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The results of complex interdisciplinary work on the monuments of Shubarat and Molaly in the context of the Zhetysu culture of ancient time and the Late Middle Ages

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Abstract. *The article presents the progress and results of a complex of interdisciplinary research works carried out on one of the most significant monuments in the scientifically little-explored subdistrict of Zhetysu – the burial grounds of Shubarat and Molaly in the vicinity of the village of Shamalgan in the Karasai district of the Almaty region. The stages of scientific work are described in detail, consisting of reconnaissance work within the administrative territory of the Shamalgan rural district, excavation of a wide range of monuments and carrying out a complex of security and popularization works aimed at protecting archaeological and ethnoarchaeological monuments within the Shubarat and Molaly burial grounds and preventing possible destructive conscious and unconscious actions of local residents, robbers, land users and others in relation to historical and cultural monuments.*

A number of new archaeological sites and ethnographic wintering sites of the late XIX - early XX centuries were recorded during exploration and prospecting.

Within the limits of these monuments, both funerary and memorial monuments of the Saka-Wusun period and Kazakh wintering grounds of the ethnographic period have been studied.

In the process of security and rescue operations, a set of works and measures have been carried out that have a positive impact and will have an impact on the preservation of priceless historical and cultural monuments.

The results of the conducted complex of scientific works are summarized and the preliminary dates of all the studied monuments are given.

Keywords: *interdisciplinary research; Shubarat and Molaly; archeology; ethnoarchaeology; Zhetysu culture.*

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Introduction

In July and August 2023, in the course of solving research tasks, a complex of interdisciplinary work was carried out within the administrative territory of the village of Shamalgan, Karasai district, Almaty region, namely:

– reconnaissance work within the specified administrative area. However, in the course of this, a fairly significant number of previously unaccounted for archaeological and ethnoarchaeological objects were revealed, mainly from the periods of the Early Iron Age and ethnographic time;

– excavations of archaeological monuments of the Shubarat and Molaly necropolises, which are under immediate threat of destruction from a voluminous ravine-a washout crossing the Shubarat burial ground and other anthropogenic-technogenic threat (Kariyev, Besetaev, 2022: 248). In the process, 14 objects of funerary and memorial purposes were studied, three stationary points of ethnographic time - Kazakh wintering grounds of the XIX – early XX century. All monuments are of different sizes and degrees of preservation.

– security and rescue operations of a direct and preventive nature - filling of the specified volume ravine, negotiation procedures with the Institution for the Protection of historical and cultural heritage (HCH) in the Almaty region on the installation of security signs, lectures to representatives of local authorities, owners and tenants of lands where HCH monuments are located, on the need to protect monuments and comply with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of HCH, etc.

Discussion

Reconnaissance work.

They started from the foothill part of the Shamalgan village – the territory up to the Zhandosov village in the east and to the Bekbolat village in the west was completely surveyed. Exploratory surveys were conducted on foot, special attention was paid to the above-floodplain terraces of the dried-up Shubarat River and the previously completely unexplored mountainous part of the Shamalgan village.

During the survey of the territory, a significant number of ethnographic wintering grounds were recorded, which are mainly located on the terraces of the said inactive Shubarat River – represented by heavily blackened ruins of adobe and partially stone buildings:

Winter quarters No. III. It is located 60 m west of the Shamalgan highway-Ushkonyr plateau, opposite the Shubarat-1 burial ground. It is a hill with a depression in the central part, the western part of the monument was washed away by the flow of the Shubarat River, during the years of active watercourse. According to local residents, R. Shubarat functioned until the second half of the 80s, before the construction of the current highway to the Ushkonyr plateau, which blocked the upper channel and also cut off the flow of meltwater and sedimentary waters from the eastern part of the Ushkonyr Mountains and valley, by the way, this led to the formation of a voluminous ravine-washout on the territory

of the Shubarat-1 burial ground. In the profile of the bank of the specified river in the area of this wintering, at a depth of 1.7 m, an opening with the presence of a certain ceramic structure inside was visible, judging by the characteristics of a clay coating.

The winter quarters were in an extremely disrepair, and the scientific group decided to conduct emergency excavations of this monument of ethnoarchaeology.

Winter quarters No. IV. It is located 300 m south of winter quarters No. 3, 100 m west of the Shamalgan highway-Ushkonyr plateau, opposite the southern tip of the Shubarat-1 burial ground, 120 m east-northeast of the Molaly burial ground. It represents the ruins of a sub-square building.

Winter quarters No. V. It is located 70 m south of winter quarters No. 4, 100 m west of the Shamalgan highway-Ushkonyr plateau, opposite the southern tip of the Shubarat-1 burial ground, 130 m east of the Molaly burial ground. It represents the ruins of an oblong building.

Winter quarters No. VI. It is located 10 m west of winter quarters No. 4, 120 m west of the Shamalgan highway-Ushkonyr plateau, 120 m east of the Molaly burial ground, part of the buildings is located behind the fence of the peasant farm of P.P. Nemilostev. It represents the ruins of the sub-square buildings.

Winter quarters No. VII. It is located 40 m south of winter quarters No. 6, 120 m west of the Shamalgan highway-Ushkonyr plateau, 120 m east of the Molaly burial ground, part of the buildings is located behind the fence of the peasant farm of P.P. Nemilostev. It represents the ruins of the sub-square buildings.

Winter quarters No. VIII. It is located 30 m east of winter quarters No. 7, 100 m west of the Shamalgan highway-Ushkonyr plateau, 140 m east of the Molaly burial ground. It is a complex of ruined buildings of subquadrate forms, densely overgrown with karagannik bushes.

Winter quarters No. IX. It is located 200 m south-southwest of winter quarters No. 8, 90 m west of the Shamalgan highway-Ushkonyr plateau, 120 m east of the Molaly burial ground, part of the buildings is located behind the fence of the peasant farm of P.P. Nemilostev.

It represents the ruins of a rather voluminous sub-square building, apparently an economic structure of the 1st half of the XX century.

All identified monuments of ethnoarchaeology are tentatively dated to the end of the XIX — beginning of the XX century, the main number of wintering grounds, based on some features of the ruins, dates from the first half of the XX century, most likely, the period of collectivization in the early 30s of the specified century.

Settlement of the Saka-Wusun period-I. It was revealed during the exploration work of the scientific group within the mountainous part of the Shamalgan village. The settlement is located in a lowland, protected from all sides by ridges, there is a freshwater stream nearby.

