeast side is a building (5×5 m), also built of large stones. The width of the masonry is 1 m. The entrance to the outbuildings is from the northwest, from the side of the hill. The south side is free of stones. Fragments of porcelain and animal bones are fixed on the surface.

Homestead 3. Located 11 m north of the homestead 2. Coordinates: 51°35’53.1” N 73°13’42.89” E. The structure is of a sub-rectangular shape. The dimensions are 14×24 m. The layout repeats the homestead 2. The number of depressions is two, they are the same in size: 7×3 m. There is a square-shaped extension next to it. The entrance to the courtyard is from the east (18×3 m), from there the entrance to the residential part. On the northwest side there is a square extension measuring 6×6 m. The width of the walls is 1 m. Stone walls cover the homestead from the northwest and northeast. Lifting material – fragments of porcelain.

Homestead 4. Located 21 m south-east of homestead 3, 194 m north-east of the modern farm. It has dimensions of 14×18 m. Coordinates: 51°35’53.4” N 73°13’45.46” E. The outer walls are clearly visible from the southwestern and northern sides. The width of the walls is 1.6 m, the approximate height of the masonry is 0.5 m. The entrance to the homestead is on the east side. The clear outlines of the rooms are not fixed, there are four depressions. The depth of the wells is 0.5 m. It is difficult to determine the residential part. Next to the homestead there is a detached L-shaped structure lined with stone.

Homestead 6. Located 18 m northeast of building 4, 220 m from the farm, along a field road. It has dimensions of 15×20 m. Coordinates: 51°35’54.14” N 73°13’46.6” E. The width of the stone walls is 1 m. The height of the masonry is 0.40 m. The entrance is from the north-east side with a width of 2 m. Then there is an entrance corridor (17×5 m), from where the entrance to the living room. On the northeast side there is an extension with stone walls, the dimensions of which are 4×5 m. An extension is also fixed on the north side, the entrance from the corridor on the south side, dimensions 5×3.5 m. There are two depressions in the residential part, 7 m northeast of the homestead there is a separate stone ring, possibly a cattle pen.

Homestead 7. Located 40 m northeast of homestead 6, 300 m south of the modern farm. The size of the homestead is 20×20 m. Coordinates: 51°35’55.89” N 73°13’48.69” E. Along the eastern side, four depressions are fixed in a line. The south side has been freed from the stone fence. On the north side there is an extension measuring 10×4 m, connected to the living room by an entrance door 1 m wide.

Homestead 8. Located 60 m south-east of homestead 7, 215 m north-east of the farm. The homestead is located 25 m south of the bed of the spring. Coordinates: 51°35’53” N 73°13’49.62” E. The structure is of a sub-rectangular shape, measuring 18×34 m. It consists



Fig. 2. The Zhienkul settlement. The Estate 5. The aerial view
2-сур. Жиенқұл қонысы. 5 үй-жай. Жоғарыдан түсірілген сурет
Рис. 2. Поселение Жиенкул. Усадьба 5. Снимок сверху

of a residential part of 24×8 m and an outbuilding. The width of the walls is 2 m. The entrance is 1.30 m wide on the south-west side. Along the longitudinal western wall stretches a space without buildings, measuring 20×8 m. Nearby there is an outbuilding measuring 13×8 m. The external walls are made of large stones, the height is 0.30 m. The extension on the west side is 5×5 m. Lifting material – metal products, fragments of dishes.

Homestead 9. Located 14 m south of homestead 8, 195 m northeast of the farm. The dimensions are 18×20 m. Coordinates: 51°35’52.34” N 73°13’50.14” E. In appearance, it is similar to the previous building. It consists of an outbuilding and a residential part (8.5×6 m). Along the long western wall, the corridor is 15×5 m. The masonry height of the outer walls is 0.50 m. The entrance to the outbuildings is on the east side. On the west side, the extension is 7×4 m. There are three depressions in the residential part. 5 m southeast of homestead 9 there is a rounded extension, its dimensions are 4×2.5 m.

