

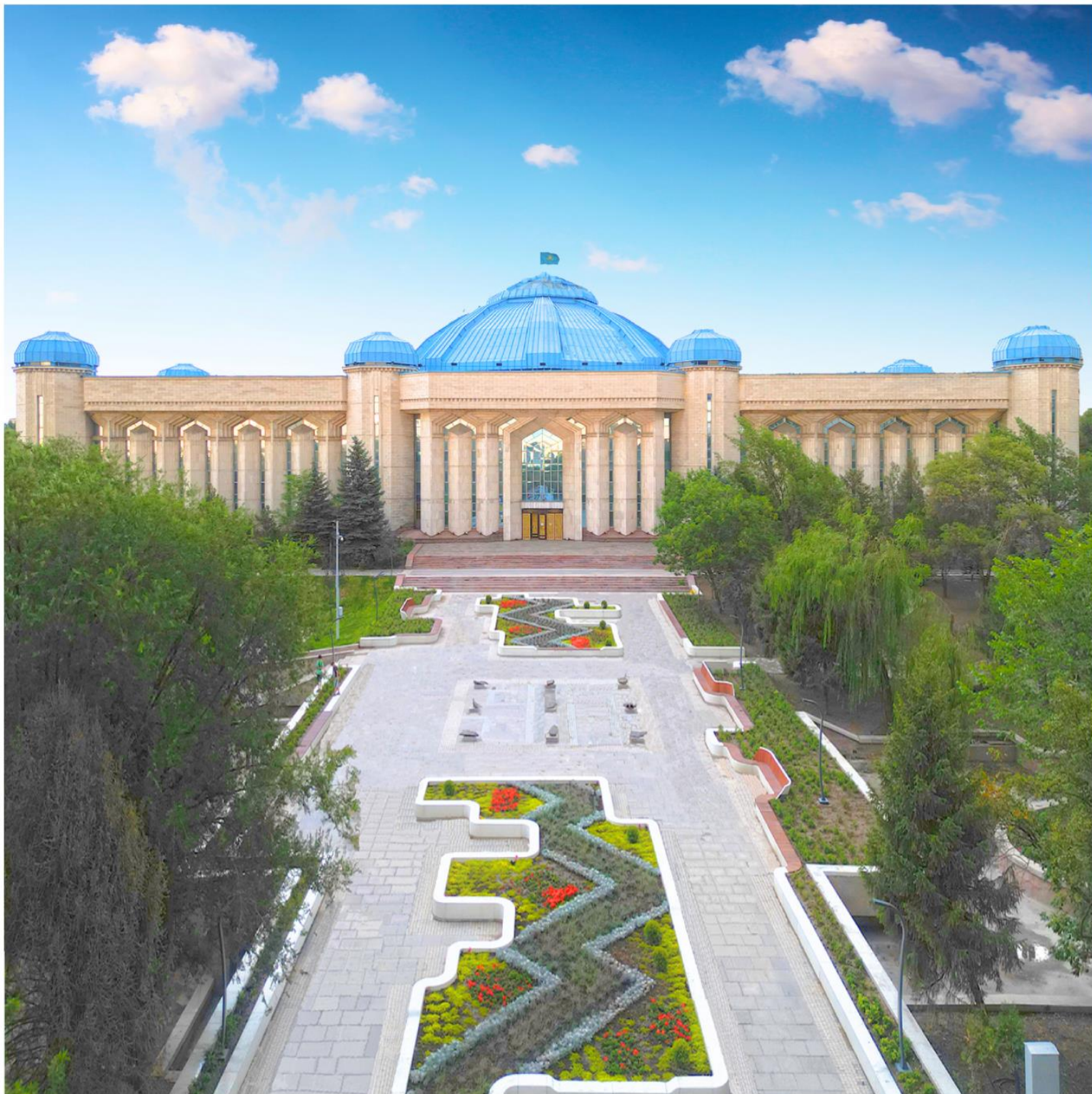
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MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENT OF CENTRAL KAZAKHSTAN*A.T. Bokachyova, R.U. Chekaeva*

Eurasian National University named after L.N. Gumilyov (Kazakhstan)

Abstract. The construction of architectural monuments in Central Kazakhstan was based on local construction traditions, on the folk experience accumulated by many generations of masters of previous periods.