A significant part of the settlement is occupied by potato plantations, but to the south of the garden there is a section with readable individual structures – probably the remains of housing and utility buildings. Fragments of red clay ceramic dishes have also been recorded, there is a certain similarity with vessels from the Shubarat-1 burial ground.

In addition to sedentary and stationary monuments, monuments of funerary and memorial purpose of the Saka and Saka-Wusun times have been identified during exploration and prospecting:

Shubarat burial ground-IV. Saka/Saka-Wusun burial ground is located to the west of the Shamalgan highway-the Ushkonyr plateau, it is quite possible that this is part of the Shubarat-1 burial ground, but no mounds can be traced south of this group. It is possible that this is a consequence of the expansion of a certain area of Shubarat-1 during the peak of the functioning of the burial ground, but it is also possible that this is a local group differentiated from Shubarat-1 by ethnosocial markers.

Shubarat Burial Ground-V. Saka/Saka-Wusun burial ground is located within the mountainous part of the Shamalgan settlement. It consists of 7 different-sized soil mounds, mostly of medium size, three of which are located to the north and separated from the main group by a hollow.

Shubarat Burial ground-VI. Saka/ Saka-Wusun burial ground is located within the mountainous part of the Shamalgan settlement. It consists of 6 soil-stone mounds, mostly of medium-sized sizes, located along the XY axis, the two mounds extreme from the south are significantly deformed by anthropogenic activity - the burial ground is located near a farm.

Shubarat burial ground-VII. Saka/Saka-Wusun burial ground is located within the mountainous part of the Shamalgan village, near the lake. It consists of 8 dirt mounds, mostly of medium size, located along the north-south axis. The condition is satisfactory.

In addition to all that has been said, during the exploration, several single mounds were recorded, one group of two objects – Saka and Saka-Wusun time. There is also one group of funerary and memorial monuments of the ancient Turkic period.

Urgent rescue excavations.

Archaeological and ethnoarchaeological monuments that have been damaged and are under immediate threat of destruction or irreversible damage have been promptly investigated:

The Shubarat Burial Ground.

Kurgan No. U1. The preserved diameter of 18 m and height of 1.5 m is located in the central part of the Shubarat-1 burial ground, 10 m east of the Shamalgan highway – the Ushkonyr plateau, directly at the volumetric ravine-washout, which created an existential threat to the monument (Fig. 1).



Figure 1. Kurgan No. U1 before excavation

It had the classic shape of a truncated cone for the monuments of the Saka circle. The herbage was identical to the surrounding landscape. In some areas of the ground structure, uneven stones appeared from the turf. The western and northern edges of the mound were significantly damaged – bulldozed during the construction of the highway.

There were no obvious signs of robbery before the excavation on the ground structure.

A 1 m wide stratigraphic ridge has been marked along the north-south line and the ground structure has been removed to the level of the daytime surface. The ground structure is generally unpaved, but in some areas, there are inclusions of structural elements made of stones.

The profiles of the stratigraphic eyebrows are carefully cleaned:

Western profile. It is clearly seen that the mound has the above-mentioned combined structure, the ground-based ground structure contains two additional elements - above the central part, i.e., above the potential location of the gravel pit, a lining of medium and small stones is made, mainly rolled river pebbles, but there are also non-rolled stones. The thickness of the layer is about 0.5 m, the length is about 3.9 m. The center and southern part of this layout are sparse, probably a consequence of predatory invasion.

On the periphery of the ground structure, another stone structure is fixed – elements of a stone ring or crepe-lining made of various stones, but mostly of medium-sized river pebbles, thickness from 20 to 50 cm, length up to 3.6 m. It is also seen that one row of medium-sized stones departs from the crepe ring to the center of the mound. In addition, the remaining parts of the ground structure contain stones of various sizes and, in general, the content of gravelly sandy loam is recorded in the soil.

The eastern profile. In general, the picture for this profile is identical to the western one, the only thing that can be noted is a more significant deformation of the central gravestone shell and a greater content of mixed soil in the specified area, also a small accumulation of small stones is recorded at the base of the profile, probably all of the above are traces of a predatory invasion.

After carrying out all the documentation work, the central part of the stratigraphic edge was removed and the daytime surface was cleaned, as a result, no traces of the grave pit were recorded. A pit with dimensions of 2.6×2.0 m was laid, and an accumulation of stones was detected at a depth of 0.2 m, the surface was cleaned and leveled at this level. The concentration of stones turned out to be a blockage of the entrance pit of the bottom burial.

The excavation of the gravel pit was carried out according to readable contours, the original dimensions were 2.05×1.0 m. The above-mentioned sealing of the entrance pit, consisting of differently sized rolled boulders, continued to a depth of 1.1 m. Because the marked stones were found east of the original contours of the grave site, the excavation of the entrance pit was expanded in the indicated direction by 0.9 m. The final dimensions of the excavation of the entrance pit were 2.95×1.0 m.

In the western part of the entrance pit, at a depth of 1.1 m, below the last layer of stones, human bones (collarbone, tubular bones, phalanges) were found. Further, the entrance pit was deepened to 1.4 m. At this depth, no traces of the lining niche were recorded on the walls of the entrance pit. Further, in the northern wall of the entrance pit, at a depth of 1.1

m, at the level, i.e., where human bones were found, a depression was made, during which the lower jaw and human ribs were found. In order to clear the bottom niche with safety, a 2.6×1.0 m cut was made from the northern wall. During the excavation of the bottom burial, at a depth of 1.05-1.1 m, an accumulation of scattered human bones and, presumably, animal bones was discovered. The burial was robbed and judging by the absence of external signs in ancient times (Fig. 2).

It should be noted that the western part of the entrance pit and the lining mainly consists of rubble of medium and small fractions, most likely, this is the place of a predatory invasion.

No inventory items, etc. were found. The work on the site has been completed.

The mound has been reclaimed.



Figure 2. Burial of kurgan No. U1



Figure 3. Kurgan No. U2 before excavation

Kurgan No. U2. The initial diameter of about 27 m, height 1.8 m, is located 40 m north of kurgan No. U1, 6 m east of the Shamalgan highway – Ushkonyr plateau, 8 m west of the voluminous ravine-gullies. The northern part of the mound was almost demolished during the construction of the above-marked highway and therefore it is difficult to talk about the shape of the object. The herbage was identical to the surrounding landscape. In the preserved sections of the ground structure, uneven stones appeared from the turf. There were no obvious signs of robbery before the excavation on the remains of the above-ground structure (Fig. 3).

