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Dyussengaliyeva M.G.*, Garifullina A.B.

Makhambet Utemisov West Kazakhstan University, Uralsk, Kazakhstan

***Correspondence:** merzat-d@mail.ru

E-mail: merzat-d@mail.ru, shinee_star_7@mail.ru

THE ROLE OF TRADE FAIRS DURING ZHANGIR KHAN

***Annotation.** The article examines the rule of Zhangir Khan in the Bukey Horde. Opening of shopping establishments in Uyala and Shop-Shagyl district. Trade fairs in the khanate have expanded over time, and the proportion of representatives of different linguistic peoples has increased accordingly. Various trade relations were established here, steppe nomads and urban population, cattle breeders and farmers, village blacksmiths, experienced merchants and shepherds who did not understand trade, manufactories, steppe Shonzhars, Tatars, Cossacks and Russian peasants clashed and traded. Zhangir Khan paid great attention to the legal course of the fair and strictly regulated the sphere of trade by rules. Due to the fact that multinational peoples gathered at the fair for trade, and that there was no theft, mounted Cossacks were put on guard and a special bazaar was appointed for the fair. In addition, the quality of goods at the fair was checked, the correctness of the scales, the goods were certified, and the entry of merchants who arrived at the fair without documents was prohibited.*

***Keywords:** Zhangir Khan; Bukey Horde; Kazakh steppes; Orenburg; territory; Russian merchants; Zhaskus Plain.*

Introduction

In 1824, after Zhangir came to power, he opened a trading place in the districts of Uyaly and Shopshagyl of the Bukey Horde. In the same year, the note of the titular adviser of the Orenburg Border Commission, A.D. Kuznetsov, who petitioned for the allocation of special lands to Zhangir Khan for the trade of the Bukey Kazakhs in the inner Horde with Russian merchants, says: "Khan of the inner Bukey Horde Zhangir Bukeykhanov! Being on a trip at the will of the Orenburg military governor on various matters to the Horde, which is in your power, I drew attention to the profession of the people there. As I noticed then, every year in April, up to 100-150 thousand sheep are sold to Russian merchants from the Volga region and the Urals. This trade is made for cash, and the most unfavorable aspect of this trade is that merchants are forced to bypass the entire territory of the Horde due to the lack of a permanent trading place. Moreover, they carry tarmash with them from the Tatars, translate them only colloquial speech, and pay up to five and ten kopecks for a demonstration of pastures. At that time, due to the vast expanses of the Kazakh steppes, on the one hand, time was wasted, and on the other-cattle wandered from one place to another, merchants and Horde members on both sides were subjected to numerous frauds. There may be other unforeseen events that cause damage to traders, in the field without local control, such troubles can not be avoided. In this case, the case may incur more losses than benefits for any party. Given this point, if you pointed only once a year to merchant pastures and land with a large amount of water in the Horde, it would lead merchants to trade, and Kazakhs to sell livestock " [1, p. 22].



Since there was no permanent trading place in the Bukey Horde, merchants were forced to bypass the territory of the Horde. Therefore, the need to create a permanent trading place in the Horde for the trade of Russian merchants and Bukey Kazakhs has reached its limit.

The petition of A.D. Kuznetsov was granted, and in 1825 trading places were opened in Senchagylsky and SOT. The decree of the Orenburg military governor L. K. Essen, addressed to Zhangir Khan, was as follows: "for the reasons stated in the complaint against me of the assessor of the border commission, titular adviser A. D. Kuznetsov, you annually in April allocated two land plots for trade of Russian merchants with the Horde under your supervision. They are located in the area of the mountain Shopshagyl, the Volga River and the village of Uyaly, at a distance of 112 versts from each other and in close proximity to the borders of Uralsk and Aktobe. On this issue, I sent a message to the Astrakhan civil Governor. They must now order the Russian merchants to assemble at the two places mentioned above, so that they can buy sheep from the Kazakhs, and not walk through the Horde as they used to do. In informing Your Excellency of this, I propose that you announce this decree to the entire territory of the Horde under your supervision, and inform that the Horde members who will sell cattle and other goods must gather in these two places, that is, in hayfield and uzda, in order to make a transfer to these places at the specified time, it is necessary to send correspondents from mullahs or other persons who know the Russian language, and appoint a reliable sultan for their permission, and the appointed sultan is not obliged to interfere in the issue of trade certificates or keep records of sold livestock" [10, p. 23].