The earliest types of mausoleums in this region include the Dombaul mazar, located on the left bank of the Kara-Kengir River in the Ulytau district of the Karaganda region. In shape, Dombaul resembles a yurt and is made of grayish-pink flagstone sandstone. This mazar corresponds to the low level of development of construction technology of that time due to the lack of sufficient practice in the construction of monumental buildings, but still corresponds to the needs and demands of ancient society, its religious beliefs.

The time of condemnation and the affiliation of the Dombaul mazar are not exactly known. It can be assumed that it arose in the VIII-X centuries - during the penetration of Islam. Folk legend attributes it to the court musician of Genghis Khan, which, of course, does not correspond to the time of the construction of the mazar. Dombaul is known to us as one of the earliest monumental stone structures in Kazakhstan and is valuable for studying the history of the development of folk architecture as the first harbinger of the amazingly beautiful and complete medieval monuments of Kazakhstan.

Materials and methods: Materials of scientific publications, collection of special literature on the specified monuments, historical photographic materials, measured drawings in the archives of "Kazrestavratsiya". The research methodology includes a detailed familiarization with the studied monument, the history of its origin and research. The place of the studied monument in the context of the construction culture of the whole of Kazakhstan.

Keywords: architecture, culture, monument, mazar, dome, entrance opening, arch, flagstone, survey work, mausoleum, foundation, slab, pre-Islamic period, restoration, ancient era, Kazakh yurts, square, cone-shaped.

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ОРТАЛЫҚ ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ОРТАҒАСЫРЛЫҚ СӘУЛЕТ ЕСКЕРТКІШІ*А.Т. Бокачева, Р.У. Чекаева*

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Аңдатпа. Орталық Қазақстандағы сәулет ескерткіштерін салу жергілікті құрылыс дәстүрлері мен өткен кезеңдегі шеберлердің көптеген ұрпақтары жинақтаған халық тәжірибесіне негізделеді. Бұл өңірдегі кесенелердің ең ертедегі түрлерінің бірі – Қарағанды облысы Ұлытау ауданындағы Қаракенгір өзенінің сол жағалауында орналасқан Домбауыл мазары. Пішіні бойынша Домбауыл киіз үйге ұқсайды және сұр-қызғылт түсті жалауша-құмтастан жасалған. Бұл мазар монументалды құрылыстарды салуда жеткілікті тәжірибенің жоқтығынан сол кездегі құрылыс технологиясының дамуының төмен деңгейіне сәйкес келеді, бірақ әлі де ежелгі қоғамның қажеттіліктері мен сұраныстарына, оның діни көзқарастарына да сәйкес келеді.

Домбауыл мазарының салынған уақыты мен кімге тиесілі екені нақты белгісіз. Оны VIII-X ғасырларда – исламның ену кезеңінде пайда болды деп болжауға болады. Танымал аңыз оны Шыңғыс ханның сарай музыкантына жатқызады, бұл, әрине, мазардың салынған

уақытына сәйкес келмейді. Домбауыл бізге Қазақстандағы ең алғашқы монументалды тас құрылыстардың бірі ретінде белгілі және Қазақстанның таңғажайып әдемі және тұтас ортағасырлық ескерткіштерінің алғашқы хабаршысы ретінде халық сәулет өнерінің даму тарихын зерттеу үшін құнды.

Зерттеу материалдары мен әдістері: «Қазреставрация» мұрағатындағы ғылыми басылымдар материалдары, аталған ескерткіштер бойынша арнайы әдебиеттер жинағы, тарихи фотосуреттер, өлшенген сызбалар. Зерттеу әдістемесі зерттелетін ескерткішпен, оның шығу тарихымен және зерттелуімен толық танысуды қамтиды. Бүкіл Қазақстанның құрылыс мәдениеті контекстінде зерттелетін ескерткіштің орны.