A stratigraphic ridge 1 m wide has been marked on the ground structure along the north-south line (NS) and the preserved part of the ground structure has been removed to the level of the daytime surface – it is also generally unpaved, but in some areas, there are inclusions of structural elements made of stones.

The profiles of the stratigraphic eyebrows have been carefully cleaned and it is clearly visible that the design of the surface structure of the mounds is almost identical to object No. Y1 – there is a central lining and a peripheral ring-crepe. The difference from the first object is that in the lower part of the center of the ground structure, a concentration of subcompact stones has been cleared, apparently – this is the filling of a grave or, as it turned out, an entrance pit.

After carrying out the documentation, the central part of the stratigraphic edge was removed and the above-described cluster of stones was cleaned - it is an elongated bulk of large boulders, mainly rolled river pebbles, the backfill is oriented along the axis of the upper boundary with a slight meridional deviation.

The excavation was carried out along the contours of the stone blockage. The dimensions of the excavation were 2.6 × 0.8 m. The total depth of the entrance pit from its upper edge is 1.73 m (further depth will be indicated from the upper edge of the entrance pit).

The above-mentioned plugging of the entrance pit reached a depth of up to 1.38 m. In total, including the gravestone laying and the entrance pit, 48 sufficiently voluminous boulders were removed (maximum length 0.8 m, average 0.5-0.7 m; width and thickness in most cases exceed 0.4 and 0.2 m, respectively) and 22 medium ones.

Below the filling, up to a depth of 1.73 m, an almost clay filling was noted.

Human bones (phalanges and small hard-to-identify fragments) were found at a depth of 1.27-1.37 m in the eastern part of the entrance pit. At a depth of 1.5 m, scattered human bones were also found in different parts of the entrance pit. Since the profiles of the entrance pit did not show any traces of damage, at this level, a depression was made in the northern wall of the entrance pit and as a result, a human skull was found at the western end.

In order to clear the pit in compliance with safety measures, it was also decided to excavate it from above – a cut was made from the northern part of the grave pit with dimensions of 2.9×0.95 m. During the excavation, a ceramic vessel was found at a depth of 1.51 m near the western wall. Further, at a depth of 1.58-1.71 m, a human skeleton was found, placed in an elongated position on its back along the VZ axis, with its head oriented to the west. The burial was not robbed, but the human remains are generally unsatisfactory – some of the skeletal elements have rotted, and some have been displaced due to the

action of rodents. The skull also has various kinds of damage, it was on the right side, the lower jaw moved away from its original position and the left collarbone was in attachment to the upper one, the right one was in its place, the cervical vertebrae were practically not preserved. Only the humerus bones have been preserved from the hands, only the left radius bone is from the forearms – located under the bone of the forearm, the rest of the arms, apparently, were moved by rodents into the entrance pit, the left shoulder is raised. The rib row is relatively intact, there are no sternum bones, only a part of the spinal column in the chest area has survived. The pelvic bones were extremely poorly preserved – they were preserved fragmentally. The femoral and tibial bones have been preserved from the legs; a small number of foot bones are scattered near the tibia. The left leg is positioned exactly, the right one has a slight offset to the left. At the lower region of the right humerus, at a depth of 1.7 m, rotted remains were found, presumably a vessel made of organic material (wood?) (Fig. 4).



Figure 4. Burial of kurgan No. U1

27 cm from the skull to the west-southwest was a ceramic vessel, which is a pitcher-shaped vessel, closed and slightly profiled. The corolla is slightly bent outwards, the section of the corolla is rounded. The bottom of the vessel is round, but it is close to flat. The center of gravity of the vessel is unevenly distributed, collapses in an upright position. The thickness of the corolla is 0.5 cm. The diameter of the vessel along the corolla is 8.8 cm, along the body 13.2 cm, height 18.43 cm. There is no decor. The outside of the product is red, in places the surface of the vessel is stratified (Fig. 5).

No other items of inventory, etc. were found.

The work on the site has been completed.

The mound has been reclaimed.



Figure 5. Ceramic vessel from kurgan No. U2

Kurgan No. A1. It is in the central part of the burial ground, directly on the edge of the ravine, 615 m south of the private subsidiary farm «Shubarat», 205 m north of wintering No. 1. A certain part of the western edge of the mound was destroyed by the specified ravine. Before the excavation, the stones of the above-ground structure were visible on the surface and along the collapsed part. The vegetation cover, except for bushes, is identical to the surrounding landscape, the object stands out on the modern surface with a barely noticeable hill (Fig. 6).



Figure 6. Kurgan No. A1 before excavation

In the apparent center of the mound, a stratigraphic edge has been marked along the NS line and an excavation has been laid over a fixed area. During the cleaning of the turf layer, due to the melting of the stones of the ground structure, the excavation had to be adjusted several times and as a result it acquired irregular shapes. The excavation area, including the edge of the ravine, was 8.8×6.7 m. Since the mound, like the rest of the objects, is located with a certain slope, the depth of the excavation from south to north varied from 0.4 m to 0.25 m. During the cleaning of the southern part of the embankment, a horse's tooth was found between the stones.

After careful cleaning of the embankment, it became obvious that it was an annular structure encircling the periphery of the object and a clean central part (not counting individual stones, which, apparently, are the collapse of the ring). The diameter of the stone ring is 7.8 m, the width is 1.45 m in the southern part, and 2.6 m in the northern part. The height of the mound, calculated from the northern part of the embankment from the level of the ancient day surface, was 0.6 m.

As indicated, the central part of the 3.6×3.3 m mound was clear of stones. In this part of the mound, after deepening to a mark of 0.53 m from the modern surface, a stone blockage of a gravel pit measuring 3.0×0.8 m, elongated along the axis of the VZ, was revealed.

Next, the blockage was removed, and an excavation with dimensions of 3.0×0.9 m was laid along its contour. During this process, rolled river boulders were found at a depth of up to 1.12 m. Including the tombstone laying, a total of 28 large boulders were removed (length from 0.32 m to 0.7 m, width from 0.23 m to 0.4 m, thickness from 0.15 m to 0.25 m) and 55 medium-sized boulders (length from 0.25 m to 0.4 m, width from 0.14 m to 0.3 m, thickness from 0.05 m to 0.17 m). There is also a significant number of small stones and rubble. Below the filling, up to a depth of 1.68 m, a clay filling was recorded.

