



UDC 904 (574)

IRSTI 03.20.00

DOI 10.37238/2960-1371.2960-138X.2025.100(4).174

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THE MEDIEVAL KAZAKHSTAN HISTORY IN WORKS OF A.KH. MARGULAN (BASED ON ACADEMICIAN'S PERSONAL ARCHIVE)

Annotation. *Introduction.* The article analyses documents from A. Kh. Margulan personal fund, kept in the National Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (NA RK) of the history of medieval Kazakhstan. The material base of the research was fund 195 of NA RK. The principle of historicism is used as methodological tools. Also, we used the comparative-historical method. The aim is to analyze the materials of the A. Kh. Margulan personal fund on Kazakh Khanate and medieval Kazakhstan history and identify scientific problems which have not lost their relevance in our time.

Results. The works of folk folklore as a source of information about prominent figures of the Golden Horde epoch (Yedige, Toktamys); data on medieval architecture of cities and gravestones, data on the library of Uraz-Muhammed, materials of Russian orientalists on the steppe history were revealed in the academician's personal fund.

Conclusion. Manuscripts and archival documents collected in personal fund of A. Kh. Margulan are a valuable source of the history of medieval Kazakhstan, the potential of which has not been fully explored in modern science. The introduction of the materials of the fund of a prominent Kazakh scientist into the scientific turnover should contribute to the deepest study of the history of the Kazakh Khanate, its prominent personalities, archaeological and cultural monuments of the medieval era.

Keywords: Margulan; personal fund; History of Kazakhstan; Kazakh Khanate; foreign policy; ethnopolitical history; Kazakhs; historiography; Nogai Horde; Russian Empire.

Introduction

A.Kh.Margulan has created a huge legacy, which is a valuable source for researchers in many areas of Kazakh historical science. One of these is the study of the history of medieval Kazakhstan and the Kazakh Khanate itself, which has remained little studied by scientists who have studied the legacy of this prominent academician. He has written many scientific works, the largest of which, in addition to the already mentioned collective monograph, researchers also call: "Edyge in History and Legends" (1944), "From the History of Cities and Construction Art of Ancient Kazakhstan" (1950),



"Architecture of Kazakhstan" (1959) (co-authored with T. Basenov and M. Mendikulov), "Begazy-Dandybaev Culture of Central Kazakhstan" (1979), "Ancient Epic Tales" (1985), "Ancient Kazakh Tribes, the History of Their Associations and the Formation of the Kazakh Khanate" (2012) and a number of others. A. Kh. Margulan also led the work on the academic edition of the Ch. Ch. Valikhanov's collected essays (1957-1967) and organized the collection of archival materials in Kazakhstan and in other cities of USSR [1]. He extracted information about the "Chagatai Horde" (Chagatai ulus), the Golden Horde, and the Nogai Horde from numerous manuscripts and records of the great Kazakh scholar of the 19th century. Researching the Ch. Ch. Valikhanov's extracts of eastern chroniclers on the Chingizids genealogy and their uluses, A.Kh.Margulan showed his interest in various areas of the multifaceted history of medieval Kazakhstan [2, p. 275-276; 3, p. 17-20].

A.Kh.Margulan repeatedly raised various issues that affected the history of medieval Kazakhstan in different degrees. Researchers note of Academician interest in the personalistics of such historical figures of the Middle Ages as Muhammad Haidar Dulati, Emir Edige, Khan of the Golden Horde Tuktamysh, the Kazakh rulers Tauke, Abylay, Kenesary and others. In his works, the scientist revealed many scientific areas of the history of Kazakhstan, which had certain gaps and were little studied due to various circumstances. He used the eastern manuscript works of Muhammad Haidar, Rashid ad-din Fazullah Hamadani, Kadyrgali Jalayiri and many others [4, p. 22-23; 5, p. 37].

It is also worth noting that A.Kh.Margulan took part in the work on the creation of the "History of the Kazakh SSR (from ancient times to the present day). Published work, in addition to positive reviews within the republic, also received a fair amount of criticism from Moscow censors in the person of M. Morozov, demanding that the authors reconsider their views and republish. In spite of A. Kh. Margulan demonstrated knowledge about urban culture of the nomads who lived on the Syr Darya River and in Central Kazakhstan, knowledge of agricultural crops among the inhabitants of Western Kazakhstan, and the erroneousness of the opinion that the Kazakhs developed writing only in the 19th century [5, p. 35-43; 6, p. 124-138].