Тірек сөздер: сәулет, мәдениет, ескерткіш, мазар, күмбез, кіреберіс есік, арка, тұтас, іздестіру жұмыстары, кесене, іргетас, тақта, исламға дейінгі кезең, реставрация, көне дәуір, қазақтың киіз үйлері, шаршы, конус тәрізді.

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СРЕДНЕВЕКОВЫЙ АРХИТЕКТУРНЫЙ ПАМЯТНИК ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО КАЗАХСТАНА

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Аннотация. Строительство архитектурных памятников в Центральном Казахстане основывалось на местных строительных традициях, на народном опыте, накопленном многими поколениями мастеров предыдущих периодов. К наиболее ранним типам мавзолеев в этом регионе относится мазар Домбаул, расположенный на левом берегу реки Кара-Кенгир в Улытауском районе Карагандинской области. По форме Домбаул напоминает юрту и сложен из серовато-розового плитняка-песчаника. Этот мазар соответствует низкому уровню развития строительной техники того времени из-за отсутствия достаточной практики в возведении монументальных зданий, но все же соответствует потребностям и запросам древнего общества, его религиозным воззрениям.

Время осуждения и принадлежность мазара Домбаул точно не известны. Можно предположить, что он возник в VIII-X веках - в период проникновения ислама. Народная легенда приписывает его придворному музыканту Чингисхана, что, конечно, не соответствует времени возведения мазара. Домбаул известен нам как одно из самых ранних монументальных каменных сооружений Казахстана и представляет ценность для изучения истории развития народного зодчества как первый предвестник удивительно красивых и цельных средневековых памятников Казахстана.

Материалы и методы исследования: Материалы научных публикаций, коллекция специальной литературы по указанным памятникам, исторические фотоматериалы, обмерные чертежи в архивах «Казреставрации». Методология исследования включает подробное ознакомление с изучаемым памятником, историей его возникновения и исследования. Место изучаемого памятника в контексте строительной культуры всего Казахстана.

Ключевые слова: архитектура, культура, памятник, мазар, купол, входной проем, арка, плитняк, изыскательские работы, мавзолей, фундамент, плита, доисламский период, реставрация, древняя эпоха, казахские юрты, квадратный, конусообразный.

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Introduction. Central Kazakhstan became the object of systematic archaeological study after the Second World War, when, on the initiative of the first President of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR Kanysh Imantayevich Satpayev, the Central Kazakhstan Archaeological Expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (CKAE) was created, headed by Alkey Khakanovich Margulan. The CKAE studies revealed the rich historical past of this vast region. CKAE archaeologists drew attention to the remains of magnificent medieval architectural monuments and made their own contribution to the study of medieval mausoleums, involving professional architects in this. The specialized organization "Kazproektrestavratsiya", created in the 1970s, began to directly study the architectural heritage of the republic. Thus, monuments of Kazakh architecture became the subject of scientific research, on the basis of which restoration work began.

Purpose of the study. The article is devoted to the consideration of the traditional monument of funerary and cult architecture of Saryarka. This is one of the remarkable medieval religious buildings - the Dombaul mausoleum. Funeral and religious buildings are part of the traditional Kazakh culture and history, and therefore, a deeper and more thorough study of this topic is necessary. The propaganda of memorial and religious architecture of the Kazakhs is dictated, first of all, by the national tasks of protecting, restoring and further using historical and cultural monuments. As an important, necessary part of one of the elements of national culture. Therefore, the purpose of the work is to identify and show the place of the studied monument in the culture of the Kazakh people, the historical, architectural, art significance, which is undeniable.

Tasks. When describing the Dombaul mausoleum, specialized literature was used, which is part of the list of the dissertation work (bibliography). The studies presented in this article allow us to determine the place of this architectural structure in the classification system of similar monuments.