In the field season, homestead 5 was studied. Among its characteristic features are its orientation with respect to the cardinal directions, the presence of stones in the construction of utility buildings, and the rectangular or nearly rectangular shape of the entire complex. The homestead has a flat area on the slope of the hill to the northwest, which could be used as a place for cattle pasture at any time of the year.

The homestead is of a sub-rectangular shape, clearly divided into residential and economic parts. The homestead on its long side is oriented in the direction of southwest–northeast. This orientation fully corresponds to the main directions of the winds. Strong constant westerly winds blow in the region in winter, with a transition to northwesterly ones. They bring with them Atlantic cyclones with precipitation and low temperatures.

The dimensions of the homestead on the outer stone walls are 33×14 m. The stone walls bordering the interior of the homestead from the western, northwestern and north-eastern sides are a four-, five-level masonry of large stones that played the role of a wind barrier. The thickness of the walls varies from 1.3 to 1.8 m. The economic part is represented by a 9×12 m rectangular paddock in the northeast and three rooms of 4.5×4.5, 3.5×4 and 4×6 m. In the southwestern part of the complex there is a free space, similar to an inner courtyard, where feed for young animals could be stored (Fig. 2).

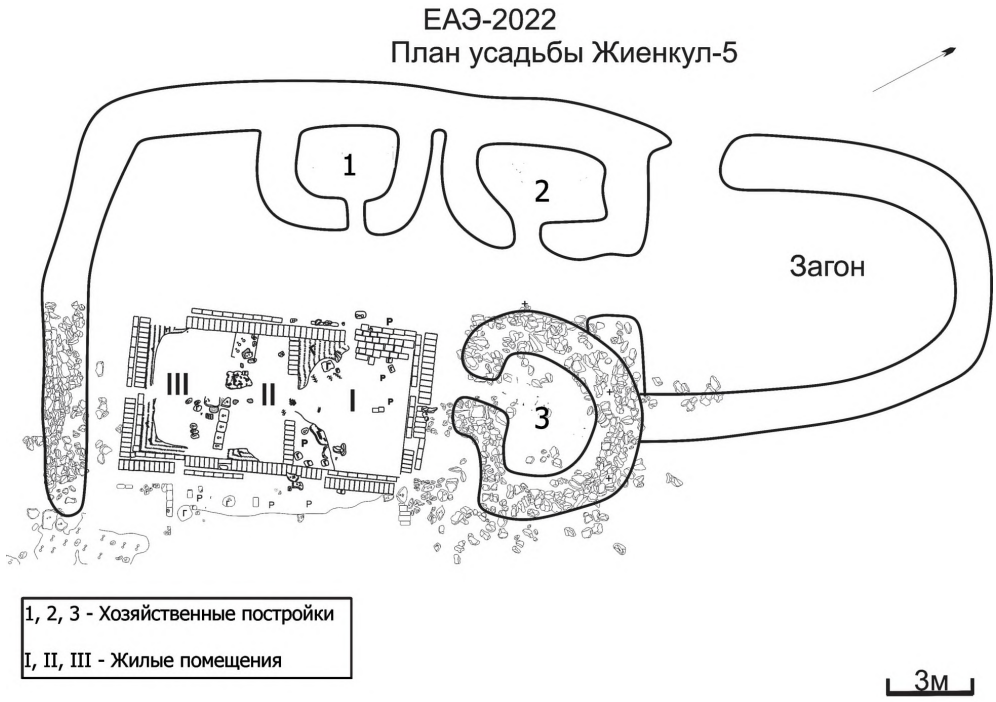


Fig. 3. The Zhienkul settlement. The Plan of the Estate 5
3-сур. Жиенқұл қонысы. 5 үй-жай жоспары
Рис. 3. Поселение Жиенкул. План Усадьбы 5

Only the residential part of the homestead and the outbuilding 3 were subjected to archaeological excavations. The living room was completely opened by an excavation measuring 9×24 m. The residential part had an area of 72 m^2 with sides of 6×12 m (Fig. 3).

