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Contribution to World Culture and History, Outstanding Kazakh Scientist Chokan Valihanov

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ABSTRACT

Background: The name of the outstanding son of the Kazakh people Chokan Valikhanov and his contribution to world culture and history, demands now deeper judgment as many sides of its active nature still demand lighting. In article we consider life of the remarkable scientist and traveler Chokan Valikhanov, we consider a duty in the researches to tell all people of the world, about our great ancestor which in those hard times for the Kazakh people he devoted the short, but light life for science, educations, freedoms and independence of the Kazakh people. In this work an attempt to overcome our view of Ch. Valikhanov's researches in the field of geography, stories, ethnographies, economics, sociology of Kazakhstan is made. The single researches prepared during the Soviet period are strongly dialogized and outlooks of the scientist don't capture the true essence. The research objective is made by systematization of views of Ch. Valikhanov of science, education, freedom and independence of the Kazakh people, through a prism of values of freedom and democracy. **Results:** Ch. Valikhanov became "the first European scientist by training that visited the countries and lands almost unknown to science - Semirechye, Kyrgyzstan, East Turkestan - and collected unique material on history, ethnography, literature, political position of these regions of Central Asia. Collected material allowed the Kazakh and world science "to reduce the sizes of "white spots" on maps of the Central, Central Asia and Kazakhstan". For the first time in world science Ch. Valikhanov gave a comprehensive picture modern to him political, social and economic and cultural situation in Kashgaria, features of a civilization, many aspects of ethnic history, an ethno cultural situation in the country are opened and shown in the country. Its fundamental works, diaries and traveling notes where contain exclusively deep on extents of the penetration into an object of research of judgment and conclusions about a way of life of the Turkic population, impact on it of the Chinese culture and assimilation of cultural innovations by it from Central Asia and India are of great value. Its works became a rich source for studying not only in the field of history, geography and culture, but first of all in the field of science and education. **Thanks:** Authors expresses the deepest gratitude to staff of National library of Almaty, staff of the museum of Ch. Valikhanov the village of Chokan, for the consulting help, fruitful discussion of the received results and provided I swore.

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INTRODUCTION

Chokan Chingisovich Valihanov was born in 1835 in the fortress Kushmurun (now station Kusmurun Kostanai region of the Republic of Kazakhstan). Later, his parents moved to the town Syrymbet. Kokshetau County, where their ancestral wintering. Early childhood Ch.Valikhanov is mainly Syrymbet in a picturesque part of Northern Kazakhstan. Chokan's farther - Genghis Valihanov was senior Sultan of Kusmurun District.

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According to biographers, Chokan was a child about 3 years studying in madrassas Muslim literacy, was familiar with the eastern Kazakh written literature and folklore (Valihanov, Ch., 1958).

Truly Russian imperial administration hereditary feudal steppe Genghis Valihanov decided to prepare a decent shift. To this end, in 1847 he sent his son to study in Omsk Cadet Corps. When Chokan brought to Omsk, he did not know a word in Russian, but after a few months of gifted and inquisitive boy almost perfectly mastered the Russian language. One of his first Russian friends, later known Russian traveler G.N.Potanin educated in the same Cadet Corps, wrote in his memoirs: "develop Chokan quickly, ahead of their Russian comrades. In addition to the natural mind, he had besides other benefits. On Sundays, those cadets who had relatives or friends in the city were released to the town. Chokan had no relatives or friends in the city. But they were interested in many - Kirghiz boy, and, moreover, such a capability is already drawing, started painting and world culture. Therefore, it is willing to take to his vacation, those who appreciated this unusual phenomenon. In his free time Chokan constantly went to Omsk city library, where he became acquainted with the Russian democratic literature. Range of interests Chokan Valihanov was wide and diverse. Along with the Russian classical and world literature and he was interested in scientific treatises travelers and explorers Asia. For the first time in the case study Ciocanu as "foreigners", which not all were allowed to read, were not allowed to borrow books from the library of basic cadet corps. "For me it was a great joy, - says Mr. Potanin - when the authorities allowed Ciocanu borrow books from the library of the fundamental. It is in our development was the era when Chokan brought from the inaccessible Book Depository "Journey Pallas" and "Day notes Rychkov." First dream Chokan already at that time, it was a long journey to Central Asia and mysterious China. Therefore, the years of study in the case were to him as if the years of preparation: for the upcoming trip. He read all the books belonging to the East, studying Oriental Philology, "which becomes his specialty." Due to their giftedness and perseverance Chokan in the first year stood out from among the cadets, and in subsequent years of study, when he was 14-15 years old, according to the memoirs of Potanin, before he became popular, that "Cadet authorities start to look at him, as a future researchers and maybe a scientist. «Cadet Corps Chokan Ualikhanov graduated in 1853. Duration of training in the Cadet Corps, was a six year old, but he was released one year earlier, as in the last year were read special military science, which for a "foreigner" had to remain secret (Valihanov, Ch., 1961).