Materials and methods of research

In the process of studying of the A. Kh. Margulan's published and archived manuscript works on the history of medieval Kazakhstan and the Kazakh Khanate are used. First of all, it is worth noting the works of the scientist stored in the funds of Kazakh and Russian archival institutions. Today, the materials collected during the many years of work of the scientist are in several archives of Kazakhstan. Important materials are in Almaty in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (CSA RK). There are also promising reserves in several Russian archives, for example, in the Historical Archive of the Omsk Region (IAOO), where there are materials (fund R-715) related to the business trip of Academician A.Kh.Margulan, organized in connection with the work on publishing the complete works of Ch.Ch.Valikhanov.

One of the largest collections of the archival heritage of Academician Margulan, which became the source basis for this work, is stored in Astana in the National Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (NA RK). Materials related to the activities of A. Kh. Margulan and his colleagues are concentrated in his personal deal.



The used historiographic and source study materials have a scientifically oriented focus according to the typology of historical knowledge. The historiographic analysis of the works of A.Kh.Margulan is based on the use of the principle of historicism, due to the need to study not only the content of the scientist's works on the history of the Kazakh Khanate, but also other issues of medieval history. In addition, the method of retrospective analysis is used, which was used to determine the least studied issues that for some objective reasons have not received due coverage. And also the comparative historical method, which was used in the analysis of the works of scientists who studied the works of A. Kh. Margulan in areas closely related to the history of the Kazakh Khanate.

The richest in content material is contained in a number of deals of the National Archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan concentrated in fund 195 "Personal fund of A.Kh.Margulan (1904 – 1985), which contains documents collected by the academician in various areas of historical science, including those related to the history of the Kazakh Khanate and medieval Kazakhstan as a whole. The fund consists of one inventory containing 149 deals and 488 sheets. The documents collected in the archival fund date back to the period 1746-1998.

In the Central State Archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan, we note fund 829, which contains documents collected by the team of A.Kh.Margulan related to the biography and scientific work of the outstanding Kazakh scientist Ch.Ch. Valikhanov, mostly found in the archives of St. Petersburg. The fund contains documents with a valuable material on the history of medieval Kazakhstan. In the Central State Archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan, we note fund 829, which contains documents collected by the team of A.Kh.Margulan related to the biography and scientific work of the outstanding Kazakh scientist Ch.Ch. Valikhanov, mostly found in the archives of St.Petersburg. The fund contains documents with a valuable material on the history of medieval Kazakhstan. Among these, we can note deal 17 extracts from various books on the history of Kazakh Khanate and the Kazakh khan's genealogy [7]. And also deal 23, which contain the map of the Mongol conquests and the states they created [8].

Discussion

A.Kh.Margulan left behind a huge scientific legacy, and the archival materials and manuscripts of scientific works he collected attract the attention of researchers in various areas of Kazakh science. The first professional biographical publications on the personality of Academician Margulan began to be published in the mid-1980s, during the lifetime of the scientist himself. In 1984, by order of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, an index of the main dates of his life and work, a brief outline of his pedagogical and social activities, a list of works about the scientist, a list of articles published for the 80th anniversary of the scientist and a chronological index of his works were published as part of the biobibliography of Kazakh scientists [9, p. 21-28]. Separately, it is worth highlighting the articles of D.A.Margulan, who published a number of biographical articles in collections of works by the famous Kazakh and Soviet historian and archaeologist, published in the late 1990s and early 2000s [10, p. 8-14]. The collections were mainly related to the activities of state programs. Within the framework



of these programs, the A.Kh.Margulan's 14-volume Collected Works were published [11, p. 44-45].

The great interest is the publication of the correspondence between the famous Soviet archaeologists M.E. Masson and A. Kh. Margulan over a fairly long period from the 1950s to the 1980s, where a number of topics related to the history of the Kazakh Khanate and the medieval history of Kazakhstan as a whole are examined. Among them: acquaintance with the book by M.E. Masson "Old Merv"; preparation for publication of the archaeological map of Kazakhstan (December 28, 1960); participation in the archaeological expedition of S.P.Tolstov and a visit to the settlements of the pre-Islamic period (November 2, 1969); interest in the publication of materials related to the study of the mausoleums which dated the late Middle Ages – the end of the 17th - beginning of the 18th centuries, located in the pantheons of Tashkent, which was once owned by the Kazakh Khan Khaknazар and his descendants [12, p. 79-84].

