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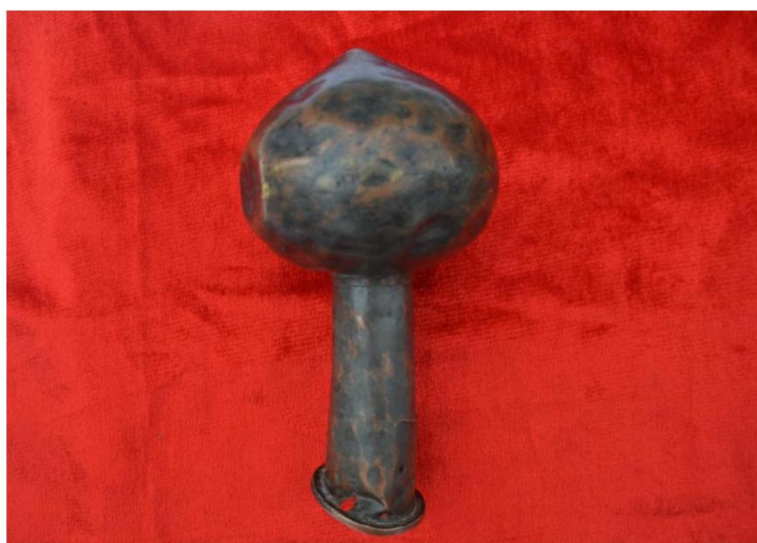
## **HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT OF THE KAZAKH KHAN ALIAKBAR**

**Abstract.** The family of B.T. Amre (Shymkent City, Kazakhstan) has kept some metal flag pommel. The comparison with the known data about the eastern flags allows us to consider that this flag pommel is the end part of shaft from bunchuk (standard) owned by the Kazakh khan Aliakbar. Other descendants of Aliakbar kept the ancient manuscript, consisting of 86 pages. This handwritten book is titled as "Kissa Dastan Genghis Khan". It was written by Abd Rakhim Uzkandi in Turkestan in 1228/1813 by order of Aliakbar, the son of Karabash Muhammad sultan. "Kissa Dastan Genghis Khan" is a new source on the history of the Kazakh Khanate; the information about the genealogy, burial place of the Kazakh khans, and relationship between Khan Tauke and Isfahan governor is of particular interest.

**Key words:** banner pommel, horsetail, standard, manuscript, genealogy, burial place, Kazakh khans.

The family of B.T. Amre (Bekaidar Tolzhanuly Amre, who lives in Shymkent, Kazakhstan) are the descendants of Khan Aliakbar, whose father was Kazakh sultan Karabash (Karabas). They kept the metal pommel of the flag. It consists of spherico-conical top fixed to the bush that widens at the lower part (base). The total height is 22.5 cm. At the lower part of the bush there is a thickened ring 5.2-5.3 cm in diameter. In the lower part of the bush there are holes from nails that served to strengthen the pommel at the shaft. The pommel is deformed in some places. The domed top has a number of cavities, part of the bush is bent at the base, small fragments of the product are lost in the places adjacent to the holes for nails. There are no traces of any ornamentation (picture 1).

The shape of the pommel of Khan Aliakbar's banner resembles the endings of the bunchuk/tughs of rulers and commanders of the Ottoman Empire of the XVI-XIX centuries, which were preserved in the museums of Europe. They served as a sign of power, usually it was a shaft with a tied tail horse. Most



Picture 1 – The banner pommel of the Kazakh ruler Aliakbar. The photo made by M. Kozha. 2013

often at the upper end of bunchuk shaft the metal ball (sometimes crescent) was placed. In eastern Europe, this symbol of power became widespread after the Mongol-Tatar invasion. Among the Ottomans bunchuk served instead of the standard. Bunchuk with seven tails was carried in front of Ottoman pasha who performed the duties of Vizier. The habit of wearing a bunchuk was among the Cossacks in Ukraine, where they were carried it in front of the hetman, and among the Zaporozhye Cossacks. Bunchuk was also exhibited in front of the hetman's tent [4].