As a result, this expansion of trade relations between the Bukey and neighboring Russia was facilitated by open retail outlets. I.e., in these places, Russian merchants now had the opportunity to conduct extensive trade, rather than wander around the Horde. In these permanent trading places in April, merchants from the inner provinces of Russia came and bought sheep and others here for cash. [2, p. 293].

But since 1832, the shipping trade in Orda has been completely stopped. There were two reasons for this: first, it was the cold policy of the tsarist government to destroy its competitors. Since the Tatars, Bukharans, Khivas and other representatives of the people knew well the way of life, language, and living conditions of the Kazakhs, their trade relations with the Kazakhs proceeded rapidly and intensively, and secondly, the aggravation of social contradictions contributed. In the Horde, there were more and more small traders who deceived ordinary Kazakhs and sold their goods much more expensive.

In addition, the main industry in trade and economic relations between Russia and the Bukey Horde was the grain trade. In October and November 1827, the Kazakhs purchased more than 3 thousand pounds of grain at the khan's headquarters. According to Senator Engel, the Bukey Horde annually produces about 2 million tons of grain and industrial goods, livestock, livestock products [3, p. 74].

Before the opening of the fair in Naryn Sand (until 1832), merchants traveling through the Horde annually purchased from 100 to 150 thousand sheep [4, p. 25]. The favorable position created by the Horde trade and merchants in it is described by Senator Engel, who arrived here in 1827 with an audit: "in the steppe region, there is such a peaceful life and complete confidence that no matter with whom I talk, they all freely roam the steppe expanses of traders with their goods, and Russian buyers of cattle freely roam the Kazakh villages. Not a single person came to me and complained that he was oppressed, humiliated. And the elders repeatedly boasted that not a single theft was heard among the Kazakhs " [5, p. 216]"

Senator Engel, who assessed the situation in the region as "good", recognized the "calmness of the steppes" and the absence of crime in the Horde" as the result of specific instructions from the khan" [4, P.218].

In relation to the Kazakhs of the Bukey Horde, Senator Engel wrote: "they sell livestock and hunting products worth two million soms and benefit our domestic industry" [4, p. 157].



During the rule of the Bukey Khanate, Zhangir Khan opened the first fairs in the history of the country—a phenomenon that had a beneficial impact on the trade and economic development of the region.

Although we cannot exclude the influence of the neighboring population on the strengthening of the use of monetary equivalent in trade, a special place is occupied by the reduction of duties on imported goods and the adoption of various measures based on money. Changes in the economic sphere, trade operations based on small goods, developed a stable and fair trade system in the khanate.

Materials and research methods

Khan Zhangir asks for the permission of the Orenburg Border Commission to designate the north-western part of Zhaskus in the Naryn sand, near Stavka, as the most profitable and convenient place for trade in the inner Horde. In addition, he appealed to the Orenburg Border Commission with a request to ban trade in the territory of the Horde in other places, writes the following: "the trade affairs of the Horde Kazakhs, who are under my command, still conducted their trade in the village of Enotaevo, at the Glininsky outpost, in the village of Chertanikha, as well as through merchants entering and trading on the territory of the Horde. I am concerned about the inconvenience of these outlets. And now, after the riots at Chertanikha and other fairs, Kazakhs have little desire to visit them. They are forced to take only those things that are most necessary for everyday life, because of fraud and excessively high prices of steppe merchants. Such a crisis situation, the lack of stable trade guidelines create difficulties in the trade business " [6, p. 1].

Thus, Zhangir informs the Orenburg Border Commission that household items of the Horde Kazakhs are received at fairs in neighboring settlements at very high prices, and the lack of permanent outlets creates difficulties in trade.

Zhangir also gives the following arguments in favor of creating permanent retail outlets:

1. Kazakhs in the Bukey Horde are people who are used to a free life, so they can travel to different parts of the steppe without any fear. By concentrating the trade business in one place, the life of the entire country in the Horde region will be in the eyes of the khan, that is, a number of changes will occur in the management of the Horde people.