In the western part of the entrance pit, at a depth of 1.48 m, a stone structure of their various stones, rounded angular shapes, was discovered. The design resembles a kind of hearth or altar. To fully reveal the walls of the altar, small depressions were made in the southern and northern walls of the entrance pit. Dimensions 1.0×0.9 m, lined with 21 stones of different sizes (length from 0.08 m to 0.23 m, width from 0.05 m to 0.22 m, thickness from 0.02 m to 0.11 m).

According to the profiles of the entrance pit, no traces of the lining niche were visible and a depression was made into the northern wall, during which a human humerus was found. In order to clear the pit in compliance with safety standards, a 0.7 m cut was made from the northern wall along the entire length of the entrance pit (3 m). Two ceramic vessels were found in the western part of the bottom, at a depth of 1.12-1.14 m. The vessels were located 0.08-0.1 m from the entrance pit. Since they were half inside the western wall of the cutting, it was widened by 0.6 m towards the ravine.

Vessel No. 1 is an open and unprofiled bowl. The shape of the corolla is straight, the section of the corolla is beveled inwards. The bottom of the vessel is round, but it is close to flat. The thickness of the corolla is 0.9 cm. The diameter of the vessel along the corolla is 25.6 cm, height is 13.8 cm. The decor is missing, in addition to the red color, it has a black color – traces of excessive burning or use in everyday life. The inside of the vessel is red, there are traces of smoothing.

Bones (remains of sacrificial food) and a fragment of a metal product with a brown patina (presumably the blade of a meat knife) were found inside the vessel. The dimensions of the preserved fragment are length 9.1 cm; width from the place of fracture of the shank 0.7 cm, in the widest part 1.5 cm; thickness from the place of fracture of the shank reaches from 0.7 cm to 0.9 cm, at the tip 0.3 cm (Fig. 7).



Figure 7. Ceramic bowl from kurgan No. A1

Vessel No. 2 is a pot of a closed and slightly profiled shape. The corolla is slightly bent outwards, the section of the corolla is rounded. There are places for attaching the handle under the whisk and on the body. The handles are broken off. The bottom of the vessel is round, but it is close to flat. The thickness of the corolla is 0.6 cm. The diameter of the vessel along the corolla is 10 cm, along the body 12.8 cm, height 15.6 cm. There is no decor. The diameter of the handle mounting points is 2 cm, the distance between them is 1.5 cm. The outside of the product is red, opposite from the mounting points of the handle is black. The inside of the vessel is red (fig. 8).

In the central part of the lining, at a depth of 1.21-1.28 m, 45 cm east-northeast of the vessels, a human skeleton was cleaned - it was placed in an elongated position on its back along the VZ axis, orientation to the west. The preservation of the skeleton is below satisfactory – there is no skull, fragments of the skull of different sizes are fixed in the area of the perineum, the upper part of the backbone and in other places. The bones of

the hands, except for individual fragments, are missing. The rest of the skeleton also has various injuries (Fig. 9).



Figure 8. Ceramic vessel from kurgan No. A1



Figure 9. Burial of kurgan No. A1

The bottom of the lining is at 1.28 m and 0.2 m above the altar.
No other inventory items were found with the backbone.

The work on the site has been completed.

The mound has been reclaimed.

Kurgan No. A1/1. It is located north of the A1 mound, before the excavation was a small hill, with denser vegetation than in the surrounding landscape, which is explained by the bushes.

The visible dimensions before the excavation are about 4 m in diameter and up to 0.2 m in height.

An edge was marked on the ground structure along the north-south axis and the ground structure was cleaned (Fig. 10).



Figure 10. Kurgan No. A1/1

According to the results of the work carried out, it was found out that this object is not a burial place – probably some kind of natural uplift or remnants of soil after the inhumation ceremony and the construction of the ground structure of mound A1.

The work on the site has been completed.

The excavation site has been reclaimed.

Kurgan No. K1. It is located 14 m in the South direction from kurgan No. A1. The object has a rather heavily blackened stone ground structure of rounded shapes – a diameter of 12 m, a height of about 0.75 m.

A kind of moat can be traced along the perimeter of the ground structure.

The grass stand on the mound is identical to the surrounding landscape, the stones of the structure appear from the turf throughout the entire area (Fig. 11).



Figure 11. Kurgan No. K1 before excavation

A 0.6 m wide edge and an excavation area were marked along the north-south axis.

The turf layer was removed, the boundaries of the ground structure were revealed, and the stones of the structure were cleaned.

According to the results of these works, the ground structure of this mound consists of two structural elements that are adjacent to each other closely – the central face, apparently, of the gravel pit and the peripheral crepe-ring. The lining of the gravel pit is higher than the ring and more convex, it is also visually noticeable that the stones of the lining are relatively larger, the diameter of the bookmark is around 6 m.

After carrying out all the documentation work, as part of the identification of the external manifestations of the gravel pit, the stones of the central face were sampled on an area of 3.0×1.85 m. As a result of these works, at a depth of 0.54 m, the filling of the gravel pit was cleaned from various, but mostly rolled, semi-rolled and mountain subcompact stones. The dimensions are 2.34 × 0.77 m, the long axis is located along the east-west (EW) line.

Next, the excavation was carried out along the contours of the marked blockage, the excavation dimensions were 2.4 × 0.95 m.

During the excavation, up to a depth of 1.65 m, there was a blockage of rolled river boulders. Including the filling and the entrance pit, 90 large boulders (0.3 m to 0.65 m long, 0.2 to 0.5 m wide, 0.1 to 0.25 m thick) and 15 medium-sized boulders (0.24 to 0.45 m long, 0.14 m to 0.25 m wide, 0.1 m to 0.16 m).

Below the filling, to a depth of 2.03 m, a clay filling was recorded.

In the eastern part of the entrance pit, at a depth of 1.8 m, a rolled boulder (0.66×0.33×0.16 m) was cleaned, which served as an overlap of the lining. In the western part of the entrance

pit, at a depth of 1.84 m, an accumulation of small oval-shaped stones measuring 5.0×5.0 m was found.

It was not possible to trace the traces of the breakdown along the walls of the entrance pit. Further, in the northern wall of the entrance pit, a depression was made along its entire length. During the excavations, a human phalanx was found, and a ceramic vessel was found close to the western wall, at a distance of 0.05 m from the northern wall of the entrance pit, at a depth of 1.78 m.