Relevance. The image of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which has become an independent state, is formed not least by its historical features, unique cultural specificity and the publication of exclusively representative monuments of folk architecture in this regard is very relevant and promising not only in scientific terms, but also in historical, cultural and political terms.

Subject of the study. The subject of the study is a medieval monument of memorial architecture (mausoleum).

Level of study. The relatively late study of architectural monuments of the Kazakh people is explained by the stereotypical perception of nomadic culture, which a priori, allegedly, cannot have monuments of building culture. Thus, taking into account and emphasizing the weak degree of study of memorial monuments, it is necessary to fill this gap if possible.

Main part. Mazar Dombaul is located 50 km north of the city of Dzhezhgagan, on the left bank of the Kara-Kengir River. It is located on a small beyt (cemetery). In addition to the stone burial mounds with tamgas, there are two rectangular fences for family burials, built of flagstone, and one half-ruined centric mazar made of adobe.

Results and discussion. This is a high cone-shaped building on a square base, complex of stone slabs. The size from south to north is 8.9 m, from west to east 7.9 m. The entrance faces east. There are windows at the top on the northern and southern sides. In 1947-1948, the Central Archaeological Museum [Arheologicheskaya karta Kazahstana, 1960: 148] examined it. There were no reconstructions, additions or repairs (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Historical photo before restoration

The first mention of the cult structure Dombaul we find in the article "On the Kyrgyz-Kaisak graves" by Ch. Ch. Valikhanov. In 1855 he wrote: "Pyramidal graves with a void inside the usual are erected from wild stone, this tomb takes a pyramidal shape not directly from the ground - initially steep walls rise, and then begin to narrow" [Valihanov, 1964: 34].

The archaeological expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR under the leadership of A.Kh. Margulan during 1946 and 1947 collected extensive material characterizing the state of architectural monuments of Central Kazakhstan.

Mazar Dombaul, according to the research of the Central Kazakhstan archaeological expedition, is an ancient pre-Islamic structure. A classic description of similar mausoleums is given by the famous traveler Rubruk, who visited the steppes of Central Kazakhstan in the 13th century. He wrote that pyramids were built for the rich here, that is, pointed structures, where he also mentions how he saw large brick mausoleums and even stone houses, although, as Rubruk emphasizes, there are no stones there [Dzhiovanni del' Lano Karpini, 1957: 102].

Systematic and scientific study of architectural monuments of Central Kazakhstan began in the second half of the forties, although as early as 1936 and 1941, engineer-geologist K.I. Satpayev, later an academician and the first president of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, wrote an article with the aim of attracting the attention of archaeologists and architects to the Dzhezhgazan region, rich in monuments of ancient architecture [Kazahstanskaya Pravda, 1936].

Immediately after the end of the war, in December 1945, an expedition was sent to the Dzhezhgazan region to study architectural monuments, led by Levinson. Due to unfavorable weather conditions (frost, blizzard), the expedition's work took on a reconnaissance nature [Otchet o ekspedicii i komandirovke v Karagandinskuyu oblast', 1945: 4]. The following year, in 1946, Levinson's expedition again went to the Dzhezhgazan region and carried out survey work. In his report, Levinson dates the Dombaul monument: "... Dombaul is a primitive structure made of wild stone, which has many features in common with the Kozy-Korpesh mausoleum, the date

of construction of which, as is known, dates back to the 9th-10th centuries" [Otchet ob ekspedicii v Central'nyj Kazahstan po izucheniyu pamyatnikov arhitektury Kengirskoj grupy, 1946: 4-5].

Academician A.Kh. Margulan classifies the Dombaul religious building, built of natural flagstone, as a cone-shaped structure, while architect Mendikulov distinguishes two architectural types of buildings in this group [Mendikulov, 1950: 7]. The first type has a square and cone-shaped completion, which was noted in the last century by Ch. Ch. Valikhanov, and the second type has a round plan and the transition to a cone-shaped form begins directly from the ground. These types of mausoleums are widespread throughout the country.