In total, the homestead, built of mud brick, has three rooms (premises) located under one roof. Room 1 is almost square in shape, measuring 4.5×4 m. On the east side of the room was the entrance to the house. The entrance was fixed by the discovery of a foundation stone, which played the role of a support for the door frame. The width of the walls of the room is 80 cm, that is, they consisted of two rows of bricks. An ash pit with a depth of 120 cm was found almost in the center of the room. On the third row of mud bricks, in the northern wall, there were two stones that were not a collapse or elements that accidentally got here. According to our assumption, there could be a window here.

Room 2 is the smallest in size – 8 m^2. This room was separated from room 1 by a partition presented in the form of a masonry of bricks in one row. There was a gap in the center of the partition, and iron door canopies and many pieces of wood were found under the wall. These facts indicate the position of the door.

In this room there was a furnace with a chimney wall separating room 2 from room 3. The chimney was built of clay bricks, which is confirmed by sections of profiles. The furnace is represented by a ledge built of yellow bricks, on which flat stones are installed. There is an accumulation of blue ash in front of the furnace. The thickness of the chimney, therefore, and the wall is 40 cm. The walls were plastered with clay.

The end room 3 measures 2.8×4.5 m. In room 3, the largest number of finds were found, mostly related to clothing. Leather goods, parts of belts, remnants of shoes, remnants of the chest lining – all the finds indicate that people lived in this room.

On the territory of the homestead 5, a 9×24 m excavation was laid out, 3×3 m squares, with baulks 40 cm high. There are 24 squares in total, marked with letters A, B and C from east to west, and numbers from 1 to 8 from north to south. The excavation area was 216 m^2. A three–chamber dwelling, part of a stone wall and outbuildings nr. 3 were opened (Fig. 3).

When descending 20 cm, the outlines of the outer walls of the dwelling appeared, with the exception of the A5 square, where the corner of the house was closed by the collapse of stones. After removing the top layer, the rectangular outlines of the dwelling with an area of 72 m^2 (6×12 m) and a stone structure with dimensions of 3.5×4 m (outbuildings 3) appeared (Fig. 3). The internal partitions of the house were poorly fixed at this stage, but before the excavation was divided into wells, it was clear that there were three rooms. A large amount of blue and yellow ash was found in squares A1 and A2, probably the residents of the house laid out the ashes around the corner of the house. In the inner part of the house, in square C3, there was a rectangle edged with blue ash, grey core, yellow bricks around it, several stones lay on top, one of which was fixed before the excavation. In the eastern profile of square C3, a row of three bricks was visible, with a grey core and a thin layer of humus above it; this indicates the presence of a partition that stretched from the rectangle, that is, from the furnace. There was also a lot of blue ash, clay bricks and a grey core in the central part of square B3. All this indicates that there was a continuation of the furnace, a chimney. Several fragments of wood were found in square B4, probably the remains of a fallen ceiling or fragments of a door or frame. In squares C2, B2, C4, B4, there are accumulations of clay near the walls of the dwelling, this is the fallen putty of the walls. Finds: a stirrup was found in square A1 near the ash spots, in square A2 – a nail and a bracket, animal bones, in B3 – a fragment of porcelain 2×2 cm with a readable stamp "Vergur ...". In square C5, a sketch of stones is fixed on the bricks of the eastern wall. On one of them we found traces of processing in the form of a rounded recess, with a diameter of 8 cm, a processing depth of 1.5 cm. This element is a foundation stone used as a support for the jamb, for the canopy of the door. Thus, we found the entrance to the residential part of the homestead.

After careful cleaning, it became clear how the bricks were laid out. The size of the bricks throughout the homestead ranged from 15×20×35 to 20×20×40 cm. The outer walls of the house have three-row masonry: if the first row lies along, the second one necessarily lay across, the gap of 10 cm between the rows was laid either with fragments of bricks or just earth. The position of the bricks changes in squares C2, B3, A4 (B5). The change in the brickwork may be due to the installation of windows. In the four squares of the excavation (B4, C4), the outlines of a partition appeared separating the easternmost room (vestibule) and the room with the stove (Fig. 3).