To clear the pit in compliance with safety standards, an incision was made to the northern wall with dimensions of 2.7×0.9 m. Previously, the excavation area in the center of the mound was expanded to 2.2 m wide (the final dimensions are 3.0×2.2 m).

During the excavation, scattered human bones (phalanges and small fragments) were found at the level of the mouth of the vessel. At the level of the bottom of the vessel, at a depth of 1.95 m, a stone spinning wheel of a rounded shape was found to the east of the vessel by 0.2 m. Further, at a depth of 2.03-2.07 m, a human skeleton was found, placed in an elongated position on its back along the VZ axis, the orientation is western, the preservation of the skeleton is quite good. The skull is located on the left side, the front part is facing the left shoulder, the lower jaw has moved away from its natural location and is in a horizontal position in front of the front part of the skull. The ribs and vertebral column, except for a number of movements, are relatively intact, the vertebral column has a slight curvature to the right. The right arm is slightly bent at the elbow joint and set aside, the left arm is at the trunk, the radius is moved. The hands are missing and scattered. The pelvic bones are in place, the sacrum is slightly displaced. The left leg is straight, the right one is shifted to the left and there are two stones on this leg – one large on the femur, one medium-sized on the tibia, apparently, this is the foundation of the lining niche. Also, an accumulation of stones is recorded to the west of the two described. The bones of the feet are not in place – they are moved and scattered (Fig. 12).



Figure 12. Burial of kurgan No. K1

The ceramic vessel described above is located 28 cm southwest of the skull, near the wall of the lining niche. The vessel is a jug-shaped product of a closed and slightly profiled shape. The corolla is slightly bent outwards, the section of the corolla is rounded. The bottom of the vessel is round, but it is close to flat. The thickness of the corolla is 0.5 cm. The diameter of the vessel along the corolla is 9.2 cm, along the body 12.5 cm, height 17 cm. There is no decor. The outside of the product is mostly red, but there are areas where the vessel has a black color, apparently traces of burning or use in everyday life. The inside of the vessel is red (fig. 13).



Figure 13. Ceramic vessel from kurgan No. K1

The stone spinning found in the area of the vessel is flat in cross section. It has a through hole in the center. The diameter of the product is 4 cm, the thickness is 0.8-0.9 cm. The hole diameter is 0.6 cm (fig. 14).



Figure 14. Spinning from kurgan No. K1

During the collection of skeletal bones, a metal puncture was found (length 3.2 cm, thickness from 0.9 cm to 0.3 cm).

The bottom of the lining is 2.03 m from the level of the ancient surface.

No other inventory items were found with the backbone.

The work on the site has been completed.

The mound has been reclaimed.

Object number A2. It is located 18 m to the east of mound No. U2, on the edge of the ravine there are gullies, and the eastern part of the object is destroyed by it, and in general the entire area has significant deformation – swelling and blurring.

The remains of the ground structure, due to the lack of information, were demolished, a square excavation was laid on the site of the proposed center and a sweep was carried out. As a result, an accumulation of stones was revealed, as it was assumed – this is the filling of a gravel pit. There is also a darker spot on the area and near these stones.

The dimensions of the filling are 1.7×0.7 m.

After carrying out all the documentation work, the excavation was carried out along the contours of the stones.

The deposit continued to a depth of 0.6 m. Continental soil was found at a depth of 1.4 m.

According to the profiles of the entrance pit, no traces of lining were visible, careful exploration drilling of the pit walls also showed the presence of only continental soil.

Apparently, this is the cenotaph.

The work on the site has been completed.

The excavation site has been reclaimed.

Object number A3. It is located 37 m west-northwest of winter quarters No. 1, on the other side of the ravine there are gullies. It is located directly on the edge of the specified ravine, and the eastern part is washed away by it. The remains of the ground structure represent a concentration of stones with a sufficiently strong blackening. The dimensions are 2.2×2.4 m.

A stratigraphic ridge with a width of 30 cm was marked along the proposed center of the object along the north-south line and the remains of the ground structure were demolished.

According to the stratigraphic profiles, the ground structure consists of two layers.

After the documentation, the central part of the edge was removed and the daytime surface was cleaned, because of traces of a gravel pit, etc., it was not recorded. A small square excavation was laid, and a second sweep was carried out at a depth of 20 cm – the mainland was fixed.

It can be assumed that the gravel pit was demolished by a ravine or that this object is a cenotaph.

The work on the site has been completed.

The excavation site has been reclaimed.

Objects A4, A5, A6, A7. Are located on the edge of a ravine, on the northern part of the burial ground, 400 m southwest of the Shubarat farm.

They are a cluster of relatively small stone slabs, some of which are layered on top of each other.

The clearing of these stone layouts has been carried out.

Next, the excavation of the calculations is shown. According to the results of these works, it was found out that these are not funeral objects, but, most likely, altars dedicated to the mounds located nearby.

Molaly.

Kurgan No. 23. It is located 80 m west of the elite burial mound No. 4 of the Molaly burial ground, among the trees of an apple orchard planted in the late 80s of the XX century. Due to the planting of the garden and the accompanying earthworks, including the laying of irrigation ditches, leveling the space between trees (usually used in this area for planting potatoes), the ground structure of the mound was practically demolished and at the time of current research represented the vaguely readable contours of a stone layout, densely overgrown with low-growing bushes.

A brow is marked along the NS axis and an excavation of square shapes is laid. As a result of the excavation and clearing of the stones, the remains of the peripheral ring layout and the remains of the central structure were recorded. Further, a phased cleaning of the stones was carried out during the documentation in plan and section. As a result, the base of the rounded layout was outlined in place of the above-mentioned central structure. For a clearer definition of the nature of this layout, an additional excavation was laid according to the outline and clearing was carried out – a layout of two parallel rows of different-sized stones was recorded, in the central part there is a small cluster of stones like the filling of a gravel pit.

The excavation was carried out according to the contours of the layout and focusing on the characteristics of the soil.

According to the results of the excavation, at a depth of 1.4 m in the northern wall, a bottom niche was fixed, which, based on a sufficient solid structure of the soil, was excavated without demolition of the vault. As a result, scattered human bones were fixed in the bottom, a knife was poorly preserved. The burial was totally robbed and, judging by the nature, back in ancient times.

No other inventory items were found with the backbone.

The work on the site has been completed.

The mound has been reclaimed.