In the fifties, in addition to the architect Mendikulov, the architect Toleu Kulchamanovich Basenov and Georgy Gerasimovich Gerasimov are engaged in the study of these structures (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. Sketch of the Dombaul mausoleum from the work of G. G. Gerasimov

Basenov dates the construction of the Dombaul mazar to the time of the Dzungar invasion of the Kazakh steppes in the 16th-17th centuries, i.e. to that period in the life of the Kazakh people when frequent devastating raids by the Dzungar Kalmyks threatened to disrupt any long-term seasonal work and excluded the possibility of artistic decoration of monuments [Basenov, 1947: 17-18]. Basenov also wrote in another work that there could be no talk of building cities, and as for free-standing monuments, they were built only for legendary and revered individuals. For example, the mausoleums of Yesimkhan in Turkestan, Kozy-Korpesh and Bayan-Sulu in the Ayaguz district of the Semipalatinsk region and mentions Dombaul in Central Kazakhstan, where construction was carried out from scrap materials in a short time without architectural and artistic design and special finishing, as the author points out in his work, thereby concluding the final dating of the construction of Dombaul to the 16th-17th centuries [Basenov, 1957: 17].

Academician A. Kh. Margulan attributes the Dombaul structure to the construction of the pre-Islamic period. In favor of this dating, he cites the following arguments. Firstly, the structure retains everyday features characteristic of an older era, such as the orientation of the entrance to the east. This ancient orientation is still preserved by Kazakh yurts. Secondly, "the desire of the ancient master to revive the high stone tower, which gives this structure a certain monumentality and cyclicity. This idea is certainly connected with the cult of ancient stone structures, the basis of which lies in the heaping of stones on the burial mounds of the ancient cattle-breeding tribes of Central Kazakhstan [Margulan, 1947: 62-63]. After the collapse of the Turkic Khaganate in

the middle of the 8th century, the steppes of Central Kazakhstan were inhabited by Turkic tribes - Oguzes (to the west of Ulutau) and Kimaks - Kipchaks (to the east) [Kyzlasov, 1951: 62]. A. Kh. Margulan considers the Dombaul monument to be a building of the Kipchaks, the ancient inhabitants of this region.

Architect Gerasimov also dates the construction of Dombaul to the 8th-9th centuries AD, believing that its technique, type and archaic forms indicate that it is many centuries old [Gerasimov, 1957: 7-9].

In 1973, the structure was examined by the Central Committee of the Ministry of Culture of the Kazakh SSR (Fig. 3).