After clearing the stove and the space around it, a layer of stones, ash, and clay was removed. The front western wall of the furnace appeared, built of yellow bricks in one row. There was also a trail of ash extending into the eastern profile, and three stones were visible – two of them flat. They lay on the same level and were probably parts of the furnace. The continuation of the furnace in square B3 was a stone at the level of 10 cm, from which traces of ash bricks stretch towards the southern wall of the house, accompanied by spots of grey core and clay bricks. The partition separating the vestibule from the room with the stove is interrupted by 1.7 m in squares B–C/4. This is probably how the entrance is fixed, which is also indicated by the presence of a large amount of wood. The inner interior wall is built with one row of bricks.

A notable fact is the small size of the living quarters. There may be several explanations for this:

– the need for strong supports to support heavy ceilings, which included not only wood, but also ground rocks, clay, ash, and in some cases manure;

– heat preservation in cold periods.

During a visual inspection of the monument, surface finds was collected, represented by many fragments of porcelain, on many of them you can see the brand of the Kuznetsov brothers factory, metal fragments of the rim of the cauldron. The most interesting find and at the same time dating material is the royal coin with a face value of 10 kopecks issued in 1906 and minted in Saint Petersburg. There is a hole in the top of the coin, which indicates that the coin was part of the decoration. The coin was found between homesteads 5 and 6. 2 m north of the corral, a metal plate of a rounded shape, 2 cm in diameter, with the image of a star was found.

The study of Kystau Zhienkul is the result of work on a project, during the implementation of which large-scale studies of Kazakh wintering sites were carried out. About 2,000 m^2 have been excavated at three settlements – Sarkyrama, Kozykosh, and Zhienkul [Dukombayev 2020; Tleugabulov 2021]. Of these, 900 m^2 were excavated at the Kozykosh settlement, 350 m^2 at the Zhienkul settlement. Detailed materials on the architecture and construction of 11 dwellings were obtained.

The excavations of the monument presented a variety of material on which some conclusions can be drawn. The layout of the Zhienkul-5 homestead is typical for foothill and mountain-hill areas. The archaeology of Kazakhstan has accumulated material that allows making comparative analyses of such structures. For example, the vividly presented stone fence, which served as a wind barrier in the monument under study, according to A. Beisenov, "has been used since ancient times by the Kazakhs of Saryarka as an independent temporary dwelling, a special shelter and in certain cases becomes an addition to the layout of winter buildings" [Beisenov 2020: 235].

However, it should be noted that the stone fences of the Zhienkul homesteads differ from the Karkaraly kystau described by A. Beisenov. In them, the wind barrier is represented by a straight or arc-shaped line built along the dwelling from the windward side. In the settlement of Zhienkul, powerful stone fences are the outer walls of the entire homestead and form household structures. The construction of barriers in one form or another is one of the main principles of settlement planning in uneven areas.

Also, the fundamental principles of planning should include the "fit-in" of settlements into the surrounding landscape [Turganbayeva 2020: 106], i. e., arranging one's life activities as much as possible within the framework of natural and climatic conditions, using the experience of many generations and taking maximum advantage of seemingly extreme conditions. As mentioned earlier, the settlement of Zhienkul has a cult satellite – zirat, located close to the settlement. This fact is also the basic principle of the layout of Kazakh settlements, which can be identified today. In some villages, the zirats are located right in the village. It has long been revealed that in the mountainous-hill regions settlements arise on the eastern, southeastern slopes of the hills, which is explained by the adaptation of people to natural and climatic conditions. Using the example of the settlement of Zhienkul, several more principles of the construction of homesteads in the Kazakh Kystau can be noted: the construction of stoves-walls with an internal chimney, which served to rationally heat adjacent rooms, the location of residential and utility rooms in close proximity to each other.

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