Also, 3 points of housing and household buildings of ethnoarchaeology were studied in parallel:

Wintering No. 1. It is in the central part of the Shubarat-1 burial ground, in close proximity to a voluminous ravine-a washout – to the east. The object before the excavation was an area with dimensions of 11x10 m, of a sub-rectangular shape, the ruins of the walls make the structure more voluminous.

According to the wintering area, an excavation with dimensions of 15x15 m was divided, a total of 25 sectors were placed, each sector had a size of 3x3 m, with eyebrows of 40 cm (Fig. 15).



Figure 15. Wintering ground No. 1

The view before the excavation. The winter quarters are 4-chamber, the location of the rooms is along the North-South line. The ruins of the walls are up to 80 cm high. The remains of the walls of the southern rooms are much higher than the rest (80 cm), the walls of the northern rooms are up to 40 cm, i.e., the height of the ruins of the walls decreases from south to north. The northern walls are reinforced with stones. The complex consisted of 4 rooms, conventionally we named them northwest, northeast, southwest, southeast, and west to the south of the southwest room. The trapdoor appears to us as an extension to the main building.

The northern part of the estate is bordered by a stone barrier consisting of two rows of large stones laid. The excavation of the Northern sectors along the A1 – D1 line showed that there is no cultural layer north of this barrier. Whereas on the western, eastern and southern sides around the entire residential area there is a clay roll – a thin strip of clay at the edges of the house, thickening in the foundation of the building.

In sectors A2-A4, the western wall was identified, which was well fixed by a shaft before the excavation. The wall is adjacent to the eastern edge of the above sectors. The line of sectors A2 – A4 is the blockage of the wall, bricks of different preservation were fixed. In general, it should be noted the difficulty of fixing raw bricks both in the ruins and in the wall. The width of the wall is 80 cm, Made up of two rows of stacked bricks.

In sector A5, when removing the second layer, a fragment of a knife was found. The fragment of the handle is triangular, pointed, 4.5 cm long, the broken blade is 5 cm long. Several fragments of ceramic products were found in this sector, without traces of a stamp.

Sectors along the line B2 – B4 cover the interior of the room northwest, and part of the room southwest. The first of which is arranged in a rather interesting way, when the northern wall is a stone barrier, the western and southern walls are made of raw material, and the eastern partition is stone, continuing in sector B3 with raw material. Here, too, the internal partitions coincided with the excavation line. In sector B3, under the rubble of the walls, metal objects were found – a puncture, a nail.

Sector B3, during the cleanup, showed the presence of lower cultural layers. During the excavation of this sector, after removing the turf layer, the ruins of the wall, the clay layer, which is the floor of the entire structure, the presence of an underground coating was revealed. The underfloor flooring is a 5-centimeter layer of organic animal waste.

Sectors B2, B3, G2, G3 make up the largest room measuring 6x5 m. In sector B3, i.e. in the southern part of the largest room, a chain for tying cattle, consisting of three rings, a ringlet consisting of a ring, a rectangular iron die and a 1.5–turn ring with a diameter of 1 cm were found. A large amount of osteological material was found, and 5 fragments of porcelain, without identifying symbols.

In the crosshairs of sectors B4 and B4, before the excavation, a large outline of stones was recorded, presumably shaped like a hearth. After cleaning the entire area adjacent to the sketch, no ash or traces of fire were found. Among the stones, metal objects were found – an iron sickle, a door canopy, this indicates that the stone pile is a collapse. The sketch was not removed but left for subsequent years of research.

The line of sectors D1 – D5, the eastern side of the building. A thin cultural layer is fixed in these sectors. After removing the turf, 15 cm deep, a clay roll is fixed, framing the entire structure. In sector D 3, a royal coin with a face value of 2 kopecks, year of issue 1901, was found on the surface of the above-mentioned roll. This gives us an idea of the dating of the monument, which we estimate in the 1920s. Approximate dating can also be determined with the help of finds of porcelain products on which stamps have been preserved, in our case, these are dishes made at the factory of the Kuznetsov brothers, which functioned until the beginning of the XX century.

The northeastern part of sector D1 was occupied by a hill, which, in the process of clearing its parts falling into the excavation, turned out to be a mound with a stone shell.

Sector B5 is quite interesting, in which the southern corner of the entire estate is revealed. It is interesting for the presence of stones on a raw foundation. The stones were not arranged in a chaotic order but formed a line (50cm) of two rows of stones.

According to the results of excavation work at wintering No. 1, a three-chamber structure was revealed (according to the identified walls and partitions), made up of mud bricks and stone slabs of different sizes. Judging by the finds, and the absence of a hearth, it was an economic part of a large estate that continues to the west. The ruins of the buildings located to the west also stand out clearly in the natural relief, and have less stone in the structure, which may suggest its residential purpose.

During the excavation, a large amount of osteological material was revealed – bones of sheep and cattle.

According to the results of the research, it was found that wintering dates to the end of the XIX – beginning of the XX century.

Wintering ground No. 2 is located 40 m south of wintering ground No. 1. The 4th square of the excavation has been laid.

It was investigated to the mainland, the obtained materials showed that the wintering was late – the 50s and 60s of the XX century.

Wintering ground No. 3 (emergency), located west of the Shamalgan highway – Ushkonyr plateau, at the edge of a cliff, on the banks of the dried-up Shubarat River,

Before the excavation, it consisted of one deep depression, 1.3 m deep. The northern and southern walls stand out vividly. The eastern side is a semi-circular shaft. 1.5 meters from the northeast corner of the depression, there is a depression, probably an entrance. There are no stones in the structure of the outer walls. Most of the building was demolished by running waters. During reconnaissance work, on the slope (cliff) of the ravine, at a level of 1.5 m from the top, a hearth was identified, which was initially mistaken for a ceramic vessel.

A 5x6 m excavation was laid out based on the size of the pit and shafts. During excavation, the walls are poorly fixed, there is something like bricks in places of high ramparts. We tend to think of the monument as a semi-underground one.

After removing the upper turf layer, dark, loose soil is fixed throughout the excavation, according to all indications – the walls of the semi-excavation. After removing the loose layer, at the level of 40 cm from the turf, stones were revealed, representing two lines stretching from south to north. The line of stones goes to the west, to the hearth, and forms a rectangular hollow space in the northeast corner. This is probably a home heating system.