A number of articles devoted to the study of the scientific heritage of A.Kh. Margulan were published in the journal "Archeology of Kazakhstan", many of which were published over the past 5-6 years. Among them, it is worth noting the article by A.M.Manapova, who studied the issue of A.Kh.Margulan's cooperation with scientists studying the issues of Kazakhstan medieval history. Among them are: specialist in history of the Turkic Khaganate L.R.Kyzlasov, prominent researchers B.E.Komekov and S.M. Akhinzhanov who specialized on of Kipchaks history and medieval steppe nomads [13, p. 48-58].

Historiographers associate the name of Edige with a period in the A.Kh.Margulan's life when he was subjected to repression and criticism from the party leadership of Soviet science. In the works of A.S.Shakieva, R.M.Zhumashev, A.Zh.Myrzakhmetov, D.S.Kozhabekov, the reviews of individual Soviet scientists who were critical of the works of their Kazakh colleagues who positively viewed the personality of the emir in the history of the Golden Horde state and the Nogai Horde are examined in detail [5, p. 40; 14, p. 227-228]. Elements of pressure exerted on Kazakh scientists are highlighted in order to force them to reconsider their views on the history of the Golden Horde and the role of such personalities as Emir Edige. A.S.Shakieva notes that A.Kh.Margulan had to admit his mistakes and promise to take a critical approach to the sources of Kazakh folklore, in particular to the "poems about Edige" [14, p. 227-228].

Results

D.A.Margulan notes that the future scientist's first contact with the history of the Kazakh Khanate and various topics of the history of medieval Kazakhstan began in his childhood and continued periodically throughout his life. From the age of 5 years, little Alkey became acquainted with the Kazakh folk epics "Kobylandy batyr", "Alpamys" and others, which contained a certain set of folklore information about the medieval period. The next closer acquaintance with the medieval history of Kazakhstan took place during his studies at the literary faculty of the Oriental Institute of Leningrad University (now St. Petersburg State University). Here, he attended lectures of famous medieval scholars V.V.Bartold, N.Ya.Marr, V.V.Struve, S.I.Rudenko, A.Yu.Yakubovsky, G.E.Grum-Grzhimailo and others [10, p. 8-9].

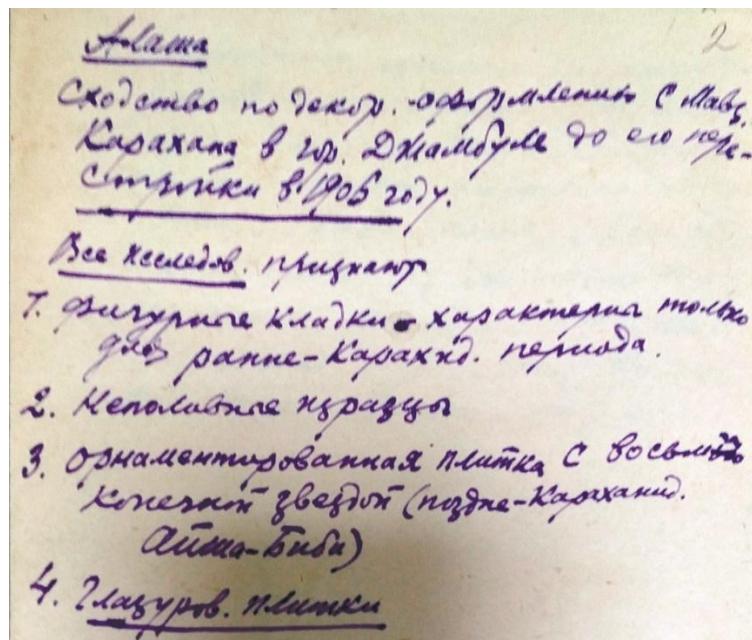


It is worth noting that A. Kh. Margulan's interests in the history of medieval Kazakhstan are very multifaceted. Among his works are those on the personality of Emir Yedige, the study of labels and pai-tsas, data from an expedition to medieval settlements, and works on the architecture of Central Asian cities of the Middle Ages. Scientists especially note his Doctoral dissertation on the study of labels and pai-tsas which was defended in 1943 [10, p. 8-14].

