

ISSN 1814 - 6961

ОТАН ТАРИХЫ

ҒЫЛЫМИ ЖУРНАЛ

Үш айда бір рет шығатын ғылыми журнал
2020, № 2 (90)

2 /2020

Журнал Қазақстан Республикасы Білім және ғылым министрлігі Білім және ғылым саласындағы бақылау комитетінің (ҚР БҒМ БҒБК) ғылыми қызметтің нәтижелерін жариялау үшін ұсынылатын басылымдар тізіміне кіреді.

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Журнал 1998 жылдан бастап шығады.
Қазақстан Республикасының Ақпарат және қоғамдық келісім министрлігінде 1998 ж.
9 наурызда тіркеліп, N 158-ж кәулігіне ие болды.
Мақалаларды қайта бастырып жариялағанда, микрофильмге және басқа да
көшірмелерге түсіргенде міндетті түрде журналға сілтеме жасау қажет.

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IRSTI 03.41.91

THE UPPER LAYERS OF ZHUANTOBE ANCIENT TOWN ACCORDING TO NUMISMATICS

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Abstract. The article introduces with wide scientific turnover data on results of researches in 2004-2012 about the ancient and medieval town Zhuantobe. This research conducted according to the State Programs aimed on studying of cultural heritage of Kazakhstan initiated by the President N.A. Nazarbayev. First of all, it is results of the researches in the top occupation layers of this ancient town. Authors made analysis of all conducted researches about this extraordinary place, starting with the first centuries of AD till the period of active penetration of Islam into Southern Kazakhstan. It is the special place of ancient town culture in Southern Kazakhsatn, according to the general planning of the ancient town (the giant horseshoe form - the geoglyph) which hasn't undergone any changes for the long period of existence. In archaeological and historical science of Kazakhstan in the last decades the chronology of Islamization processes and the rate of "demolition" of the stable pagan traditions was one of the main debatable issues. Article gives answers to these questions, in particular, according to numismatic finds.

Key words: Sassanians, Tyurgesh, Kangyuy, Southern Kazakhstan, Middle Arys River Valley, ancient and medieval town, Zhuantobe, Hosrov II.

ҒТАХР 03.41.91

НУМИЗМАТИКА БОЙЫНША ЖУАНТӨБЕ ҚАЛАШЫҒЫНЫҢ ЖОҒАРҒЫ ҚАБАТТАРЫН АНЫҚТАУ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ

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Түйіндеме. Мақала Қазақстан Республикасының Президенті Н.Ә. Назарбаевтың бастамасымен Қазақстанның мәдени мұрасын зерттеу жөніндегі мемлекеттік бағдарламалар бойынша Жуантөбе қалашығында 2004-2012 жж. зерттеу нәтижелері бойынша деректерді кең ғылыми айналымға енгізеді. Ең алдымен, бұл қалашықтың жоғарғы мәдени қабаттарында жүргізілген зерттеулердің қорытындысы. Исламның белсенді ену кезеңіне дейінгі біздің дәуіріміздің бірінші ғасырларындағы осы ерекше ескерткішке жүргізілген барлық зерттеулерге қысқаша талдау жасалынған. Бұл елді мекеннің бас жоспарымен жасалған аймақтағы қала мәдениетінің жарқын ескерткіші (алып ат тәрізді - геоглифтің өзіндік түрі), ол елді мекенде ұзақ уақыт бойына ешқандай өзгеріске ұшырмады. Соңғы онжылдықтарда, Қазақстанның археологиялық және тарихи ғылымында, исламдастыру процестерінің хронологиясы, бұрын қалыптасқан дәстүрлердің «бұзылу» деңгейі басты пікірталастардың бірі болды. Мақала осы сұрақтарға, атап айтқанда нумизматикалық мәліметтерге сәйкес жауап береді.

Кілт сөздер: Сасанидтер, Түргештер, Кангюй, Оңтүстік Қазақстан, Орта Арыс, Жуантөбе қалашығы, II-ші Хосров.