The hearth is rounded in plan, 40 cm in diameter, with a flat bottom. The upper part is missing, most likely, it was also rounded, like tandoor furnaces. The material of the hearth is baked clay, 2.5 cm thick. The walls of the hearth are quite fragile and brittle, layers of clay are visible. The bottom is covered with ash and soot, there are two smooth, flat stones, also with soot.

According to the results of archaeological excavations, it was found out that the object is a dugout of a Kazakh peasant-zhatak, which settled in for a relatively short time.

The studied funerary and memorial and ethnographic monuments, without exception, were all emergency or there was a threat of their destruction or damage by man-made and anthropogenic factors.

A set of protective and preventive measures aimed at protecting historical and cultural heritage:

- work has been carried out to strengthen the walls and fill (starting from the sources) a volumetric ravine-washout on the territory of the Shubarat-1 burial ground:

The main emphasis was placed on areas in the immediate vicinity of which there are monuments of ethnoarchaeology, and funeral and memorial monuments not explored in the field season of 2023.

In total, the territory of the ravine with a length of 70 m and a depth of up to 5 m is filled in.

- negotiations were held on the installation of security signs, in accordance with the norms and requirements of legislation in the field of protection of historical and cultural heritage (ICN), on all previously known and new monuments:

During this, it was found out that the archaeological sites of Shubarat and Molaly have not yet been included in the register of monuments of local importance and, in this regard, a package of documents has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On the Protection and Use of Objects of Historical and Cultural Heritage» dated December 26, 2019, No. 288-VI ZRK to the executive body for the protection of historical and cultural heritage- the cultural heritage of the Almaty region, with a request to take these monuments under direct control, the installation of security signs and the implementation of other measures provided for by the said Law to protect monuments of archeology and ethnoarchaeology;

- lectures were given to representatives of the executive power, law enforcement agencies about the monuments of this area, about legislation and measures of protection and protection:

According to official letters from the executive organization, extended lectures were given on the topic «Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of protection of historical and cultural heritage, permits for research, measures to establish and bring to criminal administrative responsibility participants in illegal research in the field of historical and cultural heritage» to representatives of local law enforcement agencies and employees of the Ile-Alatau National Park.

- official letters have been sent from the contractor's organization - «On the need to preserve historical and cultural monuments» to all relevant authorities:

To all landowners and land users on the territory of which the archaeological sites of Shubarat-1, Shubarat-2, Shubarat-3 and Molaly are located.

All owners of land plots and land users on the territory of which archaeological sites are located are familiar with Article 37 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which states that «Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan are obliged to take care of the preservation of historical and cultural heritage, protect historical and cultural monuments», with Article 26 of the above-mentioned Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 26, 2019 No. 288-VI;

- contacts of the inspection for the protection of monuments have been distributed with a request to inform them and law enforcement agencies when fixing the facts of economic, industrial or archaeological work on monuments without permits established by law (they are clearly familiar with the list and with original samples:

A tour was conducted of all farms and farms, forestry departments and private security service points, near which there are already known and newly discovered monuments of archeology and ethnoarchaeology, with a detailed explanation of the Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, primarily with the above-mentioned Article 37 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Original samples of documents granting the right to conduct archaeological work on historical and cultural heritage monuments are clearly shown and copies of these documents are provided for comparison, if necessary.

Also, local residents, primarily employees of all the above-mentioned services and institutions of a public and private nature, are familiar with the fact that, according to the Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, criminal and administrative liability is provided

for illegal archaeological excavations, theft, trade, damage and destruction of historical and cultural monuments of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Articles 193, 196, 294, 295 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan; art. 145 of the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Kazakhstan).

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research carried out, a complex of laboratory and laboratory studies on the processing of the obtained materials by methods of natural sciences was carried out. A complete pre-processing of all archaeological survey materials has been carried out:

The resulting set of materials from the three studied points of housing and household buildings of ethnoarchaeology has been carefully processed – all materials are typologized according to the material of manufacture, household purpose and other key features.

Preliminary in-house processing of all received materials was carried out - conservation and initial restoration of metal products, handicrafts made of porcelain, bone and ceramics.

The most notable samples for laboratory research were selected – a coin of the Russian Empire in 1901, porcelain from the Kuznetsov factory, specific metal products – knives, sickle, fragments of a cauldron, etc.

The osteological material of the wintering grounds, consisting mainly of animal bones of different nature and degree of preservation, was transferred to the laboratory of the A.H. Margulan IA.

Laboratory and desk analysis of the data obtained from wintering No. 1 indicates an early character – judging by the above-mentioned individual finds, namely a coin from 1901, porcelain, which was produced between the second half of the XIX and the beginning of the XX century, this wintering functioned during this period.

The materials of wintering room No. 2, which is located 40 m south of the first one, show a rather late character – all the discovered materials (metal products, porcelain) indicate that the wintering functioned in the second half of the 20th century – specifically the 50s and 60s. In addition to laboratory and desk data, this is indirectly indicated by the testimony of a local shepherd born in 1956, according to whom there was a small farm in this area during the specified period.

Wintering No. 3 (emergency), located near a cliff, on the bank of the dried-up Shubarat River, according to the results of archaeological excavations, turned out to be a dugout of a Kazakh peasant-zhatak, which settled in for a relatively short time.

The dugout provided a little practical material, also closer to modernity – a fragment of a cauldron and an oven with clay coating, resembling a small tandoor.

Laboratory and desk processing of artifacts and household items found within the winter quarters No. 3 showed that it was correlated to the middle of the XX century.

According to the results of archaeological research of funerary and memorial structures of the Saka and Saka-Wusun times, several important materials were also obtained that required laboratory and desk processing.

Anthropological material:

Three funerary and memorial objects – mounds No. A1, K1 and U2 of the Shubarat-1 burial ground showed the presence of in situ burials, i.e. undisturbed.

In the burial mound No. U1 of the Shubarat-1 burial ground and in the object No. 23 of the Molaly burial ground, scattered human bones mixed due to robbery and the action of a large rodent were recorded.

All the bones and skeletal remains were removed in compliance with all the requirements of field archaeology and subjected to preliminary in-house treatment:

cleaned of soil and other foreign materials without the use of chemicals, neatly packed and transferred now for anthropological research in Almaty to an anthropologist, Ph.D. E. Kitov.

Individual elements of organic materials from the burials have been prepared for transfer to radiocarbon analysis according to C14.

In addition to the anthropological material, ceramic vessels were found in the burial mounds of the Shubarat-1 burial ground:

Mound No. A1 contained two ceramic vessels – a bowl with traces of soot and a pot-shaped small vessel with a broken handle.