There are a number of references in the Eastern sources on the banners and bunchuks of the Kazakh khans. In the anonymous Persian language composition *Alam-ara-yi Shah Ismail*, there is a mention of the Kazakh banner [3, p. 5-13]. The work *Bahr al-asrar Mahmud ibn Wali* reports about nine Kazakh banners and the custom of raising bunchuk (*tugh*) [10, p. 331]. In the historical work of *Shah-Mahmud Churas*, it is reported that the Kazakh troops, led by *Khakk-Nazar Khan*, were defeated, at that "seven bunchuks and banners of tore from the *Djuchi* clan were captured. They are in fact seven bunchuks and banners"[10, p. 380]. In addition to these data, we want to draw attention to the reference to the Khan's banner of the ruler of the Middle Horde, as described in the application of the head of the Orenburg expedition, *I. Kirillov*, dated May 1, 1734 [8, p.108].

Thus, Kazakh khans, like the rulers of several Asian and European countries, had bunchuks and banners that served as symbols of power. Therefore, most likely, the pommel which is kept by the descendants of the khan is the end part of the shaft of the bunchuk / standard (*tug*) of the Kazakh ruler *Aliakbar*.

*Aliakbar* is mentioned in the work of the famous Kazakh poet *Mailykozha* (1835-1898) as *Aliakbar*, *Alibek*, who reportedly was elected khan during the confrontation with *Kokand*; he is the younger brother of the last Kazakh ruler of *Turkistan*, *Togay-khan* [12, 203]. The descendants of *Togay Khan* live in the village of *Torearyk* in the *Ordabasy* district of the South Kazakhstan region. They believe that the khan is buried in the *Sheiban-Togay* district near the village of *Karakonyr* of the *Otrar* district.

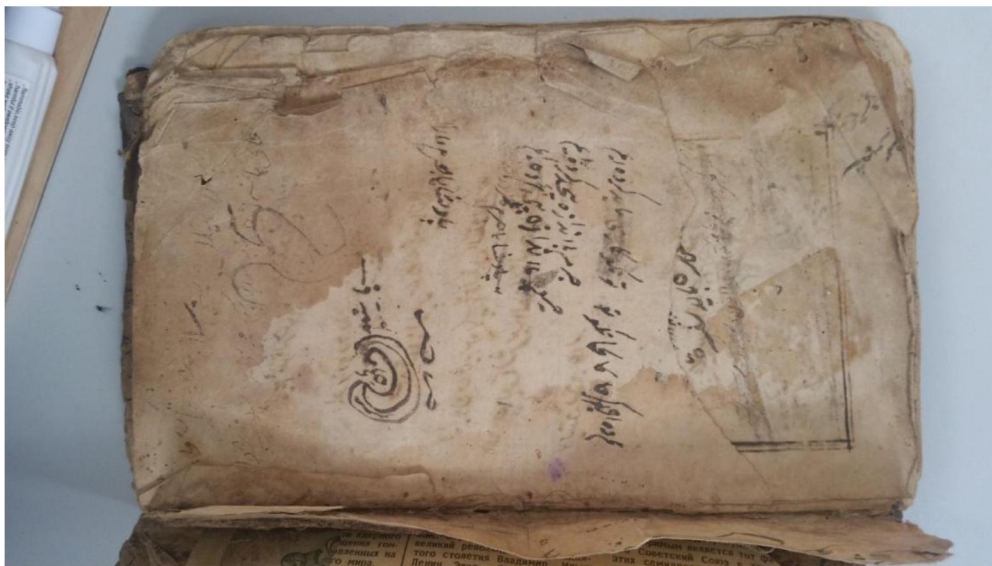
*Aliakbar's* father, "the *Konyrat Volost's Sultan Karabash*" is mentioned in the journal of the campaign of *Ataman Telyatnikov* on June 15, 1797 [7, p. 172]. In Russian sources he is known as *Aliken*, *Aliakbar*, *Jakelen* [5, p. 95,142-143]. *Aliakbar*, according to the research of *I.V. Erofejeva*, was the last Kazakh khan. In 1858, he was proclaimed khan by the influential sergeants of the tribes *Konyrat*, *Kipshak* of the Middle zhuz, and by some subdivisions of the *Sary-Uysin* tribe of the Senior zhuz in the course of the people's liberation movement of the Southern Kazakhs against the *Kokand* military and administrative domination in the region. He died in 1860.

