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V.A. KALLAUR'S CONTRIBUTION TO IDENTIFICATION OF THE MEDIEVAL CITIES OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract. Many archaeological monuments (cities and settlements) were discovered during the research by Kallaur, who was an active member of the Turkestan Circle for the Amateurs of Archeology. The article considers the problem of proper identification of those cities based on data mentioned in medieval scriptures. Kallaur's conclusions on identification of cities were analyzed and compared to the recent studies. His contribution to the study of historical-topographical issues of the region was substantial. The medieval cities and settlements located in the southern region of Kazakhstan have been investigated for the past hundred years by examining the findings of new archaeological materials and records. Scholars later used conclusions suggested by V.A. Kallaur concerning the caravan route. In addition, he left considerable data related to the history and topography of the middle and lower streams of the Syr Darya River.

Keywords: settlement, identification, archaeological monuments, Syghanak, Qaratobe, Qumiyan, Meiram, Aqqorghan, Balapantobe.

В.А. КАЛЛАУРДЫҢ ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ОРТАҒАСЫРЛЫҚ ҚАЛАЛАРЫНЫҢ ОРНЫН АНЫҚТАУҒА (ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЯЛАУҒА) ҚОСҚАН ҮЛЕСІ

Аңдатпа. Түркістан археология әуесқойлары үйірмесінің белсенді мүшесі болған В.А. Каллаурдың зерттеулері барысында көптеген археологиялық ескерткіштер (қалалар мен қоныстар) табылды. Мақалада ортағасырлық жазба деректерде кездесетін мәліметтер негізінде осы қалалардың нақты орнын анықтау (идентификациялау) мәселесі қарастырылады. Каллаурдың қалалардың орнын анықтау жөніндегі тұжырымдары талданып, қазіргі заманауи зерттеулермен салыстырылды. Оның өңірдің тарихи-топографиялық мәселелерін зерттеуге қосқан үлесі зор. Қазақстанның оңтүстік аймағында орналасқан ортағасырлық қалалар мен қоныстар соңғы жүз жыл бойы жаңа археологиялық материалдар мен жазба деректерді зерделеу арқылы зерттеліп келеді. Кейінгі ғалымдар В.А. Каллаурдың керуен жолына қатысты ұсынған тұжырымдарын кеңінен пайдаланды.

Бұған қоса, ол Сырдария өзенінің орта және төменгі ағысының тарихы мен топографиясына қатысты құнды мәліметтер қалдырды.

Кілт сөздер: қоныс, идентификация (анықтау), археологиялық ескерткіштер, Сығанақ, Қаратөбе, Құмиян, Мейрам, Аққорған, Балапантобе.

ВКЛАД В.А. КАЛЛАУРА В ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИЮ СРЕДНЕВЕКОВЫХ ГОРОДОВ КАЗАХСТАНА

Аннотация. В ходе исследований В.А. Каллаура, который являлся активным членом Туркестанского кружка любителей археологии, было обнаружено множество археологических памятников (городов и поселений). В статье рассматривается проблема точной локализации (идентификации) этих городов на основе сведений, встречающихся в средневековых письменных источниках. Проанализированы и сопоставлены с современными исследованиями выводы Каллаура относительно определения местонахождения городов. Его вклад в изучение историко-топографических вопросов региона был весьма значителен.

Средневековые города и поселения, расположенные в южном регионе Казахстана, исследуются на протяжении последних ста лет путем изучения новых археологических материалов и письменных памятников. Последующие ученые широко использовали выводы, предложенные В.А. Каллауром относительно караванного пути. Кроме того, он оставил ценные сведения, касающиеся истории и топографии среднего и нижнего течения реки Сырдарьи.

Ключевые слова: поселение, идентификация (локализация), археологические памятники, Сыгнак, Каратобе, Кумиян, Мейрам, Аккурган, Балапантобе.

Introduction

The Turkestan Circle for the Amateurs of Archeology was organized on December 11, 1895 in Tashkent, and was established as a local public organization for archeology in the region, the main objective of which was to carry out research and regular work on the whole territory of the region to identify all archaeological heritage of the Turkestan region (Otkritie, 1895). Members of the Turkestan Circle for the Amateurs of Archeology gathered to discuss the results of their research on archeological monuments. Reports, feedbacks and conclusions made during 1896-1917 years were published in 21 collections entitled "Meetings and reports of the members of the Turkestan Circle for the Amateurs of Archeology" (Figure 1). The first collection of the "Protocols" was published in 1896 (1st year) and the last one was published in 1917 (21st year) (Bakhtybayev, 2013). Members of the circle paid considerable attention to the study of settlements and cities located in this region. V.A. Kallaur, E.T. Smirnov, N.V. Rudnev, N.S. Lykoshin, V.P. Kolosovsky, A. Simonov and others described settlements and cities in their works. They were among the first practitioners who turned to the problem of identification of sites. Among them V.A. Kallaur's work has unique significance.