Ch Valihanov carnet was placed at the disposal of the Siberian Line Cossack troops after graduating from the Cadet Corps with the rank. Gifted young officer soon became interested in Governor-General of Western Siberia Gasfort, who a year later in October 1854 appointed him as his aide. Great importance for the development of scientific activity Ch.Valikhanov had his acquaintance in Omsk with an outstanding researcher Asia Academician P.P.Semenov-Tyanshansk. This was evident in winter 1856, when he returned after his famous voyage on the Tien Shan and Lake Issyk-Kul. P.P.Semenov after the first acquaintance saw Valikhanov inquisitive, persistent and curious man who dreamed to devote his life to science for the benefit of its people. He fully supports and endorses his desire when the opportunity to go to St. Petersburg and listen to it a special university course ET faculty. Corps at the West Siberian governor-general beneficial effect on the development of scientific curiosity of Ch.Valikhanov. During 1855 he was with General Gasfort makes several trips to Central Kazakhstan, and Tarbagatai Semirechye. On these journeys involving Valikhanov Gasfort wrote: "Valihanov, although the service is not more than 2 years, but with perfect knowledge of them the Kyrgyz language, local customs, he enjoys among the Kyrgyz population of special respect. In 1855, he accompanied me to the steppe, has brought great benefit. " In the spring of 1856 Charles Valihanov took part in the expedition of Colonel Khomentovskii aimed for a comprehensive study of the area of Lake Issyk-Kul. This area is inhabited by the Kirghiz tribes, who took Russian citizenship, was of great importance for Russia, since there was held the shortest trade route to neighboring China. During this journey Ch Valihanov detail acquainted with life of the Kyrgyz people doing scientific description of the flora and fauna of the region, collects materials on ethnography, history and oral literature of Kyrgyzstan. Part of this work, entitled "Essays Dzungaria" was published in "Notes of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society" during his lifetime Ch.Valikhanov in 1861 (http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chokan_Valikhanov).

In the following 1857 S. Ualikhanov made a trip to the Kirghiz Alatau. What was the purpose of his second visit to Kyrgyzstan; it can be seen from the report of General Gasfort in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This double entry trip to Kyrgyzstan was essentially a preparatory event for the commission more in-depth journey to the limits of Western China. On the scientific activity in the St. Petersburg period Valikhanova recalled N. Yadrintsev: «In the 60s Valihanov watched the movement of Russian life, the renewal of it, he read the best magazines, Kostomarov was then a favorite professor and Valihanov went to university to listen to him, just as with interest Valihanov saw to it that makes the Imperial geographical Society and helped their information on the geography, the Kirghiz steppes, prepares the ethnographic material on Kirghiz and so on. d.». Bruised heavy travel, Valikhanov's health is not withstand wet climate of St. Petersburg, and its TB disease begins to progress. As a result, he said, on the advice of doctors, in the spring of 1861 left the Russian capital and returns to his native steppe, and his father's village Byrymbet. Having supported several healths Valihanov decides to dedicate his future activities provide practical help to the oppressed people. To this end, he during elections older Sultan