2. Trade, focused on one place, blocks more and more hype within the country. In addition, trade with a permanent place will bring a stable income, that is, favorable conditions will be created here both for the merchants themselves and for the Horde Kazakhs.

3. Before the Reed Plain in the Stavka area, the population will be settled and turned into a place of residence.

4. The poor people among the Horde peoples will find work, and the people will enter into close relations with the Russians.

5. Investigative cases on fraud on the part of the Kalmyks and Tatars neighboring with the Horde Kazakhs, which took place in modern places of trade and exchange, especially at the Glininsky outpost, the village of Chertanikha, the Village of Alexandrov-Gai, would also be discontinued [6, p. 1].

Thus, Zhangir was convinced that if he opened a permanent trading place in the Horde, it would bring a stable income and would be beneficial to the Horde Kazakhs. Along with the organization of a trading place, Zhangir intended to turn the Stavka district into a large settlement.

And in order to prevent the above contradictions, Khan applies to the commission with a statement: 1. certificates for cattle, hides or other products purchased on the territory of the Horde under the jurisdiction of the Khan are accepted as good quality goods only if the khan has his own signature and seal, and if the khan does not have a signature and seal—are not accepted. 2. merchants bought cattle on the territory of the Horde and usually brought such certificates from the administration of the village of Uzen, where the Ural and Astrakhan Cossack troops were located, as well as from the command of the Elton line. The chief of the Glininsky outpost was refused to issue such a certificate [6, p. 2].



But, having considered the above proposal of Zhangir Khan for compliance with the law and effectiveness depending on local conditions, the border commission finds the place of organizing the fair on Naryn Sand in the area of the Khan's headquarters ineffective. We can see it in the message of the Orenburg Border Commission below:

"The main obstacle in this situation is that the Horde Kazakhs under the khan cause great damage to the stable trade and exchange centered around the rate. First of all, it is difficult to drive cattle from villages in remote places from stavka, since this place is located about 100, 300 kilometers from the fortresses of the Ural River. Therefore, to sell, exchange cattle, Kazakhs must come somewhere far away. All such peasants could get into the fortresses located near their villages. Moreover, the concentration of a retail outlet in one place raises another doubt and suspicion – in such conditions, it can be beneficial only to some entrepreneurs, and to other residents-to the detriment. Forbidding the superiors in the line to receive certificates for cattle purchased in the Horde, and to take it only from Zhangir Khan, is imposed on the khan himself" [6, p. 3].

The Orenburg commission rejected this proposal of Zhangir Khan, as the commission was sure that trading near the bid was unprofitable and would not bring any benefit. At the same time, the opening of a permanent trading place on the Horde land, in this case, involves the profit of only entrepreneurs, and obtaining a certificate for cattle purchased from Zhangir warns the Khan of a larger cargo.

In another document, General Count P. Sukhtelen, in a letter to the Astrakhan military governor, says: "The Khan of the inner Kazakh Horde Zhangir expresses the idea of organizing a trade fair in the stavka area in Zhaskus, located on the Naryn sand, and asks to create it in accordance with the general regulations. I ask you to give me your opinion on this matter. Is it profitable to organize a trading place on the Naryn sand in the area of Zhangir Khan's headquarters and will it not harm domestic trade?" [7, p. 19].

This was the opinion of General P. Sukhtelen, who asked the Astrakhan military governor to open or not to open fairs in the inner Horde.

The Orenburg Border Commission initially did not allow the opening of fairs in the inner Horde. But then the Orenburg Commission gives its permission to open a fair in the inner Horde. In a letter from General P. Sukhtelen to Count P. K. Pavel, it says: "On December 1 last year, you submitted to the Ministry a request from Zhangir Bokeev to organize a trading place or fair in the north-west of the Zhaskus Plain on the Naryn Sand near Stavka, as well as to ban trade in other places. Your personal opinion was also on the side of the opening of such a fair, but you did not welcome the ban on Horde Kazakhs to trade in places other than fairs, and also argued that Kazakhs who sold such cattle and goods in places other than fairs should be in the necessary places so as not to fall under persecution. This opinion was very important for the Kazakhs of the inner Horde. Therefore, I considered it my main task to report this to the Minister of Finance and the Ministry of the Interior. So I brought them my opinion of the situation, and yours, too. After that, the Minister of Finance said that after the data of your and the internal Horde, as well as the data of the customs departments, he would agree to open a permanent fair in Naryn Sand. All this was subsequently submitted to the Cabinet for consideration. In turn, I am of the opinion that the opening of a trading place or fair near the headquarters of Zhangir Khan would save the Kazakhs from the exploitation of traders, would revive the Trade business in the Horde as a whole" [6, p.4].