One of the Active members of the Turkestan Circle for the Amateurs of Archeology was Kallaur. He began his career in 1876 in the Aulie-Ata Uyezd, and served as the head of Aulie-ata from 1880 to 1898, and as the head of the Perovsk Uyezd in 1898-1901. He began to study actively historical monuments, and collected published data concerning ancient settlements located in these regions before the 19th century. He focused on analysis of that data and compared them to data about the cities in medieval records.

Materials and Methods

We are talking about materials from the Reports (Protocols) of the Turkestan Circle of Archaeology Amateurs, specifically in V.A. Kallaur's article: «The Ancient Cities of Saganak (Sunak), Ashnas or Eshnas (Asanas) and Others in the Perovsk Uyezd, Destroyed by Genghis Khan in 1219», «On the Traces of the Ancient City "Zhent" in the lower reaches of the Syr Darya River», «Ancient Cities, Fortresses and Curgans along the Syr Darya River, in the Eastern Part of the Perovsk Uyezd», «Ancient Cities and Villages (Ruins) in the Perovsk Uyezd in the Valley of the Rivers Syr Darya and Yana-Darya», «Ruins of Ancient fortresses along the River Yana-Darya».


ПРОТОКОЛЫ ЗАСѢДАНІЙ
и
СООБЩЕНІЯ ЧЛЕНОВЪ
Туркестанскаго кружка
любителей археологіи
Годъ двѣнадцатый.
(1 января 1907 г.—1 января 1908 г.).
ТАШКЕНТЪ.
Типо-Литографія В. М. Ильина.
1908 г.

Figure1. *Title list of the Records of the Turkestan Circle of Amateurs of Archaeology*

So the material for this work is the little-studied contribution of V. A. Kallaur in the study of the historical topography of the lower and middle reaches of the Syr Darya River and the identification of settlements with medieval cities from medieval written sources.

Methods of historiographical research are descriptive, comparative and analogous methods of retrospective analysis, as well as the theory of modernization. The descriptive method was used to characterize the historical reality of that period.

In analyzing the materials and their scientific interpretation, we used a comparative historical analysis which allowed us to study the process of studying the real contribution of V. A. Kallaur, in terms of the continuity of scientific developments at different times.

Discussion

One of the active members of the Turkestan Circle of Archaeology Amateurs V. A. Kallaur left a very significant scientific legacy. It is varied in its thematic diversity. However, V. A. Kallaur's work on the study of the historical topography of the lower and middle reaches of the Syr Darya River is insufficiently studied. He was one of the first researchers who raised the issue of identification and localization of medieval cities. The scientist belongs to the most important epoch of the late XIX and early XX centuries which are considered the cradle of the origin of thought. In this period, the research methods were developed that made these branches of knowledge become a scientific discipline for the first time. The conditions for scientific work were determined, in particular, the creation of a number of scientific societies, including the Turkestan Circle of Archeology Amateurs, which contributed to the consolidation of local scientific forces.

V.A. Kallaur's scientific legacy was studied by many scientists. In the XX century the studies on the activity of the Turkestan Circle of Archaeology Amateurs were published, including V.A. Kallaur - B.V. Lunin (Lunin, 1958), E. A. Ageeva (Ageeva, Pacevich, 1958), K. M. Baipakov (Baypakov, 1986), B. A. Baytanaev (Baitanaev, 2004), M. U. Turadilov (Turadilov, 2007), M. Bakhtybaevs' scientific works (Bakhtybaev, 2020) and etc.

V.A. Kallaur's work covers a significant territory of the South of Kazakhstan (Aulieatanskii and Perovsky districts). He directly himself participated in the expeditions. He described archeological monuments more particularly and made plans of sites. One of the directions of his interests was the problem of localization of medieval cities described in medieval written sources and identification with the monuments where he conducted research.

However, the results of his research on the monuments of the lower and middle reaches of the Syr Darya were studied little.

Results

Kallaur drew attention to the issue of identification of the ancient towns along the Syr Darya River which were given in medieval records.

On June 12, 1899, V.A. Kallaur visited the Sunaqata village on the Sunaqata Caravan Road in 18 versts from the Skobelevo village and studied its topography. V.A. Kallaur stated that earlier the town had been watered by Tomenaryq and existence of many arches around it shows that agriculture was developed there. V.A. Kallaur supported N. Lykoshin and E. Smirnov's arguments and identified the town Sunaqata with the medieval city Syghanaq (Kallaur, 1900 a).