МРНТИ 03.41.91

ВОПРОСЫ ДАТИРОВКИ ВЕРХНИХ СЛОЕВ ГОРОДИЩА ЖУАНТОБЕ ПО ДАННЫМ НУМИЗМАТИКИ

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Аннотация. Статья вводит в широкий научный оборот данные по результатам исследований 2004-2012 гг. на городище Жуантөбе по государственным программам по изучению культурного наследия Казахстана, инициированным Президентом Н.А. Назарбаевым. Прежде всего, это итоги исследований, проведенных на верхних культурных слоях городища. Делается и краткий анализ всех проведенных исследований этого неординарного памятника первых веков нашей эры до периода активного проникновения ислама. Ярким памятником городской культуры региона его делает общая планировка городища (в форме гигантской подковы – своеобразного геоглифа), не претерпевшая никаких изменений за длительный период жизни на городище. В археологической и исторической науке Казахстана в последние десятилетия одним из главных дискуссионных вопросов была хронология процессов исламизации, степень «слома» устоявшихся ранее традиций. Статья дает ответы на эти вопросы, в частности, по данным нумизматических находок.

Ключевые слова: Сасаниды, түргеші, Кангюй, Южный Казахстан, Средняя Арыс, городище Жуантөбе, Хосров II.

Introduction. The study of ancient cities, especially located on the territory of modern Kazakhstan, is relevant at the present stage. This article is based on historical sources which were investigated by the authors and now firstly introduced into scientific parlance. Scientific results can help researchers in the study of the period of Antiquity.

Materials and methods. Archaeological finds of the Zhuantobe site citadel upper cultural layer and previously published on the research topic scientific publications are used as resources.

The solution of research problems is based on the principle of historicism. Also, a brief analysis of all the studies of this extraordinary monument is made starting from the first centuries of our era to the period of active penetration of Islam. In the archaeological and

historical science of Kazakhstan in recent decades. The chronology of the Islamization processes, the degree of “breakage” of established traditions, used to and still remains one of the main debatable issues.

Discussion. The ancient hill-fort of the Ancient and Early Medieval Zhuantobe site is located on the southeastern outskirts of the modern village of Koltogan (literally «the bottom of the lake» (Kaz.), Former Mamaevka village) of the Ordabasy district of the South Kazakhstan region, 0.5 km south of the riverbed. Arys, 65 km from the town of Shymkent. The hillfort includes a citadel - a hill (tobe) elevated in squared shape, with an error oriented to the sides of the world, with traces of entry-ramp from the north-west. The height of the hill – citadel is about 16 m, base - 130x120 m, the size of the upper platform is 80x70 m. The total area of the ancient settlement with the rabad is about 11-12 hectares. The citadel stands out sharply among the lowered terrace of the middle left bank of the Arys River and at the foot of a high hilly ridge which is covered with burials of the Borizhary cemetery for 13 km straight. The moat around the citadel emphasizes its majestic perception. Having a gap from the east, rabad circles it around from all sides. The monument has been permanently attracting the attention of antiquity lovers and scientists for more than 120 years.

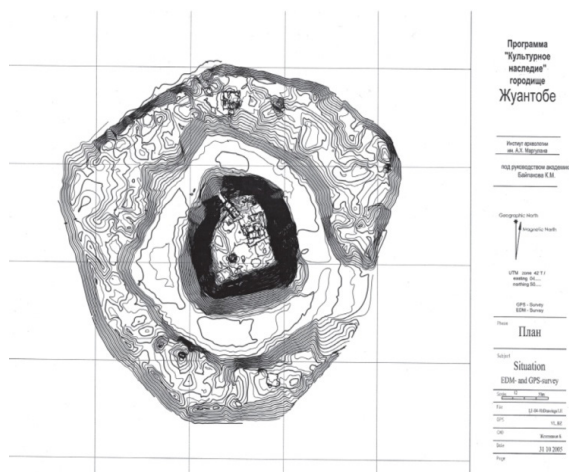
Ostroumov N.P., who for the first time studied the micro region of the Middle Arys in the late XIX century, wrote about the site of the ancient settlement: «The mound of the Dzhuantipya (Tayak-saldy) is enclosed within two artificial ramparts and three wide ditches between them. In May of the year 1893 on the surface of the kurgan in the depth of 1 S arsh. surveyor Baronin found a round a three-leg clay table and two pieces of a hand mill» (Castanje, 2007: 243). The first studies of Zhuantobe are connected with an accidental find at the nearest Karaultobe (which was overgrown with ruins of a medieval watchtower), 2.5 km south-east of the ancient hillfort. Back then on the top of Karaultobe (located 2.5 km from Juan Tobe) Baronin found a treasure consisting of 1800 silver and more than 4000 copper coins «with letters of a Kufic letter», as well as pearls, carnelian fragments, two silver bracelets and other jewels (Castanet, 2007: 243-244). An accidental find had no relation to the monument itself neither territorially nor chronologically. This find turned out to be a forgotten, unclaimed treasure related to Timurid times and to the town-life time which finished in Zhuantobe by the end of the VIII - beginning of IX century.