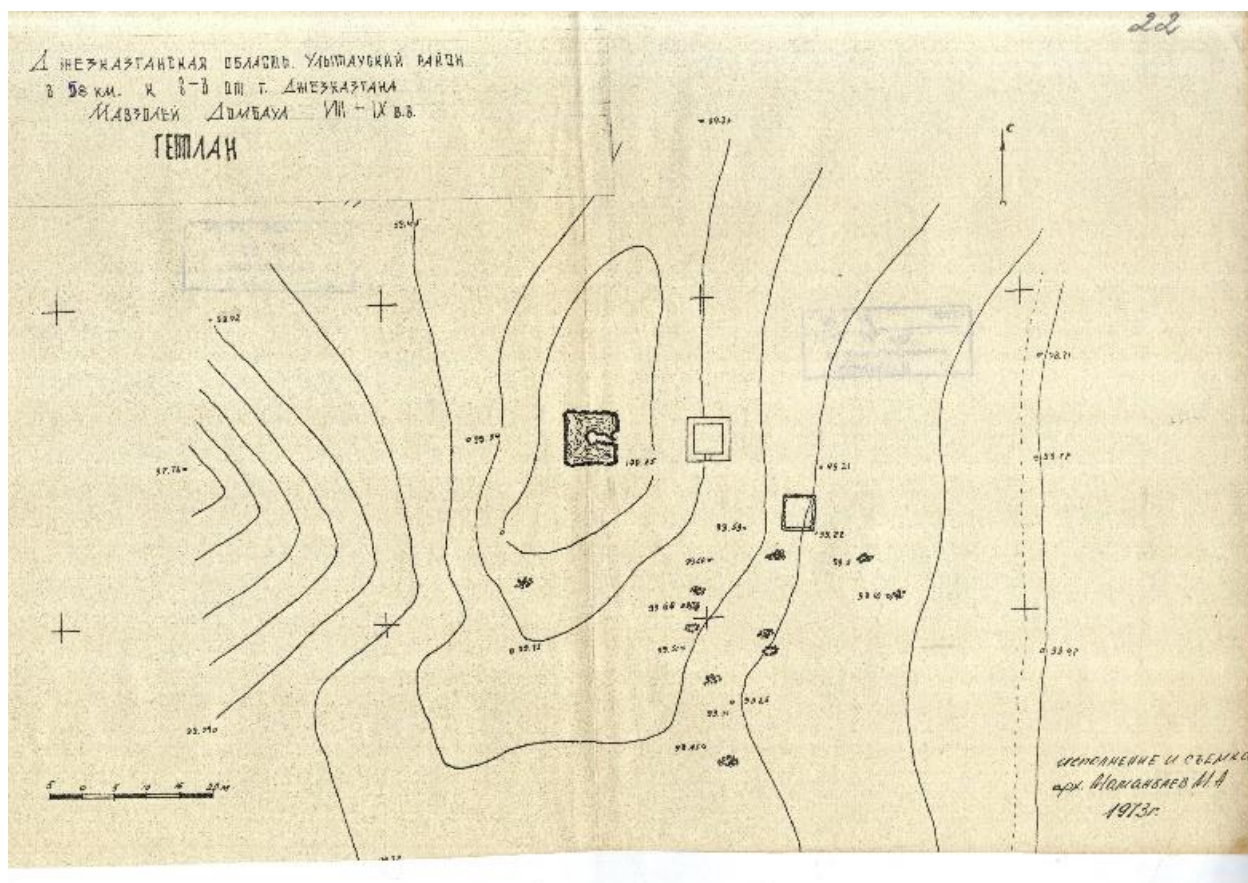


Fig. 3. General plan from the materials of the Central Kazakhstan Expedition of 1973.

According to the expedition materials [Materialy hranyatsya v arhive NRiRO Ministerstva kul'tury KazSSR], Dombaul, located 50 km to the east of the Jezgazan Mountains, built of natural flagstone, is a high cone-shaped structure on a base close to a square, measuring 9.30 x 7.90 m. The plan has a trapezoidal shape from the inside of the room, the length of the eastern wall is 3.56 m, the southern - 3.10 m, the western part - 3.96 and the northern - 3.26. The height of the structure is 6.41 m. The width of the entrance opening is one meter. The thickness of the walls, reaching 2.5 m in some places, and a powerful foundation contributed to the long-term preservation of the monument, which is practically not found in structures of this type in this area (Fig. 4).