Syghanak town is located in 1.5 km to the north-west of the Sunaqata village, it is located on the right side of Turkestan-Qyzylorda highway. The town was discovered in 1867 by P.I. Lerkh. In 1899 V.A. Kallaur described the town and drafted it (Figure 2, 1). Based on medieval records after Zhoshi khan invaded to Syghanaq it went further to Ozgent, Barhalygkent, Ashnas and Zhent. Based on this data V.A. Kallaur assumed that medieval Barhalygkent was located lower than Ozgent on the way to Ashnas. Kallaur referred to the name "Barchinligkent" mentioned in Bartold's work "Turkestan in Epoch of Mongolian Invasio", then he stated that the river which flew between Ozgent and Syrlytam and extended further was known as Barshindarya. Hence, earlier it could be called as Barchindarya and the medieval city Barchinligkent could be located in Barchindarya. Referring to the above mentioned data V.A. Kallaur suggested that medieval Barchinligkent could be a town with hollow roof (Kallaur, 1901).

On August 12, 1899, V.A. Kallaur visited and described the Asanas town, located along Asanasozek in 25 versts from the Birqazan station on the lower side of Aqaryq which is on left bank of the Syr Darya. Kallaur explored the topography of the Asanas town and identified it as the medieval city Ashnas (Kallaur, 1900 a). During this visit Kallaur was in Qyshqala which was on the left side of the Syr Darya in 25-30 versts distance from the Perovsk city, located in Tumarotkel. Then he described it and created its project. Based on its location Kallaur identified Qyshqala as medieval Zhent (Kallaur, 1900 b).

In the circular meeting on December 17, 1903 V.A. Kallaur's presented his report called "Ancient cities and settlements (ruins) in the Perovsk Uyezd in the valley of the rivers Syr Darya and Yana Darya". In this report he stopped extensively on identification of cities mentioned in records with monuments found in the area of the Uyezd. He noted that he also delivered a report about towns located in the lower part of Syr Darya such as Syghanaq, Ashnas, Zhent, Ozgent, Barhaligent and Zhankent. Furthermore, he wrote that according to V.V. Bartold's work "Turkestan in the epoch of Mongolian Invasion" there were other cities along the lower part of the Syr Darya. Among them can be mentioned the following cities on the further side of Sauran written by Al-Mokaddasi: 1) Turar city and the settlement Zerah in its territory. Since both of them were located in the same area the city was called Turar-Zerah; 2) wealthy city with strong fortification - Shagildzhan city; 3) small town of Baladj; 4) big city of Beruket; 5) Huvara city near Yanikent and Zhent; 6) Sagdere located in the Syr Darya in 20 farsakhs from the Zhent city; 7) the town of Hayrabad, near Zhent; 8) one of the largest settlements in the Barchynligkent region, Rabat-Tuganin (Bartold, 1963; Kallaur, 1903).

V.A. Kallaur initiated his studies directed on discovering of interrelation of the modern names' of cities located in the Perovsk Uyezd with the above mentioned cities. First he listed cities he studied.