The Orenburg Border Commission and the Minister of Finance allow the opening of a permanent fair on Naryn Sand, in the north-west of the Zhaskus Plain.

In addition, first, everyone could trade here, bringing their goods according to the general rules. It was necessary to stop various unauthorized actions for trade purposes within the Horde. Tatars, Bukharans, Khivas and other Asians of the Muslim religion were forbidden to conduct trade activities within the Horde, regardless of their rank and rank. Secondly, the Kazakhs were allowed to exchange and sell livestock and other household products to near by villages, and the leaders of neighboring provinces and the administration of the Ural army were instructed to look with their



right eyes at the Kazakhs of the inner Horde and to appeal to justice in their conflicts with the neighboring settled country [6, p.5].

Thus, General P. Sukhtelen in this letter gives permission to open a fair in Naryn Sand in Orda. At the same time, it prohibits the Khivins and Bukharans from trading in the Horde.

On the initiative of Zhangir, in 1832, a fair was opened at the khan's headquarters. For these purposes, 56,161 rubles were allocated from the treasury of the empire. Thus, 12 large buildings were built, consisting of 316 retail outlets [8, p. 15]. As a result, the Khan's headquarters became the most important and convenient shopping center in Yong-Dal. [6, p. 109].

Features of fairs:

- 1) The first fair in Kazakhstan opened in the Bukey Horde.
- 2) These fairs were organized twice a year in the spring from April 15 to May 15 and in the fall from September 15 to October 15.
- 3) The presence of certain rules of trade during the fair.
- 4) Deepening trade and economic ties with Russia and Central Asia.
- 5) Was particularly distinguished by the multinational nature of the participants of the fairs.

Academician S.Zimanov writes about this fair: "along with the commodity exchange at the fair, nomadic inhabitants of the steppes, Russian industrialists, steppe Shonzhars, and Kazakh peasants had the opportunity to directly trade among themselves. This fair, in a word, was not only economically significant, but also contributed to the rapprochement of different peoples and nationalities and the communication of different nationalities with each other" [5, p. 39].

Now about the state of the fairs:

- 1) The fair was organized near the Khan's Palace, and the khan himself took its place.
- 2) The terms of cattle driving began in the spring from April and lasted until mid-May, and in the fall from September 15 to mid-October.
- 3) To ensure the financial solvency of the merchants, the khan obliged the merchants and the Horde to conclude a preliminary agreement between them. This agreement was concluded in the absence of cattle from the Horde Kazakhs. If the owner of the receipt did not bring the agreed cattle in time, the khan himself reimbursed it.
- 4) In the Bukeevskaya Horde, merchants were strictly forbidden to walk around the village-aul.
- 5) No one could obtain a certificate without the khan's seal for the goods, such as cattle, leather, oil, and the like, that he bought and exchanged. All documents that do not have a seal were declared invalid and were not handed over anywhere. This is reported in mass vedomosti. And fake witnesses and merchants who received it were prosecuted.
- 6) Merchants were allowed to conduct trade within a year, with the exception of two terms specified near the khan's rate [7, p. 7].

January 14, 1833 Zhangir Khan instructs foreman Isatai Taimanov to ban the trade of Central Asian merchants in the Bukey Kazakh villages in connection with the organization of a fair at the khan's headquarters:

"Dear foreman Isatai Taimanov, the Emperor responded to my request and allowed me to organize a fair last year in 1832. Therefore, I order you, dear foreman: tell all the Cossacks at your disposal-near my headquarters in Zhaskus, two fairs are held annually: the first-from April 20 to May 5, the second-in the fall; therefore, every Cossack who has camels, horses, cows, sheep for sale, must drive the cattle to the specified fair in a timely manner and bring down, wool, leather and other products for sale. Near my headquarters, shops were created, Russians and other representatives of the people traded and did not offend anyone at the exchange value " [9, p. 341].