Atbasarska District puts on this post as a candidate. This step Ch.Valikhanov local feudal lords and their supporting royal officials estimated as selfish desire Russified Khan's descendant to power to "give all Kyrgyz soldiers and their children to school." But Valikhanova was another, a noble goal, as he later wrote FM Dostoevsky: "I thought somehow become sultan, to devote himself to the benefits of both, to protect them from officials and from the tyranny of the rich Kirghiz. In this case, I think most of that, an example of his countrymen to show how they can be useful for educated Sultan Ruler. They would see that people truly educated is not what Russian officials, on the actions they made up their minds about the Russian education "(Great Soviet Encyclopedias 1955). In the period from spring 1861 to winter 1864 Ch Valihanov has lived and steppe. In such a difficult situation for him Ch Valihanov does not stop its research activities. During this time he wrote a series of studies on the history of nomadic peoples, the origin and nature of religion and the historical-economic issues. These include his work as "Traces of shamanism among the Kirghiz", "Weapon Kirghiz in ancient times and their military armor", "Kyrgyz genealogy", "On migrations Kyrgyz" a few rough notes from the history of Khan Ablay. It also collects a lot of folklore material. In the period from spring 1861 to winter 1864 Ch Valihanov has lived and steppe. In such a difficult situation for him Ch Valihanov does not stop its research activities. During this time he wrote a series of studies on the history of nomadic peoples, the origin and nature of religion and the historical-economic issues. These include his work as "Traces of shamanism kirgV these years, he does not break ties with its St. Petersburg and Omsk friends, consults with them, talks about his business and is interested in the events that took place at that time in Russia. From surviving letters it is clear that at the time he most corresponded with writer Fyodor Dostoevsky, poets AP Maikov, KK Gutkovskay, GN Potanin *et al.* Ch.Valikhanov particularly interested in the scientific community life of St. Petersburg, as well as the metropolitan journals, where they discussed all the thorny questions of post-reform Russia. Therefore, it is not by chance asked Dostoevsky certainly writing to him magazine "Contemporary". of ", "Weapon Kirghiz in ancient times and their military armor ", "Kyrgyz genealogy ", "On kochevka Kyrgyz "several rough notes from the history of Khan Ablay. It also collects a lot of folklore material. In winter 1864 Ch Valihanov holds in Omsk where he was invited by the Governor General western Siberia Duhamel to assist the Commission in the preparation of the reform of the big court for the Middle Horde Kazakhs. In the February of 1864 he wrote his famous work, "A note on judicial reform in the Siberian Kirghiz Office", where under the guise of analysis judicial reform project for the Kazakh population is subjected to thorough critique of the economic and political basis of the Kazakh feudal society police-bureaucratic regime of the tsarist colonial administration. In the spring of 1864 with the famous Russian traveler NA Severtsov Ch Valihanov takes part in a military campaign, General Chernyaev for the liberation of the southern regions of Kazakhstan from the Khanate of Kokand. However, the massacre of the tsarist troops against the civilian population in the capture of fortresses Pishpek and Aulie-Ata deeply troubled Ch.Valikhanov. After several heated discussions with General Chernyaev, seeing no other way out, he broke with the detachment of rapists and returns to the Seven Rivers in the village of Sultan Tezek. Exhausting camp life deteriorates his health and moral depression even more frustrating his body weakened by illness. However, even in this state it does not stop the scientific work: tidies his diaries, records of people's mouths and poet, storyteller legends, stories, fairy tales and literary processes them. Obviously, during this period he wrote, "Tradition and legends Large Kirghiz-Kaysapskoy Horde" and other articles, as well as route maps and made a lot of artistic sketches. In the autumn of 1865 after a long illness Ch Valihanov died. Charles is buried near the post office Valihanov Alty Emel in Almaty region. Russian scientific community bitterly learned about the sad fate of Ch.Valikhanov the talented son of the Kazakh people. Especially grieved that loss of his close friends and comrades in the service and travel. One of the officers of the Russian army known for his research and Kazakhstan, L.K.Teyns visiting the grave Ch.Valikhanov in the same year, is deeply grieved, wrote in his diary: "It is a pity, pity rich head, sorry nature, so soon burned out from the excess of power."

Results of the researches:

Historical merit Chokan Valihanov is that he, promoting advanced, democratic ideas among his people started the development of scientific and social thought of the Kazakh people.

May 28, 1858 Ch Valihanov begins his famous journey to Kashgar, which lasted more than 10 months, until 12 April 1859 Kashgar or Bukhari Malaya (now the province of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of), has long been inhabited by Muslim tribes, after defeat Dzungaria-Oirot Khanate in 1758 became subservient to the Chinese Empire. Kashgari as an important trade center of Central Asia has long been interested, along with Britain and Russia. In addition, the tsarist government troubling part of the uprising against the local population Kashgariy Manchurian-Chinese domination: a contagious example of these uprisings could easily be transferred to the Central Asian and Russian ownership. It is no accident, in its memorandum to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, General Gasfort immediately said: "The perturbation of Kashgar, as should be expected, soon broke out and threatened to take the vast dimensions. The geographical position of points has already been on the importance of Kashgar in political significance, both for Russia and for England ...".