Results. Despite the fact that in this article materials dates back to the second half of the VII cent. and the first half of the VIII century, the structure of the hill-fort is indicative of its origin. It originates from ancient times, before entering the Turkic Khaganate. By the beginning of the XXI century the central part of the ancient settlement (the citadel and the «rabad») has been preserved quite fully, the excavations of the middle and the end of the last century are clearly located on it. The structure of the settlement can be described as three-partial, and in the topography there are two central ones: in the center there is a square-built citadel, surrounded by a circular rabad with a width of up to 100 m - in the frontal part, in the form of a wedge. The citadel and rabad are separated by a sterile (without cultural layer) gap 30-50 m wide and with the height 20-30 cm lower than the surrounding surface of the hill-fort and water easily enters from the renewed, ancient and early medieval canal withdrawn from Arys upstream.

The layout of the rabad has always been considered ring-shaped, but its «ring» is not connected and from the east there is a gap of 80-90 m. There are several hill-forts with a similar layout of rabad in the region of South Kazakhstan, it can be called a typical layout for pre-Islamic times. However, the overwhelming majority of analogues in the Turkestan oasis were built up at a later time and the ring-shaped rabad is known under and among the late cultural strata. Mounds with a similar structure in the Sairam area are much smaller.

In the early to mid-2000s, when the instrumental topographic survey and space images became available to the researcher the hill-fort in 2005-2009, B.A. Zheleznyakov took topography (Picture 1) and its form was proposed to be attributed as «horseshoe-shaped» and symmetric with respect to the general axis of orientation of the citadel’s rhombus. The rabad’s horseshoe has a clear «arrowness» which indicates a general (sacral?) orientation along the SE-WS axis, apparently indicative of the sacred designation of this center (Kangyu?). A giant track of the divine rider, mythological Siyavush was also suggested as the interpretation (Zheleznyakov 2011a: 100-102). This is only a version but the «horseshoe-shaped» layout

obviously originating from the «circular-plan» planning of ancient towns of the Bronze Age, subordinated to a single plan was preserved throughout the life of urban life, over half a thousand years.



Pic. 1. Topographical survey and space image of the «Rabad's horseshoe»

As shown by the stratigraphic pits, the outer walls of the citadel are quite massive and well preserved under the sails of the scattered and washed out, clay structure remainings; covered with grass, steep, have a slope of more than 45 degrees. They descend to the flat horizontal surface of the ring moat, which today also has a «negative» ditch (lower by 0.5-0.7 m compared to the surrounding of the hill-fort, reduced to the fields). The ring rabad rises an average of 3.5 m, in some places up to 4.8 m. The width of the ring (horseshoe-like) rabad is up to 45-90 m along the surviving (swamping) top. In the southeastern side of the ring there was a break, apparently an entry into the town. At present there is an irrigation ditch that fills the even space between the citadel and the rabad for agricultural purposes. The topography of the hillfort was very well preserved, considering more than a thousand years of desolation and more than a century of active economic activity in the zone of the modern village. The external ring of the rabad, apparently, had a shape, initially taken similar to the right five or hexagon and has approximate dimensions of 360x350 m, slightly elongated from south to north. The inner side of the almost perfect rectangle with the size of 160x120 m (oriented relative to the entrance from the southeast), the picture is eventually violated by the southeast side with the exit, which is skewed with two corners for the convenience of entry and exit (expansion of space), thus the inner the side of the ring has the shape of a pentagon. Throughout the structure of the hill-fort, there is a single design of a strict architectural solution pursuing certain (ideological) purposes.