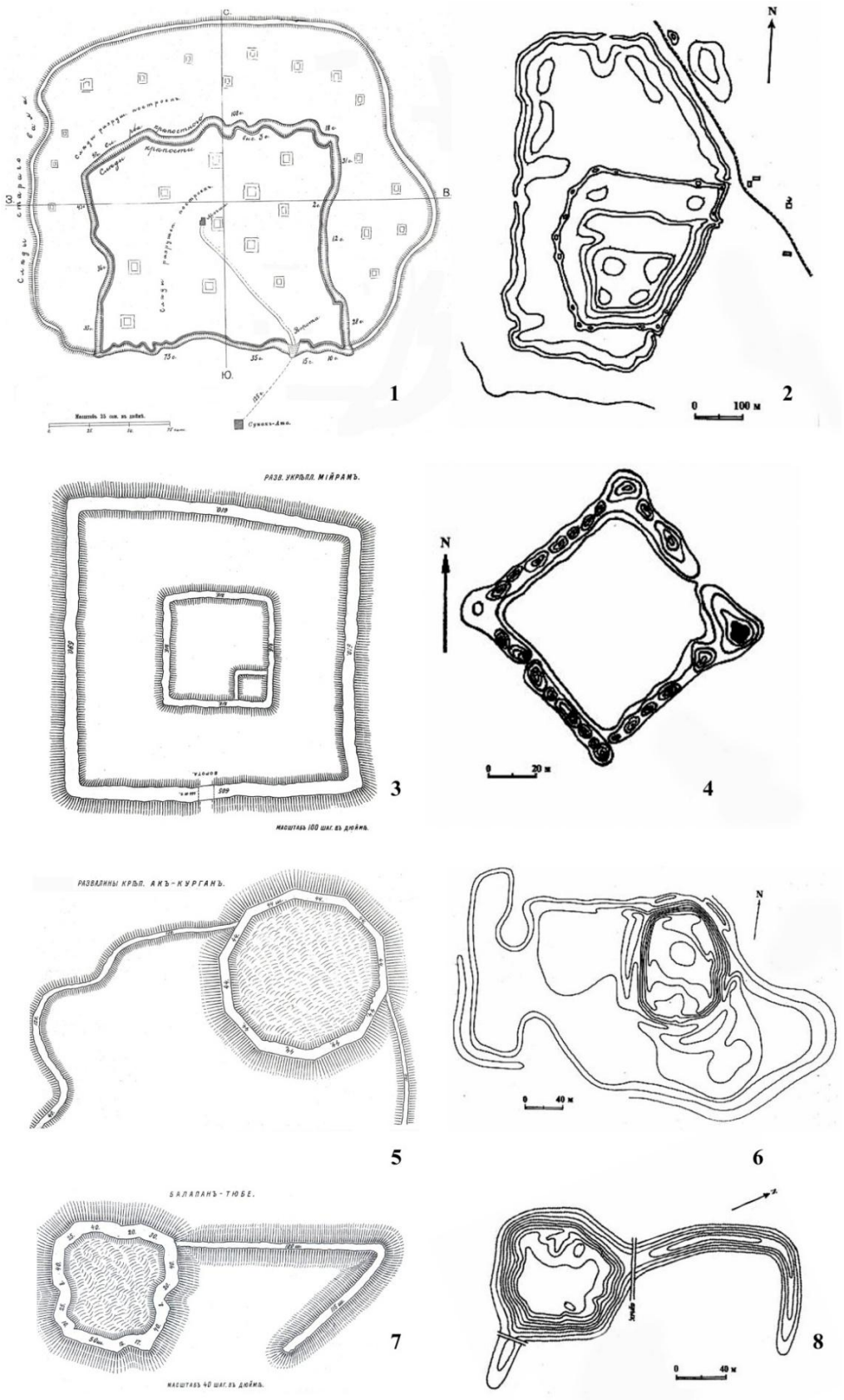


Figure 2. *Projects*

(1. Project of the Syghanaq settlement by Kallaur; 2. Project of the Syghanaq town by Ageyeva and Patsevich; 3. Project of the Meiram fortress by Kallaur. Project of the central part of the town of Meiramtobe by Akishev; 5. Aqqorghan project by Kallaur; 6 Aqqorghan town project by Yeleuov; 7 Balapantobe fortress project by Kallaur; 8. Balapantobe fortress project by Yeleuov)

- On the left side of the Syr Darya: Qaratobe, Razdyata, Qumiyan, Meiram (Figure 2, 3), Aqqorghan (Figure 2 , 5), Abyztobe (Qutlykent), Balapantobe (Figure 2 , 7), Alghyr-salghyr, Molda qorghan; - On the right side of the Syr Darya: Ordakent, Aqtobe, Qyzylqala, Bestam, Koprabat;

- in Qyzylqum: Syrly tam;

- In Zhangadarya: Zhanqala, Qumqala, Chavek-qala, Shirik-qala. Among them Zhanqala and Qumqala were in Romanovsky and Mushketov's geological map. But Chavek-qala and Shirik-qala were not on that map. In addition, this map includes Buzyq-qala and Shirik rabat located along Zhangadarya in close distance to each other, lower than this Qaraqalpaq fortress and Shahrabad, which is on the left side of the Syr Darya, in 30 versts from Saryshyganaq station. Kallaur suggested that Chavec-qala can be identified as Buzyq-qala or Shirikrabat, and that Shirik-qala can be identified as Qaraqalpaq fortess (Kallaur, 1903).

At the same time based on the data collected from the locals, Kallaur gave a brief description of them and short information on their location: On the old stream of the Shieli channel: 1) Qyzylqala - according to a local Niyazov there is another name for this hill - Shegedek qorghan; 2) Qarauyik aqtobe - old fortress, in 10 versts distance from Zhulek, in 3 versts from Zhulek-Skobelevo road; 3) Okshe ata (Oqshy ata) township is situated in 7 versts from Zhulek. There is also Oqshy ata mausoleum in that area;

- On the left side of the Syr Darya: Kelintobe - in the further side of Kelintobe irrigation ditch;

- On the right side of the Syr Darya: 1) Shornaq - in 13 versts from Sauran, in 2 versts to the road leading to Syr Darya; 2) Sidaqatata - on the opposite side to the village of Kosmezgil, in 1.5 versts from the road leading to Syr Darya; 3) Koprabat - in 40 versts to the north from the village Zhulek.