In the family of *Zh. O. Fayzullaev* (*Zhanysbek Orazkhanuly Fayzullaev*, another descendant of the Kazakh Khan *Aliakbar*, who lives in *Shymkent*, Kazakhstan), an ancient manuscript consisting of 86 pages is kept (picture 2). The handwritten book is entitled "*Kissa Dastan Chingiz Khan*". It was written by *Abd Rakhim Uzskandi* in the city of *Turkestan* in 1228/1813, by order of *Ali Akbar Sultan*, the son of *Karabash Muhammad Sultan*. Judging by its nisbe, the author of the manuscript is a native of *Uzgent*, which corresponds to the ancient settlement of *Kyr-Uzgent* (*Zhanakorgan* district of *Kyzylorda* region), the upper layers of which belong to the XVIII century [2, p. 162-163].

The work of *Abd Rakhim Uzskandi* mentions the legendary rulers of the East, contains information about the *Shaibanids* and other khans of Central Asia. The narrative begins with *Genghis Khan*: "*Fasyl. Genghis Khan nabarasy Zhuchi khannyn uly Sayin Khan. Anin ugly Toqay Temur Khan*". The following genealogy abounds in large and small gaps, erroneous substitutions of personal names, confusion in the chronological sequence in the alternation of named distant ancestors, which, apparently, is characteristic of the genealogical records of the new time [6, p. 40].

The genealogy of Kazakh khans is noteworthy. Lineage from one of the founders of the Kazakh Khanate *Zhanibek* to *Aliakbar* is presented as follows: "*Anyn ugly - Aziz Zhanibek Khan. Anyn ugly - Zhadik Khan. Anyn ugly - Shyghay Khan. Anyn ugly - Ishim Khan. Anyn ugly - Zhangir Khan. Anyn ugly - Tauakkal Muhammad Bahadur Khan. Anyn ugly - Ali Shakh. Anyn ugly - Shakh Mukhammad Bahadur Khan. Anyn ugly - Shakh Sayyid Bahadur Khan. Anyn ugly Karabash Muhammad sultan. Anyn ugly - Ali Akbar sultan*", which in general corresponds to modern historical data. The peculiarity of this genealogy is that one of the founders of the Kazakh Khanate *Janibek* is called here as "*Aziz Zhanibek Khan*". His son *Zhadik* (who is usually called sultan in oriental studies) in this manuscript is designated as a khan. The famous Kazakh Khan *Tauke* (1672-1715) is mentioned in the manuscript as "*Tauakkal Muhammad Bahadur Khan*", which is his full name [11, p. 226, 252. Table. 4].





Picture 2 – Page from the manuscript “Kissa Dastan Chingiz Khan”. The photo made by M. Kozha

According to E.I. Erofejeva, of Tauke’s children two sons are known, Bolat and Sameke (1731-1738) [5, p.103]. In the manuscript there mentioned Ali Shakh and Shakh Muhammad Bahadur Khan (the full name of Khan Sameke). According to E.I. Erofejeva, the eldest son of Sameke was Seit (Shaseit) (1741-1745), who called Shah Sayyid Bahadur Khan in the manuscript of Abd Rahim Uzkandi. The author of "Kissa Dastan Chingiz Khan" considered it necessary to note that this name was given taking into account the origin of his mother, who belonged to the estate of Seyyids of Tashkent. Aliakbar was the grandson of Shah Sayyid Bahadur Khan. According to E.I. Erofejeva, he was "the grandson of Sultan Sangkay (Sankhay), the great-grandson of Khan Kushyk" [5, p. 95].

The handwritten book contains new information about the burial place of Yessim, the Khan of the XVII century. It was believed that he was buried in the city of Turkestan [9, p. 8]. Most likely, another Yessim was buried in Turkestan. According to B.T. Tuyakbayeva, Yessim Khan, that buried in Turkestan near the khanaka of Ahmed Yassawi Khanaka, was noted as deceased in 1797 [13, p. 16]. Unfortunately, the author does not give any arguments in favor of his statement.

According to E.I. Erofejeva, Yessim, who died on March 27, 1797, was the son of Khan Nuraly, grandson of Khan Abulkhair and was buried in the steppe near the Ural river, opposite Kalmykovskaya Fortress [5, p. 127]. Therefore Yessim, who was a khan of the majority of Bayuly tribes from the Junior zhuz in 1795-1797, can not be buried in Turkestan.

Most likely, the younger son of Khan Sameke, the grandson of Khan Tauke Yessym (Yessim, Ishim) is buried in a small mausoleum near the khanak of Ahmed Yassawi. The period of reigning of this khan is 50s of the XVIII century – 1798. He owned the city of Turkestan and some nearby towns jointly with Khan Abulmambet [5, p. 81].