An equally important issue noted by biographers of A.Kh.Margulan in the history of medieval Kazakhstan is the study of medieval settlements and architectural monuments. Researchers highlight the unfinished monographic work of A.Kh.Margulan in the field of architecture, which was not completed during his lifetime, which included a number of chapters studying the history of medieval Kazakhstan: "Pre-Islamic Architecture", "Architecture of Medieval Kazakhstan", "Architecture of the Late Middle Ages" [10, p. 8-14].

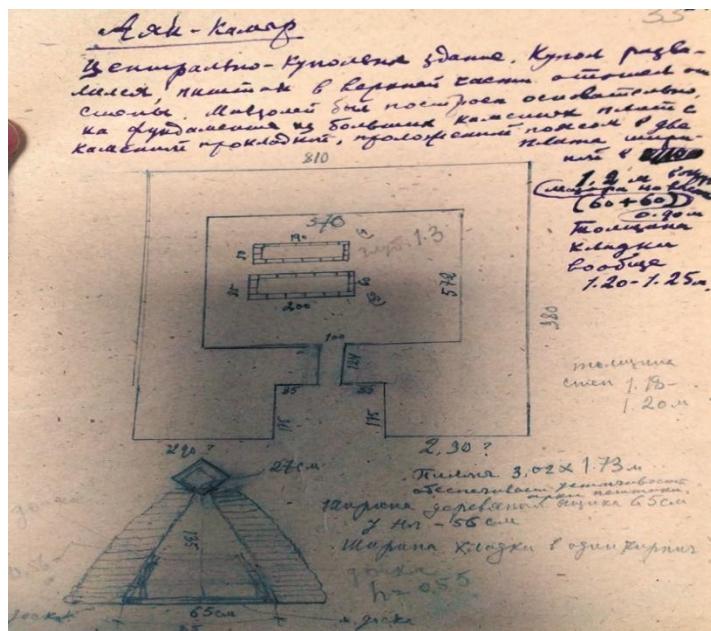
A.Kh.Margulan's special interest in the medieval history of Kazakhstan and the Kazakh Khanate is evidenced by the academician's valuable handwritten material on many issues of the history of Kazakhstan, preserved in several archives. As noted earlier, an important area of the scientist's interests was the history of Emir Edige. Biographers of A. Kh. Margulan associate an important period in the life of the scientist with the study of Emir Edige, who went through the pressure of Soviet censorship aimed at combating the glorification of figures of the Golden Horde era and the Kazakh Khanate [5, p. 40]. Documents related to the personality of Edige are also found among the materials of the archival fund of deal 5, where A. Kh. Margulan collected folklore materials from Russian researchers: versions of tales collected by G.N. Potanin "The Turkic Tale of Idyge", articles by P. Melioransky "The Tale of Edigey and Toktamыш" [15].

We will also note deal 14, in which A.Kh.Margulan recorded information on architectural monuments and cities of the Middle Ages. In particular, regarding the mausoleum of Alash Khan, A.Kh.Margulan notes its similarity in design to the mausoleum of Karakhan, erected near the city of Taraz in 1906, and identifies several features characteristic of the Karakhanid period: figured masonry, unglazed tiles, ornamented tiles with an eight-pointed star, glazed tiles. The sizes of the bricks of the mausoleums of Alash and Jochi are also indicated. In the scholar's notes, one can find interpretations of the tamgas depicted in the Alash Khan mausoleum, among which are described the tamgas of the following clans: Kiyat, Argyn, Naiman, Kipchak, Kangly, as well as several Oghuz tribes [16]. He also provides a brief description of the Jochi mausoleum, located in the area of the Kengir River. It is noted that the tomb structure had a double dome, the top of which was destroyed. Inside the mausoleum there were deep arches (figs. 1) [17].