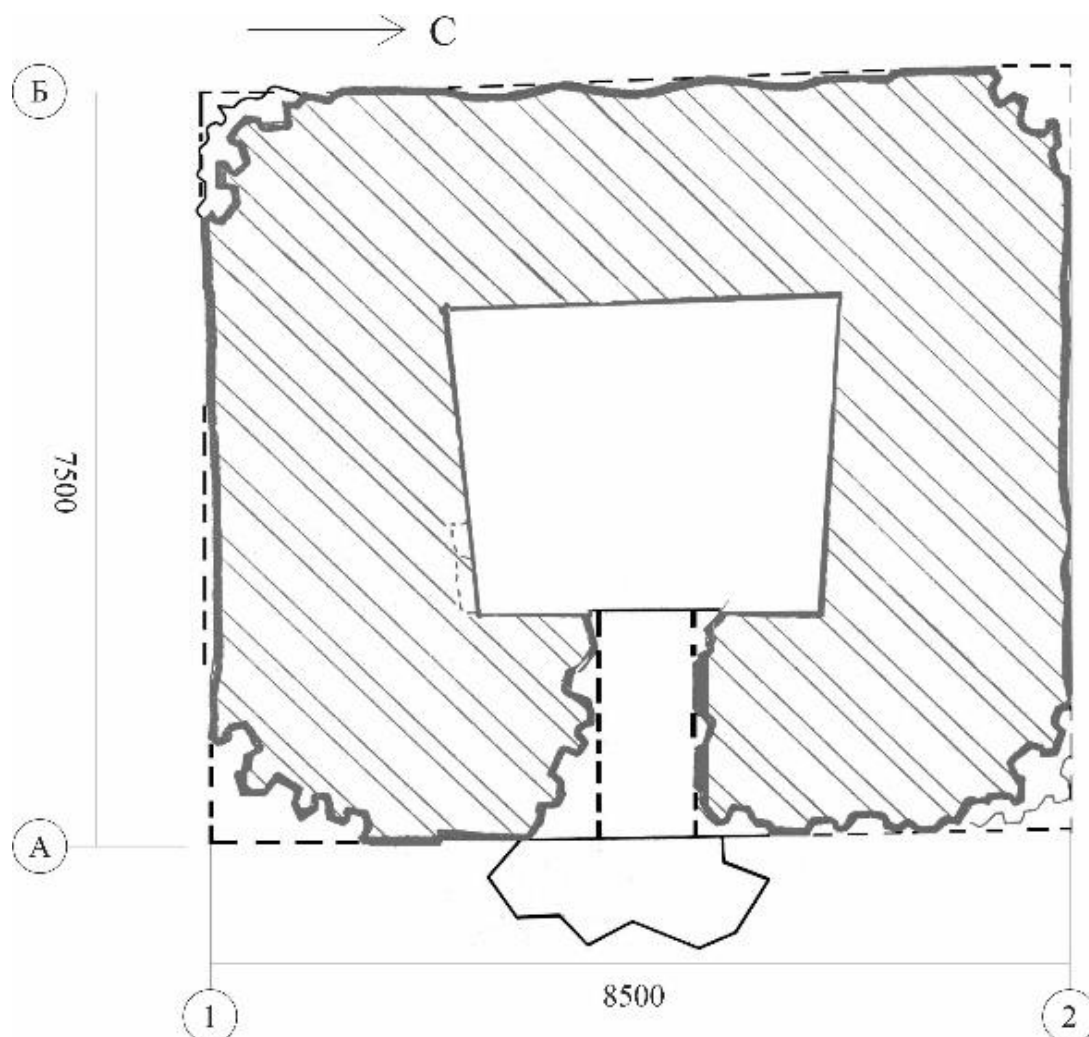


Fig. 4. Plan of the Dombaul mausoleum, graphic work based on materials from the Central Kazakhstan Expedition of 1973.

The entrance opening is raised from the ground level to a considerable height of almost 2 meters (1.96 m), 5 high steps of the staircase lead to it. The floor of the mausoleum is below the threshold level. Thus, animals could not get inside. The foundation for the structure was filled soil and on top of it a single layer of flagstone-sandstone was laid, the walls of which were laid out of masonry. The windows on the northern and southern sides of the mausoleum, which are mentioned in the "Archaeological Map", are missing, only on the northern side there is a gap that served as a nest for a wooden beam [Arhiologicheskaya karta Kazahstana, 1960: 148]. At a height of 2.5 m from the floor level, broken ends of beams protrude from the northern and southern walls by 40-50 cm. Presumably, they once represented a ceiling on which reeds were spread, and thin slabs of sandstone were laid on top. The floor has been repeatedly excavated by treasure hunters. Under the western wall, a large undercut was made with the dismantling of part of the foundation, which affected the slight settlement of the wall. Above the wooden beams, the walls gradually form a circle due to the narrowing and rounding of the walls, above which a dome-shaped top with a round opening half-covered with sandstone tiles was erected (Fig. 5).