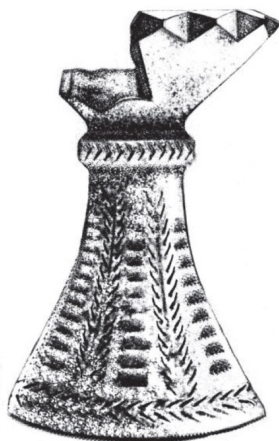
We have only a very fragmented view of Urban suburbs that make up another part of the cultural layer. In the conditions of the traditional semi-nomadic or predominantly nomadic economic and cultural type, a significant number of pilgrims were flocking here on holidays from the nearest districts. The largest regional burial ground (a necropolis of regional importance) stretched on the nearest ridge of the upper terrace of the river for 13 km. It begins already at 250-300 m from the surviving walls of the rabad to the south. Thus, the under-researched cultural stratum of the district, estates and places for temporary camps goes under modern gardens, plowed fields and the outskirts of the modern aul, bordering the burial ground, making up the third and largest part of the site of the ancient settlement. Signed random finds are introduced into the scientific revolution, being accidentally found several hundred meters from the rabad, in a relatively thin cultural layer. For example, this body of a jug with signs, as we believe Turkic, Kangyu belongings, and also an equilateral cross with a sign of the “farn” (the horns of the lam) in the center (Zheleznyakov 2010: 144-145). Everywhere on the plowed field fragments of early medieval ceramics come in abundance.

A stratigraphic pits (in the center of the northern wall of the citadel) revealed 5 upper

stratigraphic levels below the ramp-entry ramp. Thus, the total number of layers has not been clarified. Apparently, the lower layers rested on a relatively high stylobate (embasement) from a flooded pakhsa (excavation in 2004, stripping and documentation in 2006) Wide territories on the citadel are opened on the 2-nd and 3-rd horizons. The uppermost horizon was blurred and scattered. Rabad from the outside was protected by a wall from the inner galleries, characteristic of ancient times (excavations of Zheleznyakov BA 2007) (Zheleznyakov et al. 2008: 300-301).

In the 50-th. of the last century E.I. Ageeva and GI. Patsevich laid a test pit in the southwestern corner of the citadel, which opened the upper layers (Ageeva et al. 1957: 150). In the 90's. XX century on the citadel of the fortress of Zhuantobe (archaeological research that uncovered the entire northeast corner of the citadel was directed by AN Gryshchenko), the upper (practically not preserved) and second stratigraphic levels were investigated. In 2004, over a large area, the latter was studied by KM Baipakov and Yu.F. Buryakov in the years 2005-2006. Zhuantobinsky archaeological group (headed by Zheleznyakov BA) in the SKCAE (South Kazakh Complex Archaeological Ezpedition) under the general direction of KM Baipakov excavations of the ritual memorial complex were made on the site of the settlement. In 2007 B.A. Zheleznyakov and T. Belyaeva partially opened the upper level of the III construction horizon (excavations were carried out in Shahrستان since 2005), and in 2008 excavations of residential premises of this layer on an area of about 1000 square meters. Excavations were completed, combining and even expanding in 2009 excavations of the 90-th and 2004 on the third horizon. These studies were carried out under the state program «Cultural Heritage». Research in 2010-2012 were continued then under the leadership of BA. Baytanaev.