Figs 1 – A.Kh. Margulan's description of Alash Khan Mausoleum [17]

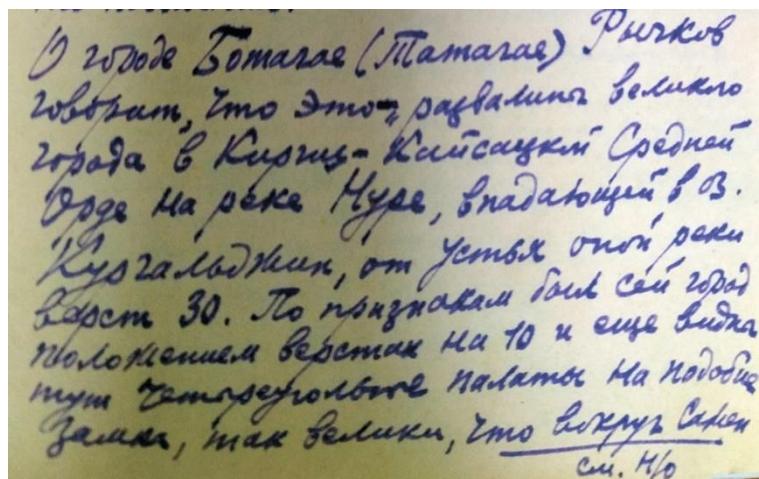
Another interesting material of this deal is the mausoleum of the Oghuz-Kipchak period Ayak-Kamyr. According to the records of A.Kh.Margulan, the mausoleum was a central-domed building with a dome destroyed by time. The foundation consisted of large stone slabs with a stone lining, laid in a belt of two slabs, 1.2 meters wide, the thickness of the masonry was 1.20-1.25 m (figs. 2) [18].



Figs 2 – Mausoleum Ayak-Kamyr [18]



A.Kh.Margulan also noted that the mausoleum had rectangular doors located in a pointed arch. According to his notes, in the front part of the pantheon at a height of 3.3 m. the same gasket was made, but using a different technique associated with reinforcing the masonry. In this deal, A.Kh.Margulan provides an interesting description of the medieval settlement of Botogay, excavations of which continue in the modern period (figs. 3) [19]. A.Kh.Margulan determines its localization at 10 miles from this place, where quadrangular chambers, a mosque and several remains of stone buildings are recorded [20].



Figs 3 – Description of the Botogay settlement [19]

Another valuable archival material on medieval history is deal 24, with a manuscript of an article about library of Uraz-Muhammad. The text of the manuscript shows A.Kh.Margulan's interest in the personality of this prominent political figure of the late 16th – early 17th centuries, who, being a close relative of the Kazakh Khan Tawakkul and the ruler of the Kasimov Khanate, played an important role in the process of establishing ambassadorial relations between the Russian state (later Russian Empire) and the Kazakh Khanate. A. Kh. Margulan describes the value of the contents of Uraz-Muhammad's chest, which, according to the academician, contained a lot of valuable information on the genealogy of Kazakh rulers. The manuscript of this article, written in the Kazakh language, indicates that the books and other written works of Uraz-Muhammad were kept in a silver chest (box), which after his death was transferred to the royal archive, where it was kept in the 17th-18th centuries. In 1736, the chest became the property of the Academy of Sciences, and later – part of the exposition of the Asian Museum. Among the valuables of this chest are named "books and lists (poems) of the Kazakh under Tsar Kasym", a genealogy of Kazakh rulers, compiled, as the academician believed, by Uraz-Muhammad himself [21].



Олкей Маргулан

Оразмұхамметтың кітапханасы

/Күміс сандық ішіндегі көркем мұралар туралы/

Оразмұхаммет Шокан сияқты қазақ сұлтандары арасынан ерекше шықкан, көп оқыған, көпті көріп білген, қазақша, түрікше, орысша жақсы сейіл білген, білімшіз, жүйрік кісінін бірі. Ол өзінін кас өмірін, көмегерлік ісін бірган орыс мемлекетінін күшесіне арнан, оның саяси тіршілігіне, ескері жұмысына арнайды. Бер жігерін, ойын, әдісін сол кеңде белек алған уақыт "бұлғақ толқынына" /смутное время/ жүмсайды. Ол қазақ мәдениеті, тарихы үшінде көп күрделі дүниендер қалдырыды. Әсірде ХV-XVI ғасырдағы қазақ халқының жау мәдениеттегі үлгілерін жарық түрде суреттегілін, оның сілім көзінің сірі болатын Оразмұхамметтың сирек жолынан газалының ХVI ғасырдан соңғы көзінде /1580-1603 ж/ топталды. Қазеілі мен жағынан ортағасырдағы кітаптарда, колхазбаларда көп жыл үшінде Қазақстандағы тұрсындарынан келген жаттарды ардакты Оразмұхаммет, қазақ адеті бойынша өзінін бір күміс сандығында үстеп, көзінің ағы мен көрасындаи сактап келді. Әшекейленең калтаган сандығын күмістін ауысылығы 71 мыңда /300 грамм/шіне сір телей кітап сияттың көркем қасиға.