At the request of V.A. Kallaur, Gubanov, local specialist, studied Koprabat and put it on a map. According to Gubanov Koprabat is located in 40 versts to the north from the Saryshyghanaq station and in 80 versts distance from Qumkol lake. All the "rabbats" were destroyed, and only their remains were left. The rabbat in the east of it is called "Murtyq-Rabat". Rabat in 1.5 versts from it in the west is Qosrabat, in 1 verst in the west there is a ruin of a tower, one more rabat's ruin is in further 1 verst (Kallaur, 1903). V.A. Kallaur stated that there were Qosasar ruins on the left bank of the Shirkeily River, which was the origin of 1Quangdarya. It was in 35 versts from Perovsk and in the eastern side of Dalakol. He described this city as well. Qosasar is two hills located in 200 sazhens distance from each other. It was designed in square shape. The length of each hill is approximately 1000 steps (Kallaur, 1903).

Analyzing the data on the above-mentioned towns and settlements, V.A. Kallaur identified some of them as some medieval cities mentioned in Bartold's records. Based on locations and descriptions of Koprabat and Rabatat he concluded that these are the same cities (Kallaur, 1903). His arguments to prove his opinion on identification of Barchinligkent in Rabat as Rabat-Tuganin is suspicious. The reason is that if we consider the Barchinlkigkent (Barhaligkent) as the one with the hollow roof (Qasymtas), then if to consider that we identified Koprabat, which is located in the right bank of the Syr Darya in 40 versts to the north from Zhulek, as Rabat, then it is impossible to locate Rabat in the region of Barchinligkent, since Tobesi oyiq (the one with hollow roof) is located in the left side of the Syr Darya. In addition, V.A. Kallaur believed that since Rabat-Tuganin is in the middle of Tobesi oyiq (Barchinligkent) and Asanas (Ashanas) it could be Shahrabat (Kallaur, 1903).

V.A. Kallaur noted that according to Bartold Turar-Zerah was located on the other side of the Sauran, and took into account that there was no data about the city's location in southern or western part of Sauran. Considering this information, he concluded that Turar-Zerah was located in the right bank of the Syr Darya, whereas Shornaq and Sidak hills were on the left bank of the Syr Darya and that Aqqorghan and Kelintobe could be on the left bank of the Syr Darya. Based on data given in records V.A. Kallaur believed that Shagildjan, Baladj and Beruket (Baruket) cities were located in the remains of ancient cultures with developed irrigation system. He suggested that

taking into account that they were also located on the other side of the Syr Darya those could be Meiramtobe, Qumyian, Alghyr-salghyr or Moldatobe (Kallaur, 1903).

V.A. Kallaur supposed that, since medieval Huvara was located near Yanikent and that Hairabad was in the region of Zhent, first one should find out locations of Yanikent and Zhent in order to be able to fix exact location of Huvara and Hairabad. V.A. Kallaur earlier wrote that Zhent was Qyshqala and that Yanikent could be located near the city of Zhent.

V.A. Kallaur compared data given by V.V. Bartold and P.I. Lerkh and concluded tha there were two cities known as Zhanikent (Kallaur, 1903). One of them, mentioned by P.I. Lerkh, was in the lower stream of the Syr Darya, and another was along Zhangadarya in the southern part of the Syr Darya. V.A. Kallaur identified Zhangaqala along Zhangadarya as Yanikent, and the hills around Zhent as Syrlytam which is in 45 versts, Qumqala in 70 versts. He wrote that Syrlytam was in 30 versts from Zhanghaqala and Qumqala was in 25 versts. Hense, Qumqala and Syrlytam could be identified as medieval Huvara and Hairabad (Kallaur, 1903). In addition, V.A. Kallaur assumed that Sagdare in 20 versts from Zhent along the Syr Darya could be Tortkul on the left bank of the Darya in 25 versts from Qarmaqshi station (Kallaur, 1903).

On the 12th of November, 1904, V.A. Kallaur presented in the meeting of the circle his report "Ruins of the ancient fortresses along the river Yani-Darya". There he told that fortresses Orenbai and Sherik-Rabat were mentioned in Belyaev's article entitled "Along the Kyzyl-Kum desert" and read some excerpts from that article (Kallaur, 1904).