The open cultural strata and 2 and 3 stratigraphic horizons consist of the ruined residues of residential premises, made of raw materials, dated, until now, mainly on ceramic material in the second half of the 7th-8th centuries. The purpose and basis of the layout of living quarters were kept from level 3 to the level, despite some small re-planning. The stratigraphy of the premises as a whole coincided with the levels that were revealed in the stratigraphic trench during the work of 2004 and 2006. 2 out of 18 rooms opened on the third horizon (in 2007-2009) had clear evidence of significant destruction of the walls, traces of the conflagration were revealed. So, in one of the rooms there was absolutely a whole pot of rice porridge, standing on the coals (in the heat), placed in a split day from the hum, was littered with the destroyed raw wall masonry. In room 17, the whole floor was covered with large pieces of coal from logs, evidently from the wooden roof slabs. A censer with a bowl with a «jagged edge» (Figure 2) and elegant carved ornamentation was found fallen (and chipped off) on the edge of the northern sufa and it was opposite the entrance (Zheleznyakov et al., 2015: 219). A whole engobed circle with a tamga-shaped sign and a “Тьrges” type of coin originate from these same layers (see description below).



Pic.2. Censer with a bowl-reservoir with a “jagged edge”.

It is likely that this type of censer can be traced back to earlier censers with a cup-shaped tank on the pedicle, at the edge of which there is a jagged edge, and the shell of the bowl is covered with mastoid ridges. Censers of this type were most widely distributed in Southern Sughd, but they also can be found in the Bukhara oasis. For example, half of the reservoir of a large censer decorated with ram shanks, and smaller fragments of the upper part of the censer cistern close to the design were found in the Paikend in the layers of the 6th-7th centuries. But the earliest prototypes of such incense burners are known on the river Arys (Podushkin 2000: figure 3). Moreover, a stone core and a massive three-fingered iron tip were found at the wall in the room 10; whilst the room 14 had four silver coins (3 whole and one fragment). Thus, in a considerable part of the premises, destructions, traces of military operations are fixed. The definition of coins was carried out by the employee of the numismatics department of the Department of State. Hermitage K.V. Kravtsov, their further chronological interpretation was carried out by the well-known numismatist P.N. Petrov, together with the authors, the authors express their deep gratitude to them. No. 1. The dynasty is unclear. The coin cast with a square hole in the center resembles the Turgesh type in the center (Smirnova 1981: 134). The surface is highly corroded, the inscriptions and images are not identified. Sasanid coins: No. 2. Khosrov II (Figure 3), 30th year of government / 620-21 years. The Mint (?). Monogram of the mint is not fully visible H ... (perhaps this is HW?)



3Pic.3. Sasanid coins.

No. 3. Khosrov II (?) Or Yazdgard III (?), Mint (?), Year of government erased (Yazdgard III (632-651) - last in the list of Persian Shahs). The images on the coin are significantly damaged, so the issuer can be identified only by the appearance of the crown, which, however, is not so well seen either. Monogram of the mint D (L?), the remaining letters are poorly read. The Arabo-Sasanid type of drachmas No. 4 and 5. The drachmas with the name of Yazdgard III. 20 year of the issue. e. / 651-52 gg., Mint - BN. L.S. In the field - the word is Kufic, jide (= excellent, good quality). O.s. The monogram of the mint is BN. Art. Albaum refers this abbreviation to Bam town in the province of Kerman. These two last coins are the product of later copying - the result of a private issue, the place and time of coinage, which absolutely do not correspond to information on coins (KV Kravtsov's opinion from the

Numismatics Department of the State Hermitage, to whom the authors of this article bring deep gratitude).

The time of the functioning of the buildings of the III building horizon is determined by the «younger» coin. However, the coin of the «Turgesh» species can be dated only to a wide period: the middle of the 7th - the first half of the 8th century, because not only it doesn't have the year of issue, but also does not lend itself to reading. The junior coins of the Sassanid type are the drachmas of Yazdgard III of the middle of the 7th century. But they were made unambiguously later, although in the period before the old familiar monetary types were replaced by new, Islamic species (called Kufic dirhams). This process began around the 760-ies - 790-ies. However, it could stretch not for one decade. Thus, similar imitations of the Sassanid drachmas, like the Sassanid coins themselves, could have been circulating (even limited), even in the 790s. This seems fair, especially when it comes to a region so remote from the centres of Maverannah, as in our case (Zheleznyakov et al. 2015: 224).