In connection with the termination of the regular trading due to this edge in the 20-ies of the XIX century monarch government did not have accurate data on the state of the edges and hard sought ways to study its economic, political and military situation.

In this case, the tsarist government was twofold: first, using broken out rebellion against the Chinese authorities to promote the creation of an independent Muslim state, who is a vassal of Russia, and secondly, to prevent the possibility of further performance of the masses. "Recognized was necessary - later wrote Academician PP Semenov - Tyanshansky - sending a proxy to Kashgar as a place to get reliable information on the situation of the region, and to explore how it was possible, trade routes in these parts of Central Asia. Instruction was dangerous, and it is necessary for the performance was a man with great determination, with the Supervisory mind and, moreover, one that would know the Tatar language and Oriental techniques, so they had to go undercover in Asian dress. It was impossible to find a person more suited to all those conditions, as Ualikhanov ". Thus, the solution of this important national task befell Chokan Valihanov.

Only four Europeans have been there before Valikhanov: in the XIII century, the famous Marco Polo, in the XVII century - Portuguese Jesuit Benedict Goes (Bento de Goish, Bento de Góis) and in the second half of the XIX century - an Englishman, whose name and fate remain unknown, and the German traveler, a student of the great Humboldt, Adolf Schlagintweit, disappeared without a trace during a daring expedition to Central Asia. Chinese authorities strongly inhibit the penetration of foreigners in the southern Dzungaria. Any European, who happened to be in Kashgar, was regarded by them as a spy and was subject to the death penalty.

In a way Chokan moved caravan Semipalatinsk merchant Musabai Tohtubaeva. He was traveling under an assumed name Alimbaya, dressed in oriental clothes and shaved, according to local custom, the head. Month and a half reached the headwaters of the Ili River, then spent a month merchants, engaged in trade with the Kyrgyz, after which the caravan moved to the Chinese border. Go through the Tien Shan in September proved to be not easy. When passing through the passes in the highland snowfields and glaciers lost most of the sheep, camels and horses (of 101 camels from the mountains after only 36). In addition, several times had to fend off attacks by robber bands, plundering caravans in the mountain gorges. At the entrance to the caravan city on the orders of the Chinese authorities was subjected to a thorough search.

Venturing on such a dangerous journey. Ch Valihanov pursued his goal, his interests: to use his stay in Kashgariya for science business, to study in detail and to collect materials relating to the history, geography, ethnography, economy, culture and way of life, and many other issues, he brilliantly fulfilled its task, especially on research that are most satisfied his insatiable scientific curiosity. The result of his research activities during a trip to Kashgar was an extensive report "On the state Altyshar or six eastern cities of China province of Nan-lu (Minor Bukhara) in 1858 -1859gg. » This work Ch.Valikhanov is a valuable historical and ekonomicheskim study provides complete, in-depth information about the geography, history, and population, system of government, industry and commerce of East Turkestan. Pointing to the high scientific value of materials collected Ch.Valikhanov one of the documents of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: "... a description of many relationships and highly significant and useful for the government and for science, for it introduces quite clearly with the military, political and trade status and evinces little known country is weak and faulty knowledge thereof, the few geographers information which we hitherto guided.

During his stay in Kashgariya Valihanov met with many merchants, officials, and other local residents. He was able to collect information on the population and on the roads, "the six cities of the country" (Altyshahar), as they called Uighur Kashgar. The researcher recorded the data on climate and the nature of the country, its economy. He established the details of the death in Kashi Schlagintweit, who was beheaded by the city wall. Overcoming difficulties and hardships, he was able to carefully study the history and life of the region, the power structure, a dictionary of the Uighur language.

April 12, 1859, 11 months after the start of the trip, Chokan Ualikhanov returned to True. According to the results of the expedition, he wrote a report "On the state Altyshar or six eastern cities of China province of Nan Lu (Small Bukharin) (1858-1859)." The work was highly appreciated by Orientalists Russia and abroad and soon reprinted in English (Zimanov, S., A. Atisha, 1965).