Оразмұхаммет қайтыс болған соң, оның арнаулы кітапханасы күміс жемік – "Серебряный ящик с книгами и списками на казацком языке", белгілі номір мен № 38/ петра архивіне тапсырылып, ХVII-XVIII ғасырларда осында сакталғын келді¹¹. /Россиядағы Академиясы күршіліккенде кейін, архивде сакталып тұрған Оразмұхамметтың кітапханасын – күміс жемігі мен, кітап колхазбалары мен бірге 1796 жылда үкімет ғылым Академиясына сібір тартып, кейін Азия музейінде сакталған тұрады. Бул кең Қіші – жыл қазақтарының Россиянға

Figs 4 – Heading and fragment of the article by A. Margulan about the library of Uraz-Muhammad [22]

A lot of important data is contained in the manuscript of the article of I.N. Berezin stored in deal 35, showing the interest of A.Kh.Margulan in the manuscripts of Russian orientalists and their materials on the history of the steppe peoples. The article contains valuable encyclopedic information on the history of the Kyrgyz (in the text, the Kirghiz), Khakass, Kazakhs and other people. The great interest of this block information concerns the history of the Kazakh Khanate and their rulers, where a number of issues relevant to the history of Kazakhstan and the present period are considered: the formation of the Kazakh Khanate, relations with neighboring states, characteristic of the reign of its individual rulers, their contribution and significance in the history of the formation of Kazakh statehood. The materials of the manuscript are based on the works of prominent scientists of the 19th century V.V.Velyaminov-Zernov, A.I.Levshin, Ch.Ch.Valikhanov and others (figs. 4) [22]. For example, in manuscript the date of foundation of the Kazakh Khanate is indicated as 1464. The bases for its nomination are the "research of V.V. Velyaminov-Zernov" [23]. At the present stage, the issue of dating of the Kazakh Khanate remains relevant. Its study is carried out by such scientists as M.Kh.Abusaitova, N.A.Atyaev, Zh.M.Sabitov, T.I.Sultanov and many others.

Conclusion

Thus, several conclusions can be made related to the documents of the personal collection of A.Kh.Margulan (F. 195). It contains valuable material on the history of



medieval Kazakhstan, the study of which is very important for conducting a source analysis of the scientific heritage of A. Kh. Margulan. Basically, the following areas can be distinguished in it: the Golden Horde emir Edige in folk legends and tales; architectural structures in the form of medieval mausoleums and the remains of cities; the library of Uraz-Muhammad and his personality in Russian-Kazakh relations; encyclopedic data on the history of the Kazakhs, individual clans and the Kazakh Khanate and many others. A.Kh.Margulan works are also an important historiographic source reflecting the state of scientific knowledge on the history of medieval Kazakhstan in the Soviet period, and many of the issues he studied remain relevant for modern scientists and require further in-depth study.

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Лапин Н.С., Аканов К.Г.

**Ә.Х. МАРҒҰЛАННЫң ЕҢБЕКТЕРІНДЕГІ ОРТА ҒАСЫРДАҒЫ
ҚАЗАҚСТАН ТАРИХЫ (АКАДЕМИКТІң ЖЕКЕ АРХИВІНДЕГІ
МАТЕРИАЛДАР БОЙЫНША)**

Аннотация. *Kiриспе сөз.* Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасының Үлттық мұрағатындағы (КР ҮК) оның көп қырлы ғылыми мұрасының маңызды саласының бірі – ортағасырдағы Қазақстан тарихы бойынша сақтаулы академик Ә.Х. Марғұланның жеке қорындағы құжаттарға талдау жасалады. Зерттеудің материалдық негізі, оның ғылыми қызметіне қатысты істер сақталған мұрағат болды. Солардың негізгісі – Қазақстан Республикасының ҒА-нің 195-коры. Әдістемелік құрал ретінде тарихшылдық қағидаты, ретроспективті талдау әдісі және салыстырмалы тарихи әдіс пайдаланылды.



Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеттері академиктің жеке қорынан алынған материалдарды талдау және Ә.Х. Марғұландың қызықтырған ғылыми проблемаларды анықтау, олардың кейбіреулері қазіргі уақытта да өзектілігін жойған жоқ. Ә.Х. Марғұланның өмірбаяны бойынша енбектердің тарихнамасына талдау жасау, Алтын Орда мен Қазақ хандығы тарихын зерттеумен байланысты ғалымның өмірінің кезеңдерін анықтау. Ә.Х. Марғұланның ғылыми шығармашылығын зерттеушілердің жұмысын қарастыру, оның тарихшыларының ғылыми ізденіс бағыттарын анықтауға ықпал етеді. *Нәтижелер*. Академиктің жеке қорында да шоғырланған халықтық фольклор шығармалар Алтын Орда дәуірінің көрнекті қайраткерлері (Едіге, Тоқтамыс) туралы дереккөз ретінде анықталды; ортағасырлық қалалар мен бейіт құрылыштары туралы деректер, Ураз-Мұхаммед кітапханасы туралы деректер, дала халықтарының тарихына қатысты орыс шығыстанушыларының материалдары.

Қорытынды. Ә.Х. Марғұланның жеке қорында жинақталған қолжазбалар мен мұрағаттық құжаттар, қазіргі ғылымда әлеуеті толық зерттелмеген ортағасырлық Қазақстан тарихы бойынша құнды дереккөз болып табылады. Көрнекті қазақ ғалымының жеке қорындағы материалдарды ғылыми айналымға енгізу Қазақ хандығының тарихын, оның көрнекті тұлғаларын, ортағасырлық дәуірдегі археологиялық және мәдени ескерткіштерді барынша терең зерттеуге ықпал етуі тиіс.

Кілт сөздер: Марғұлан; жеке қор; Қазақстан тарихы; Қазақ хандығы; сыртқы саясат; этносаяси тарих; қазақтар; тарихнама; Ноғай Ордасы; Ресей империясы.

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**ИСТОРИЯ СРЕДНЕВЕКОВОГО КАЗАХСТАНА В ТРУДАХ
А.Х.МАРГУЛАНА (ПО МАТЕРИАЛАМ ЛИЧНОГО АРХИВА
АКАДЕМИКА)**

Аннотация. Вступительное слово. В статье проводится анализ документов из личного фонда академика А.Х.Маргулана, хранящегося в Национальном архиве Республики Казахстан (НА РК) по одному из важных направлений его многогранного научного наследия – истории средневекового Казахстана. Материальной базой исследования являлись фонды архивов, основным из которых являлся фонд 195 НА РК, где хранились дела, связанные с его научной деятельностью. В качестве методологического инструментария использовались принцип историзма и сравнительно-исторический метод.

Цель и задачи исследования – осуществить анализ материалов личного фонда академика и выявить интересовавшие А.Х.Маргулана научные проблемы, отдельные из которых и в наше время не утратили свою актуальность. Провести анализ историографии работ по биографии А.Х.Маргулана, выявить этапы жизни ученого, связанные с изучением истории Золотой Орды и Казахского ханства. **Результаты:** анализируется ценность произведений народного фольклора как источника сведений о видных деятелях золотоордынской эпохи (Едиге, Токтамыш); изучены данные по средневековой архитектуре городов и надмогильных сооружений,



рассмотрены сведения о библиотеке Ураз-Мухаммеда, исследованы материалы русских востоковедов по истории степных народов и государств.

Заключение. Рукописи и документы, собранные в личном фонде А.Х.Маргулана, являются ценным источником по истории средневекового Казахстана, потенциал которого до конца не изучен в современной науке. Введение в научный оборот материалов фонда видного казахского ученого должно способствовать наиболее глубокому изучению истории Казахского ханства, его видных личностей, археологических и культурных памятников средневековой эпохи.

Ключевые слова: Маргулан; личный фонд; история Казахстана; Казахское ханство; внешняя политика; этнополитическая история; казахи; историография; Ногайская орда; Российская империя.