In 1836, the Zhangir Khan, for the disciplinary supervision of the various cases encountered at the fair, approved Zh. Zhanaliev rules, consisting of different departments. As can be seen from the situation, various issues between merchants and merchants who arrived at the fair, and ordinary Kazakhs were resolved in terms of mutual understanding. Merchants and merchants who arrived at the fair were allocated special yurts in which they lived with their goods, and traded only in



designated places. Because by placing them in the established order, they ensured the rapid sale of imported livestock, convenient guard Guards and protection from accidental fire. At the same time, in order to prevent such negative events as theft, traders carried out trade only in specially designated areas, and at night, in addition to Guards and patrols, they additionally put guards inside themselves.

Research results

A special secretary has been appointed to monitor the implementation of all legal cases specified in the rules and to register events related to trade at the fair. In the case of a complaint on any minor cases, Zhanaliev satisfied the claim of the injured party on the same day and made a fair oral decision. In case of disagreement with the decision, merchants and traders had the opportunity to write a statement on their own behalf with supporting documents in the name of Zhangir Khan. He was accompanied by Zhangir Khan through a representative of the newly arrived province, who oversaw the governor's adoption of measures under the law. In the case of a violation of the order on the part of the Kazakhs, that is, failure to comply with the fair demand of the merchants, Zhangir Khan himself intervened in the case and brought double charges in favor of the applicant. During the fair, major events and criminal cases occurred, such as murder, theft on a large scale, robbery, brawl, violence, harm, beatings, the culprit was taken into custody and brought with a document to the head of the cordon near the headquarters, who reported the circumstances of the incident to Zhangir Khan. If the guilty person is a foreigner, his goods, money and other property have not been registered in writing and are not released from protection until, depending on the circumstances, the investigator arrives from the appropriate place. If he was unable to store the goods, or for some other reason did not hand them over to anyone, the military guards ensured that he registered, sealed the goods in the presence of himself and witnesses, rented a house at the owner's expense, and did not disappear until the investigator's decree was issued. But these measures concern such owners of goods as merchants, burghers. And if the employee under his supervision was guilty and had no relation to the owner, he gave a fair punishment, taking the person into custody in a certain order. For what they did at the fair, no one was allowed to apply punishments that were typical even for the Kyrgyz, that is, punishments were carried out only according to special laws. So, for some minor hooliganism (deception, drunkenness, other minor disorders), he was kept in custody until a certain time, based on the severity of the guilt, only if there is concrete evidence. The name and surname of this punished person, for what fault he was punished, were recorded in a special penalty log, and the guards who followed the order reported to Zhangir Khan at the end of the fair [10, p.11].

We have already noted that Russian and Muslim merchants brought their products of poor quality to the Ordyn fairs and bought them at an inflated price. Instead of such low-quality items, they received live cattle, fat, leather, wool, down, and cash. In the factories of that time, along with good things, things of poor quality were produced, and such low-quality things were sold or exchanged in the Horde for millions. Basically, the merchants received a generous profit from this, and it was not profitable for the Horde. Traders say that the Kyrgyz are better off taking cheap goods, rather than expensive high-quality products. But, for example, the Kazakhs paid sixty kopecks for the insignificant sisa and nanku, who lived in a factory for only thirty kopecks. And since it wears out quickly, it was bought three times. Khan Zhangir wanted the national economy subordinated to him to be efficient, and sought to create all the conditions. Especially during the fair, without any effort, threats, everyone agitated the public to buy good quality products. It is important to remember that it is profitable to buy a more expensive product than a cheap, low-quality one, besides, high-quality clothing or a thing will be attractive and pleasant to the owner. Constantly informing the population that it is better to get a cheap bad thing once than to get a cheap bad thing five times, Zhanaliev was given a decree on the supervision of the import of high-quality items by merchants and merchants to the Horde [10, p.14].



From this it follows that Khan Zhangir, taking care of the situation of the people, made efforts to reduce the flow of low-quality goods brought to the Horde in order to make more profit, and then stop it altogether in order to raise the prestige of merchants. Zh.Zhanaliyev during the fair and at the end of the fair, according to the oral data of merchants and traders, filled out a statement about their surnames, where they came from, how many yurts they rented, how many goods each brought, how many sold and exchanged, how many cattle, camels, horses, sheep, etc. the goats were bought or exchanged. At the end of the fair, the khan handed this list to Zhangir personally. Since the trade at the fairs is mainly conducted by cattle, this is given special attention in the rules.