For more detailed information on the activities Ch.Valikhanov in Kashgariy autumn 1859 he was summoned to St. Petersburg at the disposal of the Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Along with the official authority of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of War material handling journey he embarked on his long-held dream: listening to a university course, studying foreign languages, acquainted with the scientific community of St. Petersburg and is preparing to print your manuscript on Kashgar. Great value for Ch.Valikhanov had visits to the editorial board of the journal "Contemporary" and his meeting with the Great Russian revolutionary democrat N.G.Chernyshevsky, who had a decisive influence on the adoption of its democratic view to psychological aspects of the life and work of Chokan Valihanov.

Valihanov had an unusually wide circle of friends; it is easy to converge with people. One of the unique features of his character had a flair for strong, like himself, talented people. In friendship, he remained faithful, in the relationship - sincerity. His friends were the genius of Russian and world literature, a subtle psychologist,

researcher hiding places of the human soul Fyodor Dostoyevsky; talented poet Apollo Nikolaevich Mikes, a prominent writer and poet Vsevolod Krestovskiy - author of the famous novel "Petersburg slums."

In his letters to Shokan F.M.Dostoevsky wrote: "You are the first Kazakh - formed by the European model. The fate of you has in addition made an excellent person, giving you the heart and soul ", "I've no one, not even excepting his brother, did not feel this desire, as to you. "A. Mike: "We have a little time together, but I love you as if through all know."

This is a very touching remembrance Russian scientist Grigory Nikolaevich Potanin, a childhood friend of Sh Valikhanov. Recalling one meeting during his exile, he says: "All night we sat not lying down, said ... Chokan had the next day to go - so there were his official business. And when he left, I, would you believe it, wept like a child. As if the sun had set. "That he could only say that Ch Valihanov could create a relationship of trust with the people - rapport finely understanding in human psychology.

Backed by a rich experience of comparing different cultures and peoples, Charles Valihanov was able to make their own judgment as to how this should be carried out colonial policy of the Russian Empire for the benefit of the Kazakh people. At the same time, in its observations and recommendations to be considered, as some elements of ethno-psychology, which only began to emerge in the 2nd half of the XIX century. in Europe.

In particular, he argued that the only constant desire to meet the material and spiritual needs of the members of society is an incentive to move forward on the path of progress. Ch Valihanov reform divides into useful and harmful. "... Are useful only those reforms that contribute to the improvement of human life, and harmful ones that for some reason or hinder the achievement of this goal." Kazakh educator Democrats believe that every useful reform, without being subject to various contingencies, achieves its goal if "when you know the public needs and means." It stresses the importance of in-depth study of the life and customs of the people, their urgent needs, and that only on the basis of these data should be made certain changes through reforms. Any other innovations without considering the interests of the people and the peculiarities of his life is doomed to failure, not receive development. It should be noted at Valikhanova deep philosophical judgments, showing that any socio-economic factors as well from the household unit of society, the development of a living organism is entirely dependent on its environment. "To grow any plant, calls Valihanov, it is necessary, first of all, to know on what grounds it grows, as it requires light, heat and so on. Breeding conditions of the body, the environment, the climate and the soil must always be in the foreground, for all human impulses and motives are determined by the combined influence of physical and social environment. "

From this perspective, Ch Valihanov began to consider draft judicial reform monarch to the Kazakh steppe. In his note, "On Judicial Reform in the Siberian Kirghiz authorities", he sharply criticized the actions of the tsarist authorities, who sought a single blow to "transform" and "made russian" mixed ethnic tribes of Russia. Recognizing the need for some reforms of the judicial and administrative measures for the development of Kazakh society, Ch Valihanov at the same time was against formal approach to reform. Critically analyzing the judicial reform project for the Kazakhs Siberian department, he said it the following two indigenous disadvantages, firstly, the project did not reflect the household and national characteristics of the Kazakh people, and secondly, it does not take into account the interests of the general population of the Kazakh society. Any changes and reforms, pointed Valihanov can not only play a positive role, but even negative, if they are introduced or have been introduced without considering the needs of society only "from excessive zeal for humane theories." So he demanded a differentiated approach to the needs of each nation, in view of its cultural and community level and socio-economic development.