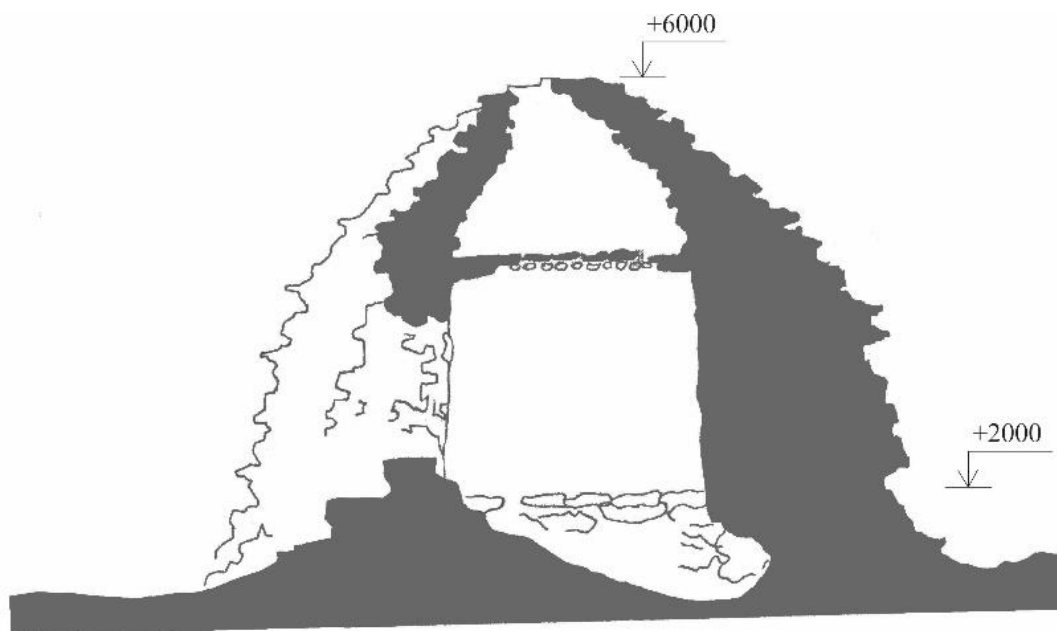


Fig. 5. Section of the Dombaul monument, graphic work based on materials from the Central Kazakhstan Expedition of 1973.

Under the influence of weathering and precipitation, the flagstone began to crumble and the mausoleum now has a rounded appearance (Fig. 6). The entrance opening has suffered the most destruction. Its dimensions can be determined by the weak traces indicating the upper mark of the opening. The failure of the entrance opening reaches a height almost to the dome itself. The structure was erected on a thick clay mortar. Of the stone buildings of a similar type, Dombaul is the most significant.

Architectural structures built of stone and having a conical shape are known as "dyng" or "dyngek", which means a tower, or as "Uy-tas" - a stone house (structure). The shape of these structures was preserved almost until the beginning of the 20th century, but the building material changed, instead of stones, the use of adobe bricks became widespread.



Fig. 6. Mazar Dombaul after conservation work

Conclusion. The features of the building material and the shape of the mazar do not allow for measurement work to be carried out with an accuracy of up to cm. However, in comparison with the previously published dimensions of the mausoleum, it should be said that the most accurate and detailed are the architectural measurements made by the Central Kazakhstan Expedition of the Ministry of Culture of the Kazakh SSR. Thus, in addition to incorrect measurements, one can point out the error in the orientation of the entrance to the religious building Dombaul. The entrance is oriented to the east, and not to the south, as in G. G. Gerasimov. The wooden beam is not sealed along the entire perimeter, as in Gerasimov, but on the northern and southern sides.

In 1974, in the summer, conservation work was carried out by the Scientific Restoration and Repair Association of the Ministry of Culture of the Kazakh SSR, but the structure still needs restoration work and maintenance of its appearance, as it is a significant and ancient monument on the territory of Kazakhstan.

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