P.N. Petrov, who made the interpretation of the coins after determining them as the numismatist of the Hermitage, noted that problems with the dating of Arabic Sassanid local coin issues do not arise for the first time, and so far this issue has not been developed at all. Only one Sasanid coin (imitation or medallion) was known from the stratigraphic pit from Karaspan site (Zheleznyakov et al. 2007: 70). Therefore, the dating proposed here has such wide chronological boundaries. Imprint of gemma (intali) Zhuan-Tobe, from the III horizon, retained the relief image of a large lion standing on the hind legs (the size is emphasized more significantly than the small man (ruler) on the throne) (Fig. 4). The print size is



small - 1.2 cm

Pic.4. Imprint of the gem.

The finds of the prints of gems and the gems themselves in the necropolises and fortifications of the Arys River Valley oases are a rather widespread phenomenon, partially introduced into scientific circulation (Baypakov et al 2005: ill 201). In the broader plan of the sphragistics of the region (Lower Syr Darya River), separate studies are also devoted (Levina et al. 1992). The finds occurred in the region of Central Arysi, so in the upper layers of Tulebaytobe, a so-called «false ring» of dairy chalcedony with a scorpion image, made with carefully worked details, or an intaglio stamp on the halo of a hum with a walking deer was discovered (Podushkin, 2000: 135).

The graphic plot found in layers VII. VIII centuries. - Late Kangyu (Kangar) center can be associated with earlier «glorious» times with concrete historical events, when, apparently, Kangyu, identified in this case with a mighty and possibly wild lion, successfully threatened one of the neighboring centralized states. In general, it can relate to the events of the first centuries BC. (Kangyu-Sogdian wars) (Rtveladze 2009: 138-140). On the other hand, it can be reliably attributed to one of the so-called “nomadic” mythological images.

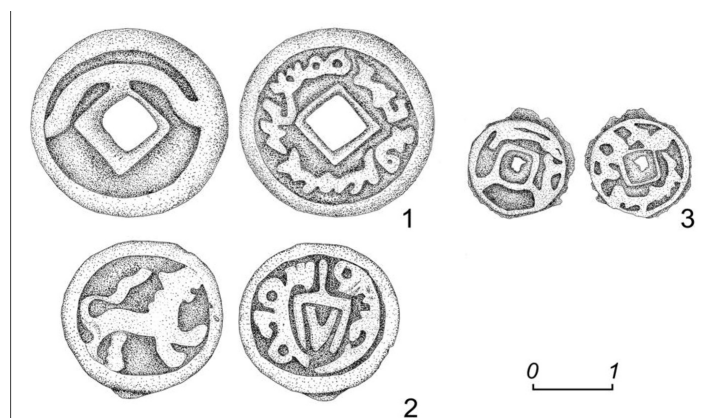
In the field season 2011-2012. Institute of Archeology named after A. Margulan continued archaeological research on the Zhuantobe site, commander led by B.A. Baytanayev. Excavation work was carried out in the south-eastern and central part of the citadel, capturing its north-western corner. The main excavations (P-2-5) were tied to excavations in 2007-2009. from the western and southern sides, when the north-eastern section of the citadel was

discovered on the third construction horizon (Zheleznyakov, 2008) and the 2010 excavation, which seized the south-eastern corner of the citadel (Baytanaev et al. 2011). From the west to the P-3 adjoined a pit with a diameter of about 8 m, a depth of 1.5 m. Judging from the location of this excavation site in 1953, laid EI. Ageeva and GI. Patsevich, 5x5 m in depth 3.45 m (Figure 5) (Ageeva, 1956: 52).



Pic.5. Scheme of the south-eastern and central part of the citadel and its north-western corner.

In these years, large-scale excavations were carried out, archaeological excavations and streets along the second construction horizon of the citadel were opened. The finds complex of Zhuantobe's citadel in 2011-2012 complement the coins that allow you to specify the dating of the upper layers of the site (Pic. 6). It should be noted that previous studies have examined the coins of Zhuantobe which dated out the upper layers. This coin belongs to the rare Ishida Sogd – Gurek ones, which have a firm date - the first quarter of the VIII century (Baytanaev et al. 2011: 84). Sassanid and Arabo-Sassanid coins originating from the bottom floor of 3 SG are dated by the end of the 7th century, not later than the beginning and middle of the second third of the VIII century. This is based on the possibility of late counterfeit counterfeits of originals (Zheleznyakov 2011b: 99-100).