"Russia, - he wrote - among his sons has a lot of other religions and nationalities who are foreign lifestyle diametrically opposite lifestyle of the indigenous Russian population and have the manners and customs of diametrically opposed manners and customs Russian Slavic tribe. It is clear that the transformation engineered for the Christian and settled Russian population, according to the above reasons, do not do any good if they are fully applied to nomadic and wandering strangers European and Asian Russia. "Thus, in this matter Kazakh enlightener demanded concrete historical approach, taking into account national peculiarities of each people (Mark, S., 1968).

Analyzing the activity Ch.Valikhanov as a researcher in his journey to Kashgar, you need to recognize that getting the most accurate and complete data on the state of politics and the mood prevailing in Kashgar society.

Of particular note is how Charles Valihanov able to describe the psychological portrait he met during his travels of people, whether or Kyrgyz Manap Chinese official or resident of Kashgar. It's very succinct description of their personalities, fine details of the behavior noted by possible to obtain a fairly complete image of their psycho.

Chokan's ethnoart legacy:

ValihanovExtensive and diverse, it is of interest to art historians, kulturolo-gov specialists art-teacher education. Osnov-nye Valikhanova artworks are stored in the archives of the St. Petersburg Institute of Oriental Studies, Geographical Society and the State Library. Saltykov-Shchedrin; some of the drawings are in the archives of the Tomsk GNPotanin.

Portraits, drawings, sketches, diagrams and plans Ch.Valikhanov made in different periods of life, reflect the history and ethnography of the Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Uyghurs and other Central Asian nations, reproduce nature of his native land. To some extent Chokan Ualikhanov lays the foundation for future professional painting - portrait, landscape and genre painting. Worldview young Valikhanova were inherent elements of romanticism, which appeared in his love for folk tradition; he enthusiastically wrote steppe tales and songs; versions of the poem Goats Korpeshe and Bayan Sulu. His drawings are simple and realistic.

According to the memoirs of GNPotanin, C. Valihanov loved painting since childhood. Some artistic skills he could get back in Kushmurunskoy Kazakh school, organized by his father in 1842, when Ciocanu was seven years old. Activities included such subjects as history, geography, mathematics, oriental languages.

Special diligence to draw Chokan showed in his years in Omsk Cadet Corps, where, with his abilities, he was able to buy a fairly thorough knowledge of the humanities, natural and applied sciences, architecture and topographical plotting. In the Cadet Corps, special courses "On the Significance of architecture and its constituent elements." Cadets undergo practical training annually participated in expeditions and topographical works produced surveying. In 1850 Chokan made field survey Turgay and Ishim steppe (drawings, pictures, shooting in the archives of the Academy of Sciences of Russia). Decisive importance for the development of graphical abilities Chokan had his chat with the artist A. Pomerantsev, prepodavavshim in the Cadet Corps topographical drawing and painting. Chokan was fond of painting, and drawing. Figures for the most part made of lead pencil, pen and ink; there are works written in watercolor, oil..

Valikhanov's drawings can organize as follows: children's experiences in Kushmurun (1842-1847); watercolors and drawings period of study at the Omsk Cadet Corps (1847-1853); sketches during the first trips in Kazakhstan (1852-1853); field sketches during the expedition of the Issyk-Kul (1856); watercolors and drawings during his trip to Kul'dzha (1856); portraits and drawings, executed in Kashgar (1858-1859); portraits painted in St. Petersburg (1860-1861); portraits and ethnographic sketches made in his native village (1862-1865). Of the early artwork Chokan attract attention two watercolors - "Akshomchi" and "Jataka". They are traces of the future Valikhanova artist: a keen interest in the surrounding domestic detail, even the desire to create a small sketch vyra-zitelny live episode in the life of ordinary people, with a real bind genre scene with a poetic way of Mother Nature. The main part of watercolors and drawings of the young Chokan are topographical landscapes of his native place, and maps and Syrymbet Ubagan areas, native species of the estate. Drawings made at that time, brought together in one notebook and called "Sketches made during a vacation in the village." Great historical interest is the visual scheme of the Kazakh kystau and zhailau where reproduced Lake District Ubagan - favorite place Chokan. Cartography Ch.Valikhanov - original art pieces performed with high professional skill and special graphic elegance.