I. Belyaev's wrote about Sherikrabat: "There is a valuable archeological monument, big fortress near the well of Sherik-rabat" (Kallaur, 1904). The project of Sherikrabat is of square shape, a wall height is about 2 sazhens and a width is 1 sazhen. They surround the area around 10 to 12 tithes. The vast majority of the wall of the fortress is well preserved, only the towers are damaged. The largest towers were on the southern side, protecting the only gate that opened the fort. There was a citadel in the center of the inner side of it, surrounded by fortress. Based on I. Belyaev's findings, V.A. Kallaur identified Orenbay (Orynbay) hills as Qaraqalpaq fortress, and Sherikabat as Shrikrabat and Chirik qala (Kallaur, 1904). It is worth mentioning that in the preceding article Kallaur identified Chavek-qala as Buziq-qala or Shirikrabat, whereas Shirik qala he identified as Qaraqalpaq fortess (Kallaur, 1903).

V.A. Kallaur suggested that the distinction between names Sherik, Chirk, Chirik and Cherik is only in pronunciation and that in fact they are all varieties of the same name. He supposed that the words "rabat" or "qala" added to the names were given by locals. If some of them paid attention to the fortress in the central part of the city and called it 'rabat', the others called it 'qala' referring to old fortress and ruins around it (Kallaur, 1904). According to the above-quoted opinion by Kallaur, Shrikrabat and Shirik qala are the same monuments.

In the Soviet times numerous archaeological monuments, which were discovered and introduced to the academic circulations by the circle members, were later studied extensively from new methodology perspectives. It enriched the data about the establishment and development of culture in that region. Instrumental sizes of the monuments were taken and their detailed description were given. The problem of identification of medieval cities was later continued by A.N. Bernshtam, G.I. Pasevich, K.M. Baypakov, M. Yeleuov and et al.

After V.A. Kallaur the medieval Syghanaq city was re-studied by I.A. Castanère in 1907 (Castanère, 2007), by A.Yakubovsky in 1927 by South Kazakhstan's Archaeolo gical Expedition (SKAE) in 1947 (head Bernshtam), by Otyrar Archeological Expedition (OAE) in 1970 (head Akishev) and regular constant excavations are being conducted by the Syghanaq Archeological Expedition of International Kazakh-Turkish University (SAE IKTU) (head Zholdasbayev) (Zholdasbayev and etc, 2016) since 2003.

In 1927, a member of the Academy of Materials History, A. Yakubovsky, Chairman of the Committee for the Protection of Nature and Ancient Monuments, B.P. Trizna and Shymkent Regional Museum Director I.K. Shpota visited the Syghanaq city and studied the topography of the town of Syghanaq and noted that there were found fragments of coloured and

con-coloured dishes and that the city might be dated to 16-17th centuries (Yakubovsky, 1929).

In 1947 SKAE (head Bernshtam) conducted a study in Syghanaq and redesigned its project (Figure 2, 2). The town's project is like a pentagonal, its size is 275 m, the north-west is 175 m, the southwest is 190 m, the south is 175 m, and the south-east is 320 m. The city is surrounded by a ridge, one can notice the ruins of 15 towers, the height of ridge is 6 to 7 meters, and the height of ruins of towers is 1.5 m. The height of the interior square is 4-5 m. There is a rabad in three sides of Shahristan (northern, western and southern). Rabad is drawn as five-angled with the square of shahristan, it is directed from the north to the south. Its size: north side is 250 m, west side is 650 m, south side is 50 m, south-east, east side is 450 m, eastern-northern-eastern side is 350 m. The height of the ridges surrounding the rabat is 0.5-1 m, width 3-4 m (Ageyeva, Patsevich, 1958). Subsequent studies by A.N. Bernshtam, G.I. Patsevich and K.M. Baypakov supported A.B. Kallaur's opinion and K.M. Baypakov typologized Syghanaq as the first type among cities located in the Southern Kazakhstan. Classification was based on its size (Baypakov, 1981: 26-34).

Based on the fact that medieval Barshynlyqkent (Barchkent) city is located on the left side of the Syr Darya, near the Zhent city, K.M. Baypakov suggested that the city could be identified as Qyzylqala, which is in 25 km to the southwest from the Qyzylorda city (Baypakov, 2005). The town of Asanas was re-studied in the Soviet period.

In 1960-1961 Khorezm Archeological Ethnographic Expedition (HAEE) (head S.P. Tolstov) studied the Asanas city and they assumed that statements by V.V. Bartold and A.N. Bernshtam, that the cities located along the trade road in the Syr Darya, were built by Sogdians was wrong: "In spite of a well-known opinion, the results of our study proves that Asanas was the city built by local partly sedentary tribes along the Syr Darya, who used to build unique fortress of trade cities in the early medieval period in the basin of the Inkar-Darya. This is proved by characteristics of the city planning and many features of construction of fortress, especially the ceramic material used to erect the wall" (Tolstov, 1962). In 1968 HAEE (head Vakturskaya) built two stratigraphic cuts in 75-80 m to the west and in 20-25 m to north-west from the citadel of the Asanas town. The first cut's size is 3x4 m, depth is 1.9 m. It opened two layers of construction and the ceramic complex found in it was dated to 12-14th centuries. Five construction layers were opened in the second cut, and the vessels from the fourth and fifth floors were dated to the 7-9th centuries. N.N. Vakturskaya concluded that the Asanas city co-existed with "cities in swamp" and that the life there continued till the 15th century (Vakturskaya, 1974).