Zhangir Khan paid great attention to the legal course of the fair and strictly regulated the sphere of trade by rules. Due to the fact that multinational peoples gathered at the fair for trade, and so that there was no theft, mounted Cossacks were assigned to the guard and a special bazaar was appointed to the fair.

In addition, the quality of goods at the fair, the correctness of the Scales were checked, the goods were certified, and the undocumented entry of merchants who arrived at the fair was prohibited.

Analyzing this document, we can conclude that in 1836 Zhangir Khan fully established a trading business in his horde. The reason for this is that Zhangir, in his statement on the opening of permanent retail outlets, aims to consolidate the trade business in one place, blocking the growing hype and excitement within the country. At the same time, it is known that traders made strong arguments in favor of ensuring a stable income, employment of the poor by creating favorable conditions both for themselves and for the Horde Kazakhs. As stated in the document, Zhangir achieved this goal. That is, in connection with the creation of conditions for open competition, improving the quality of goods, bringing to the fore the problem of order, eliminating the former primitive ways of conducting trade, creating favorable opportunities.

On September 15, 1836, the foreman of the Tolengit Meken Baluankulov family, through the efforts of his pastors, undertakes a written obligation to take on the maintenance of the herd of merchants who came to this fair. Having signed the pledge with the permission of Zhangir, he expressed his desire to buy out the merchant's cattle on September 15, 1836. During the fair, which opened near the headquarters of the khan of that time and operated until October 15, the foreman Meken Baluankulov, using the shepherd workers hired by him, trampled and tamed the flocks of visiting merchants, traders and other souls, provided that the owners themselves considered it necessary and gave their consent.

This type of activity was carried out in the following order: each horse imported or bought here, exchanged, its wool, special signs, prices are recorded by the owner himself in the book of lists received from the khan controller of the fair in the presence of foreman Meken Baluankulov. A receipt for the admission of each horse is taken from the owner and a seal is placed on the receipt. At the price of the announced and recorded horse for luggage and at the rate of each ruble for silver, the foreman is paid five kopecks. Half of this is paid when the horse is transferred to the pasture and registered, and the other half is paid when the horse is returned from the herd to the owner. The address is provided to Baluankulov himself (and not to the employee). Prices did not depend on the time of the Price List. Despite the fact that the horse was tamed for a week or a month, the price did not change [11, p. 11].

When the owner took the horse, he returned the receipt to Meken Baluankulov and signed in the registration book that he took the horse back. Without fulfilling all these rules and fully paying for the remaining half of the garden, the horse was not issued to the master. About a week after October 15, Meken Baluankulov stopped herding the herd and handed over the horses to the owners according to the above-mentioned rules. Foreman Meken Baluankulov himself always kept the herd under control and, despite the small number of horses in the herd, kept an eye on reliable and armed horses under the care of him and his sons, strengthened the night guard on his horses, pursued and kept all the herds in a good pasture, including or taking under special supervision such horses, thus



ensuring that none of the horses transferred to the herd, they were not observed in places close to the water and not too far from the fair (where the owners themselves, if necessary they can follow).

In addition, the shepherd, if someone's horse died from any disease or was lost under unknown circumstances, immediately informed the owner before the arrival of the owner, without removing the skin from the fallen cattle, without moving, or as soon as the disease of the sick cattle began. In all such cases, if the lost horse was found, the second half of the Garden Fee was not required until it was discovered, as it was believed that this was due to the shepherds' improper exercise of precautions, knowing that it could be accidental. If the horse escaped or was stolen from the herd and was not found by order of the foreman within three days, its owner was paid by the shepherds from their accounts at the price recorded in the registration book. Each loss from such abductions and escapes was compensated by the address Baluankulov at his own financial expense or by his own horse. In the event that such horses are discovered and thieves are apprehended, the existing cattle remain at the shepherd's disposal, i.e., a refund of the funds paid by the shepherd. If the owner of the cattle wanted to return his horse, then after six months he was able to fully return the funds that he paid to the shepherd and take his cattle [11, p. 12].