According to “Kissa Dastan Chingiz Khan”, the grave of the famous Yessim Khan (who died in 1628) is located in Tashkent, at the famous Shaykhantaur cemetery. The Chinese source, whose compilation was completed in 1851, reports: "Kazakh aimak considers Tashigan (Tashkent) their capital, however their princes and khans have nomadic places in winter and summer. When they die, their remains are returned to Tashigan for burial"[1, p. 326]. As it is known, the famous Kazakh biologist Tole is also buried at the cemetery of Shaikhantaur.

The manuscript for the first time indicates that Zhakhangir (Jakhangir) -khan, Taukkal Muhammad Bahadur Khan (Tauke), Shakh Muhammad Bahadur Khan are buried in Turkestan. The last khan is known in Russian sources as Shemakha, Shemyaka, Semeke"[5, p. 77].

The information about the international relations of Khan Tauke is quite interesting. The manuscript mentions that Tauke-khan received eighty rifles, eighty sabers, two nines of thoroughbred horses: "Isfahan padshahi Shakh Sulaiman Taukkal Muhammad Bahadur khanga tuhfa uchun saksan myltyk", saksan kylych, yeki tokuz arghymak kilgan. Tamam ilgaru yukali altundin".

The banner pommel and the manuscript "Kissa Dastan Chingiz Khan" represent unique monuments of the Khan period in the history of Kazakhstan. For the first time, there was found a manuscript that was written, by order of the Kazakh sultan. It contains a number of unknown data on the genealogy, burial places of Kazakh khans, their contacts with the ruler of Isfahan, and a number of legends about khans and emirs of Central Asia.

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#### ҚАЗАҚ ХАНЫ АЛИАКБАРДЫҢ ТАРИХИ ҚОЛЖАЗБАСЫ

**Аннотация.** Б. Т. Амренің (Шымкент, Қазақстан) отбасында металдың жоғарғы жағы сақтаулы тұр. Тудың басы туралы тарихи деректермен сәйкестендіру арқылы, садақ білігі бунчуктың (штандарт) қазақ ханы Али Акбардың қорытынды бөлігі болып табылады деп болжайды. Алиакбардың басқа ұрпақтары 86 беттен тұратын ежелгі қолжазбаға ие. Қолжазба кітабы «Шыңғыс ханның қисса дастаны» деп аталады. Ол 1228/1813 жылы Түркістан қаласында Абдрахим Узканди Қарабаш Мұхаммед Султанның ұлы Әли Акбар Султанның тапсырмасы бойынша жазылған. «Шыңғыс ханның қисса дастаны» қазақ хандары жөніндегі жаңа дерек болып табылады. Әсіресе, қазақ хандарының генеалогиясы, жерлеу орындары, Тәуке ханның Исфахан басшылығымен қарым-қатынасы туралы тың мәліметтер келтірілген., Сақталған қолжазба кітабы қазақ билеушісінің бұйрығымен жазылған тұңғыш белгілі еңбек болып табылады.

**Түйін сөздер:** тудың басы, банчук, штандарт, қолжазба, генеалогия, қазақ хандары, жерлеу орындары.

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#### ИСТОРИЧЕСКАЯ РУКОПИСЬ КАЗАХСКОГО ХАНА АЛИАКБАРА

**Аннотация.** В семье Б. Т. Амре (г. Шымкент. Казахстан) храниться металлическое навершие знамени. Сопоставление с известными данными о восточных знаменах позволяет считать что данное навершие является завершающей частью древка бунчука (штандарта) казахского хана Алиакбара. У других потомков Алиакбара хранится старинная рукопись, состоящая из 86 страниц. Рукописная книга обозначена как «Кисса дастан Чингиз хан». Она была написана Абд Рахим Узканди в городе Туркестане в 1228/1813 г. по заказу «Али Акбар султана сына Карабаш Мухаммад султана. «Кисса дастан Чингиз хан» представляет новый источник по истории казахских ханств, особенно интересны сведения о генеалогии, о месте погребения казахских ханов, о связи хана Тауке с исфаганским правителем. Хранящаяся рукописная книга является первой из известных нам сочинений написанных по заказу казахского правителя.

**Ключевые слова:** навершие знамени, бунчук, штандарт, рукопись, генеалогия, казахские ханы, места захоронения.