Pic.6. The complex of finds of the citadel of the fortress of Zhuantobe in 2011-2012.

Three coalesced copper coins were identified in the course of works on opening room 5 in the loose deposits inside the room above the level of the floor. All three coins are the same type with a square hole in the middle. There is an arcuate tamga inscribed in a rim around the coin that is irregular in width (width - 1.5-3 mm) on the front side in the upper part of the frame. The limb of the arc merges with this rim. The square hole is enclosed in a narrow frame to 1.2 mm on the reverse side. A smooth rim with a width of 1.5-2 mm is also visible at the edge of the coin. There is a concentric inscription semi-recursive between them: $\gamma\gamma$ twrkyš $\gamma'\gamma'n$ pny (Pic. 6, 1). Similar inscription occurs on coins of the Turgesh Khaganate (699-766) where the ethnonym of Turgesh is transmitted in the form of twrkyš (according to many scientists), whereas E.V. Rtveladze believes that this ethnonym is written in the form of twrkš. (Babayarov 2007: 33). The inscription $\gamma\gamma$ $\gamma'\gamma'n$ pny which translates as «Money of the Divine Hagan», is found among the Chach's coins with a square hole in the center and occupy a special place among the numismatic material. According to scientists, coins with square holes in the center on the Chinese model began to be produced in the second quarter of the VII century, in the time when the Western and Eastern Khaganate was under the rule of Tang China (Babayarov, 2007: 33-35). Kamyshev A.M. translates the inscription on the reverse side as «Sir Turgesh kagan. Fan «and links the issue of coins with the turga turgesh and the Sogdian legend with the appearance of mints during the reign of the Turgesh Khagan Suluk (714-738), where coins were produced using Chinese technology, preserving common parameters, ie, shape, size, weight (Kamyshev, 2009: 290-291). The inscription $\gamma\gamma$ twrkyš $\gamma'\gamma'n$ pny, containing the title of the ruling Hagan of the Western Turks is displayed on the coin complex of the Semirechie. The coins obtained here are represented almost exclusively by the Türgish coins, which form the basis of the monetary circulation of the Central Asian Turks. Including such an inscription was on the sides of the coins of the Tukhus tribes, dating from the 7th-8th centuries, which meant the recognition of the Tьhushis by the Tukhusi (Smirnova, 1981: 60-61).

Two coins with the image of a predatory animal are noticed. One of them is identified at the floor level of room-19, the lower part of it is slightly damaged. The second coin was revealed at the opening of the room-27, its condition is relatively good. The front side of the coins is occupied by the image of a predator, most likely a lion stepping to the right, surrounded by a rim of 1.5-2 mm wide. The head is slightly thrown back, the mouth open, the ears pressed, the allocated scruff, the front left leg is raised, the rear two rest against the rim. The tail of the animal is S-shaped (Picture 6, 2).

There is a fork-shaped sign in the reverse side in the middle, the ends of the sign are rather close. Tamga from both sides is clamped with Sogdian half-cursive inscription. Reading of this inscription for today remains in doubt. The first variant of reading this inscription was proposed by O.I. Smirnov in the form $\gamma\omega\beta\omega$ tr'βc, tr'β 'or tr' / nβ '(tr' / nβc), around the tamga sign, characteristic for Sogd-Turkic coins. The signature itself consists of the title of $\gamma\omega\beta\omega$ and the word following it, considered as the name of the locality (Smirnova, 1963: 33). In his next studies O.I. Smirnova proposes a new reading of the second word as trnβ ' / n, tr'nβ' / n or trny, and at the same time argues that its meaning as a place name does not make sense since it stands after the title and not before it (Smirnova, 1981: 51 of Table XLI-XLII). E.V. Rtveladze, like coins depicting a predatory beast on the front and with a forked-shaped tamga with a Sogdian signature on the reverse side, calls Tarnavcha coins (Rtveladze 1987: 39, 164). New studies do not exclude that the coinage of coins of this type is associated with the dynasty of the Chach Tegins of the 7th-8th centuries and is read as $\gamma\omega\beta\omega$ tk'yn - «ruler tegin» (Babayarov, 2007: 44-52). Small cast coin (diameter about 1.5 cm) has a hole inside a square rectangular frame. The central hole is almost filled with metal and has an uneven shape. There is a rather narrow rim on both sides of the edge of the coin. At the base of the rim there is a built-up metal that gives the coin an amorphous shape (Pic. 4, 3). The inscription on the coin is read as bgy x'g'n pny - «Money of the Divine / Mister Kagan» and refers to the second half of the VII - first quarter of the VIII century. G. Babayarov connects the Zhuantobin coin with the third stage of the coinage of the West Turkic Kaganate, when Tang China subdued this khanate after 567.