The task of the shepherd is not to expose the owner of the horse to any investigative cases and losses. And if the shepherd did not have enough money to pay for a stolen, lost or crippled horse, then the other signatories were obliged to pay each compensation for no more than a week. With these persons, Baluankulov later agreed to reimburse his cattle and the cattle of his children. However, in the book, the owner of the cattle, returning the receipt as a pledge to the shepherd, stamped and signed the receipt of the value of the stolen, or missing, not found, or died of disease horse. These obligations were fixed by His Excellency the Khan, and in order that everyone who wanted to use this service would learn more about it, these obligations were announced in advance at the fair, and then set out in the above-mentioned book and presented to the people [12, p. 13].

By signing the receipt, the persons who are hostages of the internal Kazakh Horde certified that this is a good behavior of the Tolengit Meken Baluankulov family elder, which is trustworthy, and, as indicated in the obligation, assured that he can graze the horses of the fair visitors together with his employees until October 15.

In addition, during this fair time and a week after its end, when, due to the irresponsibility of Meken Baluankulov and his employees, someone from the herd lost a horse, or was stolen and was not found until three days from the date of the theft, Meken Baluankulov freely paid the owner of the horses from their funds, possessions, livestock, the price recorded in the register of each lost horse. However, if he, foreman Meken Baluankulov or his sons did not have enough of their own funds, livestock, or possessions to compensate, the signatories undertook to pay the owners of the cattle the value of each lost or stolen horse recorded in the register book within the last week after the end of this fair, so that the owners of the cattle would not suffer losses. And about collecting from the foreman and his sons compensation of the funds paid by them, he received permission from Zhangir [14, p.14].

From this it follows that in 1835 the trade turnover at the fair in Orda was high. This year, merchants from the Russian state brought a large number of goods. The Kazakhs also brought several thousand heads of cattle for sale. This year, Zhangir appointed Karaulkozha Babazhanov and his son to this position to monitor the observance of order at the fair. Zhangir supported the development of trade at fairs in favor of merchants and Bukey Kazakhs.

Conclusion

Trade fairs in the khanate have expanded over time, and the proportion of representatives of different linguistic peoples has increased accordingly. Various trade relations were established here, steppe nomads and urban population, cattle breeders and farmers, village blacksmiths, experienced merchants and shepherds who did not understand trade, manufactories, steppe Shonzhars, Tatars, Cossacks and Russian peasants clashed and traded.



The fairs were not only of high economic importance, but also served as an occasion for acquaintance, rooting and mutual understanding between representatives of different regions and different nationalities. These fairs were also known in remote settlements outside the khanate. The proof of this is that 1000 people from 15 provinces of Russia came to the spring fair in 1845 and traded, in 1847 – 1500 people, in 1851-more than 2000 people [13, p. 156].

In the Khan's rate of 1845, the trade turnover at the autumn fair was 1,160 rubles. This is reported by the department of the Bukey Khanate Adil Sultan in a message to staff Captain A. Chizhikov about trade at the fair in 1845:

1. Traders, industrialists and other officials who came to the fair mainly came from the following provinces: from Saratov – 176, from Voronezh – 3, from Penza – 2, from Tambov – 6, from Moscow – 2, from Astrakhan – 53, from Nizhnegorodsk – 1, from Chernihiv – 6, in total – 317 people. Of these, 26 merchants, 53 burghers, 166 peasants, and so on-72.

2. It is impossible to know the number of Kazakhs who come to the autumn fair in the Bukey Khanate, as many of them quickly return back, without informing anyone about their arrival. But compared to the autumn fair last year, their number has decreased.

3. At the fair, merchants brought various goods in the amount of 62528 rubles, of which they sold goods in the amount of 21630 rubles, and goods in the amount of 40898 rubles remained unrealized. Grains of different varieties were sold for 8000 rubles, millet-for 715 rubles. Well, the trade was conducted for cash.

4. Kazakh cattle were sold to buyers of different ranks at the following prices: cattle-2488 heads – 19771 rubles 43 kopecks, horses-280 heads-6000 rubles, sheep-15,000 heads-29085 rubles and various fur products-820 pieces – 870 rubles.

5. The profit from the rental of retail shops reached 830 rubles. [15, p. 30].

So, in 1845, merchants from many provinces of Russia came to the fair, and the turnover at this year's fair was high.