In 1989 joint expedition of History department of Qyzylorda Pedagogical Institute and Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan (head Qaratayev) conducted excavations in Shahristan of town of Asanas and discovered two towers and kiln for ceramics, and an unknown mausoleum outside of shakhrisan. In 2002, the Qorqyt Ata Qyzylorda State University expedition (head Mami) re-studied Asanas and measured its size. The city's size is 450x400m, it is surrounded by fortress, its average height is 3 m and width is 5 m. The citadel's size is 40x35 m, height is 4 m. The entrance to the city was on the northern, southern, and western sides. T. Mami did two (fifth and sixth excavations) stratigraphic cuts in the Asanas Shahrisan, he analyzed all the exhibits, and divided the life cycle of the city into four stages: 1. Zhetiasar culture. The epoch of the Qangly state (7th century BC-7th century AC); 2. Culture of towns in the swamp. Epoch of the Oguz state (8-10th centuries); 3. Turkic culture. The epoch of Karakhan, Kipchak, Khorezm (9-13th centuries.); and 4. Golden Horde culture. The epoch of the Mongols (13-15th centuries) (Mami, 2007).

Based on the typology of medieval cities, located in the South Kazakhstan and Zhetysu regions (based on the Interactive Self-Evaluating Analysis method), K.M. Baypakov divided the towns of the South Kazakhstan into three classes. Applying this method, Asanas is classified as the second class type based on its topography (Baypakov, 1981), and S.P. Tolstov stated: "Ruins of Asanas have already been identified by scholars, including V.V. Bartold. According to Djuveini medieval Ashnas (Esnash) was captured in 1219..." As such he supported positions by V.V.

Bartold and V.A. Kallaur (Tolstov, 1962).

In 1946, HAEE supervised by Tolstov investigated the Jankala town, located in 115 km from Qyzylorda, on the right bank of the River Zhandararya. The city was identified as the Zhent city, which can be found in medieval records (Archeological Map of Kazakhstan, 1960; Tolstov, 1962). The analogy of Zhent with Zhanqala was not proved according to the results of last years (Baypakov, Voyakin, 2010).

The town of Qyshtobe (Qyshqala) discovered by V.A. Kallaur in 1899 (Kallaur, 1900 b: 78-89) is located in 30 km to the south from the city of Qyzylorda. In the "Archaeological Map of Kazakhstan" it was registered with the Registry №3318 under the name "Qyzylqala Construction Ruins" and its description in the article №3321 – "Tumarotkel Construction Buildings" described it as a city which is located in 25 km to the south-east from Qyzylorda and in 30 km to the south from Tumarotkel-Qyzylorda. Analyzing the location of the two monuments and their brief characteristics we assume that the monument of Kishtobe, discovered by V.A. Kallaur, is Tumarotkel construction ruins.

Recent scholars identify medieval Shagildjan as Shaga I and Baladj as Babaata city (Baypakov, 1977; Corpus of monuments, 1994). The Sijak and Shornak ceilings were built. SKAE (head Bernshtam) in 1947, E.I. Ageyeva and G.I. Patsevich in 50s of 20th century, HAEE in 1966 studied Sidak and Shornaq hills. Patsevich and Ageyeva identified Shornaqtobe as Medieval Qarnaq, and they identified Turar, mentioned by Al-Mokaddasi, as Mirtobe near Sauran (Ageyeva, Patsevich, 1958). Whereas K.A. Akishev, K.M. Baypakov and L.D. Erzakovich shared opinion on Turar mentioned by Al- Mokaddasi: "If to agree with identification of Turar-Otrar, then settlement Zerah, apparently, should be Zernuk..." (Akishev, Baypakov, Erzakovich, 1972).

The town of Syrltam (Syrlytamqala), announced by Kallaur in 1899 (Kallaur, 1903), is located in 70 km to southwest from the city of Qyzylorda, in the middle between the northern and the southern channels of the Ingkar River. In 1960 HAEE (head Tolstov) rediscovered and re-studied it. The town project is like a circle, the size is about 250 m. There is a citadel in the form of square in the northern part of the project. Its size is 70x70 m. The citadel gate is on the southern wall. The ridge surrounding the town is 3 m high. There were found the ruins of 26 towers. The entrance to the city is located on the south-western wall. There is a rabad surrounded by a castle in the north of the village. Township is dated to the 10-13th centuries (Tolstov, 1962).