In 1856 Valihanov conducted the first scientific work on the life of the Kazakhs of the Great Horde, and the Kirghiz, which extended not only scientific, but also the thematic range of his artistic creativity. Valikhanov's sketches different documentaries strict-ness and are closely related, and his research on the ethnography and folklore, ancient beliefs are a clear illustration of his investigations. Thus, in his work includes landscape and genre in their close relationship. Genuine monumental differ his watercolors depicting peaks and glaciers and Kungei Terskei, reliefs Dzhungarsk and Trans-Ili Alatau, Syrt Khan Tengri gave panoramic views of the river or from the surrounding mountains Alatau Bugulov, Toraigyr. Occupies a prominent place portrait painting portraits of historical figures and ordinary people, a type of reproducing the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, "Burambai"; "Sartai bi"; "Kirgiz bright robe"; "The Kazakhs of the Great Horde"; their loved ones, "Portrait of Uncle Chokan Kanhodzhi"; group portrait of the brothers, imbued with deep psychological; friends and companions on expeditions: Portrait of G.N.Potanin, the famous traveler E.P.Kovalevsky and others. Noteworthy original pencil sketch "The Kazakhs of the Great Horde." Perhaps this sketch conceived by the author of the monumental canvas. In a single figure compositions are fifteen Kazakhs - a multi-figure composition, which surely shows individual characters, endowed with individual psychological features [10].

A few sketches of Oriental women - "Women of the Issyk-Kul Kirghiz", "Kashgarka", "Kazakh yurt." Made from nature, they reliably transmit the characteristics of the external appearance of Kyrgyz women. Fixing details, clothes, lifestyle of peoples Ch.Valihanov reaches figures of genuine artistic imagery. Preserved many drawings depicting various landmarks mausoleums Zhuban Ana and Aytbulata on river Sarysu Botapaya on river Nour and many others oldest of them Zhuban Ana. This dome-centric building of brick, built in false arch - Architectural reception characteristic of the Kipchak architecture pre-Islamic period (VIII-X centuries.). More complicated construction technique is Aytbulata mausoleum erected on the corner sails. Valihanov captures not only the overall look of this monumental building, but also sketched his touch interior. This mausoleum made apparently subdued Valikhanova with its beauty and monumentality.

Considerable interest to the rock Valihanov showed images frequently encountered in the mountains of Kazakhstan. Particularly noteworthy sketches painting known as Tamgalytas (Stone writing): "Images of the three Buddhas on the rocks Tamgalytas" in the center - a diverse and many-armed Buddha Rai Chon Chick (Chang Rai Sik); on the left Shaklee Muni; on the right Tang-La. This monument is made by these masters, who knew Buddhist art; painting made of high technology and fine stone carving, it features picture clarity and plasticity of

the contour lines. All scientific data (D.A.Pozdneev, GF Miller) said that the images of the Buddha and Tibetan prayer inscriptions made Dzhungars during their rule in Dzungaria and East Turkestan.

Catching up on the monuments of ancient art, Ch Valihanov interest and samples of ancient literature, signs of family and clan property (tamgas) and coins. He studied traditional astronomical ideas Kazakhs, in particular, the Kazakh national calendar. The result of this work was the study "Starry Sky" - astronomical picture of the sky [10].

There is particularly valuable for the history of the spiritual culture of Kazakhs have two Valikhanova's drawings "Witch Doctor" and "Kazakh musicians." The figure "Bucks" depicts the ancient poet, playing kobyz. There is a mysterious figure "Kazakh Musicians." Judging by the accompanying inscriptions in the Kazakh language, it is of considerable interest to researchers in the history of Kazakh music. Here are portraits of six Kazakh musicians who lived in the middle of the XIX century.; among them Kankozha Valihanov - famous kobyz players, who played a lot of Ciocanu kyuis; old singer, famed musician Doszhan; Janak famous singer; unknown musician; young woman - perhaps a Kazakh poet Azhar bard. The figure lists several Kazakh kyuis obviously executable named musicians. This sheet describes the observation Valikhanova, especially his mannerisms draw - swiftness, flexibility, reticence to use expressive means. Overall ethnoart heritage Ch.Valikhanov matters as one of the foundations of the realist movement of the Kazakh fine art. Rightly observes academician Margul that "the investigation of a large artistic heritage Valikhanova - noble task of our modern art history, for it is the basis of the study of fine arts of Kazakhstan.

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