In 1845, at the autumn fair in the khan's headquarters, along with cattle, other goods were sold. As for the number of sold cattle and their products at the autumn fair in the Khan's headquarters in 1845: grain-30,000, millet-2500, cattle-2488 heads, horses-280 heads, sheep-31365 heads, camel wool-2864 pounds, goat wool-26 pounds [16, p. 1]. In 1845, a large amount of bread, millet, camel wool, sheep cattle were imported to the Khan's fair.

In addition, Zhangir Khan has established trading shops at his rate. In a letter about trading in the Horde, he says: "Instead of yurts rented out to accommodate merchants and their goods, I consider it necessary to install wooden benches next to my rate in the necessary quantity at my expense. I will also resolve this matter with the rich Horde members at my disposal. They charge a small fee to rent the shop. This is a way to recover the money spent on the construction fees, and make a small profit. These shops are necessary for the strong storage of goods, without exposing them to precipitation " [15, p. 275].

Thus, Zhang Gir Khan built a large wooden guest yard next to the bet, where 255 shops were located. Until 1845, the hotel yard was filled with goods brought by traders. From 1846, the number of foreign traders increased, and even due to the lack of warehouses, many traders gathered their goods in yurts in the courtyard [17 , p. 115].

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Дюсенгалиева М.Ғ., Гарифуллина А.Б.

ЖӘНГІР ХАН ЗАМАНЫДАҒЫ ЖӘРМЕҢКЕЛЕРДІҢ РӨЛІ

Аңдатпа. Мақалада Бөкей Ордасындағы Жәңгір ханның билігі зерттелген. Ұялы және Шоп-шағыл ауданында сауда мекемесінің ашылуы. Уақыт өте келе хандықтағы сауда жәрмеңкелері кеңейіп, сәйкесінше әртүрлі тілдік халықтар өкілдерінің үлесі артты. Мұнда әртүрлі сауда қатынастары орнады, дала көшпенділері мен қала тұрғындары, малшылар мен дикандар, ауыл ұсталары, сауданы түсінбейтін тәжірибелі көпестер мен шопандар, мануфактуралар, дала шонжарлары, татарлар, казактар мен орыс шаруалары қақтығысып, сауда жасады. Жәңгір хан жәрмеңкенің құқықтық жүрісіне көп көңіл бөлді және сауда саласын ережелермен қатаң регламенттеді. Көп ұлтты халықтар сауда үшін жәрмеңкеге жиналып, ұрлық болмас үшін, казактар қарауылға қойылып, жәрмеңкеге арнайы базар тағайындалды. Сонымен қатар, жәрмеңкедегі тауарлардың сапасы, таразының дұрыстығы



тексерілді, тауарлар сертификатталды және жәрмеңкеге келген саудагерлердің құжаттарынсыз кіруге тыйым салынды.

Кілт сөздер: Жәңгір хан; Бөкей ордасы; қазақ даласы; Орынбор; территория; орыс көпестері; Жаскус жазығы.

Дюсенгалиева М.Г., Гарифуллина А.Б.

РОЛЬ ЯРМАРОК ВО ВРЕМЕНА ЖАНГИР-ХАНА

Аннотация. В статье исследовано правление Жангир хана в Букейской орде. Открытие торговых заведение в Уялинском и Шоп-шагылском районе. Торговые ярмарки в ханстве со временем расширились, и соответственно возросла доля представителей разных языковых народов. Здесь устанавливались различные торговые отношения, сталкивались и торговали степные кочевники и городское население, скотоводы и земледельцы, деревенские кузнецы, опытные купцы и пастухи, не понимавшие торговли, мануфактуры, степные шонжары, татары, казаки и русские крестьяне. Жангир хан уделял большое внимание правовому ходу ярмарки и строго регламентировал сферу торговли правилами. В связи с тем, что на ярмарку собирались многонациональные народы для торговли, а чтобы не было воровства, в караул были приставлены конные казаки и на ярмарку был назначен специальный базар. Кроме того, проверялось качество товаров на ярмарке, правильность весов, товар сертифицировался, и запрещался въезд без документов купцов, прибывших на ярмарку.

Ключевые слова: Жангир-хан; Букейская Орда; казахские степи; Оренбург; территория; русские купцы; Жаскуская равнина.