Kurgan No. K1, contained one jug-shaped small vessel.

Mound No. U2 also contained one jug-shaped small vessel.

The ceramic material was subjected to laboratory and laboratory treatment: cleaning and strengthening of the most fragile parts with non-aggressive adhesives.

The contents of the vessels were seized and packed in separate containers for transfer to the appropriate laboratories for analysis of the contents – the type of intended food, possible palynological material, etc.

The vessels, after preliminary careful processing, were packed and transferred for a narrow-profile study to the specialist of the Central State Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan on ancient and Medieval ceramics.

Several fragments of ceramics were found in the burial mound No. 23 of the Molaly burial ground and lifting material in the form of fragments of red clay ceramics was also discovered during exploration and prospecting works within the framework of a project of a specialized scientific group.

The specified material was also transferred to a specialist for more detailed analyses after laboratory and desk processing.

Preliminary laboratory and laboratory analysis of ceramic material from the Shubarat-1 burial ground showed the proximity of vessels to similar products of Zhetysu IV-III centuries BC (Ageeva, 1959: 83; 1960: 28; Tulegenov, Chekin, Sultanijarova, 2019: 34)

In addition to all the described materials in mound No. A1, a small «meat» knife was found inside a cup-shaped ceramic vessel, a knife-shaped product was also found in the burial of mound No. 23 of the Molaly burial ground - extremely poor preservation, a small iron product was also found in the burial of mound No. K1 - a strongly corroded small «claw-shaped» product, possibly penetrating or another similar item of clothing or hairstyle.

All metal products after the in-house conservation work are prepared for transfer to specialized laboratories.

Also, a stone spinning wheel was found in the burial mound No. K1 – a standard rounded shape and size. It has been cleaned and prepared for delivery to the specialized laboratory of the tracological direction.

The materials of the conducted archaeological scientific research find analogies in a wide range of monuments of the Sako-Uysun Zhetysu period (Nurmuhambetov, Trifonov, 1989: 57-61; Trifonov, 1989: 45-49; Nurmuhambetov, Trifonov, 2016: 10-19; Nurmuhambetov, Tulegenov, Ivanov, 2019: 99-108).

Based on the preliminary analytical work, the studied monuments date back to IV- III centuries BC.

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Authors' contributions.

Yeldos Maksatovich Kariyev: Substantiation of the research concept (formulation of ideas, research goals and objectives), Development of research methodology, Historiographical review of literature, Guidance on the excavation of archaeological sites of Shubarat and Molaly, Writing the text of the manuscript.

Daniyar Tolegenovich Tleugabulov: Guidance on conducting security and rescue operations of a direct and preventive nature, Summarizing the results of the study, Writing the text of the manuscript.

Azamat Talgatovich Dukombaiev: Guidance on conducting reconnaissance work within the established administrative territory, Historiographical review of literature, Design of the manuscript.

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Шұбарат және Молалы ескерткіштеріндегі кешенді пәнаралық зерттеулердің нәтижелері: Жетісудың көне және ортағасырлық мәдениеті хақында

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Аңдатпа. Мақалада ғылыми тұрғыда аз зерттелген аймақта, нақты айтсақ, Алматы облысы, Қарасай ауданы Шамалған ауылының маңында орналасқан Жетісудің көрнекті ескерткіштерінің бірі – Шұбарат және Молалы қорымдарында жүргізілген кешенді пәнаралық зерттеулердің барысы және нәтижелері баяндалады.

Аталмыш ауылдық аумақта жүргізілген барлау-іздістіру жұмыстарынан, ескерткіштердің кең санатында жасалған қазба жұмыстарынан және тарихи-мәдени ескерткіштерді – археологиялық және этноархеологиялық нысандарды тұрғындардың немесе тонаушылардың біліп немесе білмей істеудегі кері әрекеттерінен сақтауға және құтқаруға бағытталған қорғау-насихаттау іс-шаралардан тұратын маңызды жұмыстар тыңғылықты сипатталды.

Барлау-іздістіру жұмыстарының барысында жаңа археологиялық және этноархеологиялық нысандар табылып, құжатталды.

Аталған қорымдардың шегінде сақ-үйсін дәуірінің жерлеу-аза тұту ескерткіштерінде, сондай-ақ этнографиялық заманының қазақ қыстауларында қазба жұмыстары жүзеге асырылды.

Қорғау-насихаттау іс-шаралары кезінде жүргізілген бірқатар кешенді жұмыстар баға жетпес тарихи және мәдени ескерткіштерді сақтауға оң әсер етті деуге болады.

Ең бастысы жүзеге асырылған кешенді жұмыстардың нәтижелері баяндалып, зерттелген барлық ескерткіштердің мерзімі айқындалды.

Түйін сөздер: пәнаралық зерттеулер; Шұбарат және Молалы; археология; этноархеология; Жетісу мәдениеті.

Результаты комплексных междисциплинарных исследований на памятниках Шубарат и Молалы в контексте древней и средневековой истории Жетысу

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Аннотация. В статье приводятся ход и результаты комплекса междисциплинарных научно-исследовательских работ, осуществленных на одних из значимых памятников в научном плане малоисследованного субрайона Жетысу – могильниках Шубарат и Молалы в окрестностях села Шамалган Карасайского района Алматинской области.

Подробно описаны этапы научных работ, состоящих из рекогносцировочных работ в пределах административной территории Шамалганского сельского округа, раскопки широкого круга памятников и проведение комплекса охранно-популяризационных работ, направленных на защиту памятников археологии и этноархеологии в пределах могильников Шубарат и Молалы и предупреждение возможных деструктивных сознательных и бессознательных действий местных жителей, грабителей, землепользователей и других по отношению к памятникам истории и культуры.

В ходе разведочно-поисковых работ зафиксирован ряд новых археологических памятников и этнографических зимовок конца XIX-начала XX вв.

В пределах указанных памятников исследованы как погребально-поминальные памятники сако-уйсунского времени, так и казахские зимовки этнографического времени.

В процессе охранно-спасательных работ осуществлен комплекс работ и мер, которые положительно сказались и скажутся на сохранении бесценных историко-культурных памятников.

Подводятся итоги проведенного комплекса научных работ и даются предварительные даты всех исследованных памятников.

Ключевые слова: междисциплинарные исследования; Шубарат и Молалы; археология; этноархеология; культура Жетысу.

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