Conclusion. Excavations on the citadel of the fortress of Zhuantobe site in 2011-2012 and the obtained set of finds confirmed our conclusions made earlier in 2010 regarding the

dating of the upper (2nd horizon, the uppermost was blurred and scattered for more than a thousand years), the cultural layer of the stronghold of the citadel of the first half of the VIII century (Baytanaev, 2011: 89).

Thus, in this article along with the coins there are also published some other artifacts that characterize the culture of the pre-Islamic culture not only of the Middle Arys River valley. However, there are some differences in dating. If the dating of the 3rd horizon was derived from late finds and the period of circulation (the Arabic Sanian coins in the far periphery province) by the middle or even the second half up to the 90s. VIII century. P.N. Petrov. The coins of the second horizon were determined by G. Babayarov no later than the middle of the VIII century. This can be explained on the one hand by the fact that there was no long period of quiet life, as we have already said in many rooms on the 3 horizons, traces of destruction were discovered. It would be logical to connect them with campaigns to the region of the Arabs 737 and 739 years. In a small treasure of the 3rd horizon there is a coin of Khosrov II (the last king of the Sassanian kings), who ruled until the 628, the treasure was accumulated for decades, possibly as a collection. The third horizon has not yet been fully investigated and we hope to clarify some controversial issues. If this assumption is true, then starting from the 4th decade of the 8th century, life on the citadel of the ancient settlement had a continuation and was deposited in one full-fledged cultural layer and one scattered, apparently and existed for a short time. Judging by the topography limited to the archaeological research of the Karakhanid period on the neighboring site of the medieval town of Karaspan, geopolitical and ideological changes in the territory of Southern Kazakhstan began in the first half of the 9th century. It was caused by the final fading of urban life on many urban and culture monuments of the region. And simultaneous significant increase in anthropogen («long» walls, main canals, capital buildings, etc.) on other sites.

Cultural layers of the lower layers of the Zhuantobe site can contain answers to questions about the localization problem of Kangyu and one of its centers. The hillfort is located on the lands occupied in the period of antiquity and the early Middle Ages by the state of Kangyu (Kangjui) - one of the four most powerful semi-nomadic possessions (Usun, Kangyu, Yantsai, Yueji) that played an important role in the ancient history of Central Asia during the 2nd century. BC. – the mid. V in. AD. However, as before, we do not know the time of the addition of this property, its borders, the location of the capital town of Bityan (called so according to the Chinese chronicles), the location of 5 small dependent (short time) possessions from it. The localization of Kangyu and the five dependent possessions (Sousse, Fumu, Yuni, Gui and Yuegang), known from the 1st c. BC, thanks to the Chinese dynasty history of «Han Shu» («Qian Han Shu» -206 BC - 6 AD). It remains unresolved finally: there are two basic concepts of SP. Tolstov and A.N. Bernshtam, who placed the states on the Amu Darya and Syr Darya Rivers respectively. Its localization in Syr Darya Rivers was more widely recognized, and the town of Bityan, known from the Chinese source, was localized in Sousse, according to A.N. Bernshtam, occupying the middle course of the Syr Darya River and the valley of the Arys River.

Appreciation. The work was carried out within the framework of the implementation of the 2004-2012 projects. On the mound of Zhuantobe under the state programs on the study of the cultural heritage of Kazakhstan, initiated by President N.A. Nazarbayev.

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