Qumqala II is located in 110 km to the west from Qyzylorda, in 15 km to the south-west from the Aqqolqa village. This town, of which location was given by Kallaur, dates back to 1946-1948. HAEE (head Tolstov) was re-studied by N.N. Vakturskaya and M.G. Vorobyeva in 1952 and by T. Mami in 1995.

After the researches were carried out in Qumqala II, Tolstov analyzed the dishes, which were collected on top of the hill, and dated it to the 12-14th centuries (Tolstov, 1962). In the result of studies, conducted in the village of Qumqala II in 1995 by Mami, the fragments and iron products, found in the city, were dated to the 12-17th centuries (Mami, 2007).

V.A. Kallaur identified Zhent as Qyshqala and Zhanqala as Yanykent, and later it was supported by K.M. Baypakov and P.I. Lerh, who identified the city with Zhankent. In addition, Djuvara, which appears in the record data, is found to be Kuyik-Keskenqala, which is located near Zhankent (Baypakov, 2007).

Shirikrabat town is located in 300 km to the west from Qyzylorda city, in 90 km to the southwest from the Zhangaqala village, along the old canals of the River Zhangadarya. Kallaur found out its location, Belyaev discovered and described it (Kallaur, 1904). The town was studied by HAEE (head Tolstov) in 1946-1949, by Shirikrabad archaeological expedition (SAE) (head Qurmanqulov) in 2004-2009. In 1957-1959 Tolstov conducted regular excavations in the city and dated it to the 4th century BC and the 13th century AC (Archeological map of Kazakhstan, 1960). Between 2004 and 2006, within the frame work of the State Program "Cultural Heritage" SAE (head Zh. Qurmanqulov) conducted large-scale

excavations in the town (excavation No. 1-4). Zh. Qurmanqulov dated the town to the 5-2nd centuries BC and second time it was dated to the 9-12th centuries (Corpus of monuments, 2007).

The city of Orynbay (in Tolstov - Qaraqalpaq) is located in 270 km to the south-west from Qyzylorda city, in 40.7 km to the southwest from Shirikrabat, on the left side of the Zhangadarya River. The monument was re-studied in 1946-1948 by HAEE (head Tolstov), and in 2005 by SAE (head Qurmanqulov). Tolstov dated the ownship to the 19th century (Archeological map of Kazakhstan, 1960).

The medieval town of Meiramtobe, which had been discovered by V.A. Kallaur (Figure 2, 4), was projected in 1970 by Otyrar archaeological expedition, and the medieval Aqqorghan (Figure 2, 6) and Balapantobe (Figure 2, 8) townships were re-studied and projected in 2004-2005 by Turan archeological expedition (Corpus of monuments, 2007).

Conclusion

Kallaur was one of the first scholars, who discovered monuments and contributed to the study of the medieval cities and to the study of the historical topography of South Kazakhstan. In Perovsk Uyezd, he studied extensively monuments of this region and identified Syghanaq as Sunaqata, Barchynligkent (Barhalygkent by Bartold) as Tobesi oyiq, Ashanas as Asanas, Zhent as Qishqala, Chavek-qala as Buzyq qala or Shirikrabat, Shirikqala as Qaraqalpaq, Rabat as Koprabat, Shahrabat as Rabat-Tuganin, Sageren as Tortkul, Yanykent as Zhangaqala, Khuvara as Qumqala and Hayrabad as Syrlytam.

In addition, in the latest studies Kallaur refused to identify Chavek-qala as Buzyq-qala or Shirikrabat, and to identify Shirik-qala as Qaraqalpaq, and suggested to identify Orynbai tobe as the Qaraqalpaq Fortress, whereas he identified Sherikrabat, which was described by Belyayev, as Shirikrabat and the Shirik city. Furthermore, Kallaur concluded that if Turar city and Zerah settlement around it, found in records, were on the right side of the Syr Darya, whereas Shornaq and Sidak hills were located on the left side of the Syr Darya, then based on data given in records one can identify Aqqorghan and Kelintobe, medieval Shagildjan, Baladzh and Beruket cities as Meiramtobe, Qumyian, Alghyr-salghyr or Moldatobe accordingly. In the Soviet era, the monuments in the South Kazakhstan were re-studied by application of new methods and they were complemented with new data on the formation and development of the city's culture of the region. Later scholars supported some part of identifications and locations, proposed by Kallaur, including suggestions on locations of the medieval Syghanaq, Ashanas, Qaraqalpaq and Shirikrabat. Furthermore, they showed that some of his proposals were incorrect. Kallaur's findings on identification of cities, found in medieval manuscripts with archeological monuments, are still being used.

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