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PERSONALITY AND ACTIVITIES OF THE FIRST KAZAKH OFFICIAL OF THE MIDDLE ZHUZ: SHON BI EDIGEULY

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Abstract. *Introduction.* The study of the activities of local rulers, who were an important link in the management system of the Russian government in the Steppe, is important and may be of interest to historical science. The social and political activities of the first agha sultan of the Bayanaul outer district Shon bi Edigeuly are considered in this article. *Objective and Tasks.* Exploration of Shon Edigeuly's personality provides an opportunity to study the political, socio-economic changes in Kazakh society in the XIXth century, in particular the process of forming a management model, the destruction of the traditional way of Kazakhs life, changes in the nomadic economy and other socio-cultural phenomena. *Materials and Methods.* The study is based on the analysis of archival documents, including materials of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other sources. Methods of historical analysis of primary sources and comparative analysis of various sources are used. *Results.* The events associated with the opening of the Bayanaul outer district are analyzed in the article on the basis of published and new materials, materials of historical folklore and archival documents. Oral and written sources show that the activities of Shon bi Edigeuly during the position of agha sultan is an example of skillful management and the result of his work was the preservation of peace among the people. *Conclusion.* The socio-political situation at the beginning of the XIXth century thus contributed to the formation of such a historical figure as Shon bi Edigeuly, who was the agha sultan of the Bayanaul district from 1833 to 1836 and whose activities went beyond the clans of the Bayanaul region.

Key words: Shon Edigeuly, Bi, Bayanaul outer district, administrative reform, Charter, aga sultan

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ОРТА ЖҮЗДЕГІ АЛҒАШҚЫ ҚАЗАҚ БИЛІК ӨКІЛІ ШОҢ БИ ЕДІГЕҰЛЫНЫҢ ТҮЛҒАСЫ МЕН ҚЫЗМЕТІ

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Аңдатпа. *Kіріспе.* Қазақ даласын басқарудағы империяның билік жүйесінде маңызды бөлігі болып саналатын жергілікті басқарушылар қызметін зерттеудің тарих ғылымы үшін маңызы зор. Аталмыш мақалада Баянауыл сыртқы округінің алғашқы аға сұлтаны Шоң Би Едігеұлының қоғамдық және саяси қызметі қарастырылады. *Мақсаты мен міндеттері.* Шоң Едігеұлының тұлғасын аша отырып, XIX ғасырдағы қазақ қоғамында болған саяси, әлеуметтік-экономикалық өзгерістер, сондай-ақ басқару моделін қалыптастыру, қазақтардың дәстүрлі өмір салтын бұзу, көшпелі шаруашылықтағы өзгерістер және басқа да әлеуметтік-мәдени құбылыстар сараланады. *Материалдар мен әдістер.* Зерттеу Қазақстан Республикасының Орталық мемлекеттік архивінің мұрағатының архивтік құжаттарын және басқа да дереккөздерді зерттеу және талдауға негізделген. Негізгі дереккөздерді тарихи талдау және әртүрлі дереккөздерді салыстырмалы талдау әдістері қолданылады. *Нәтижелер.* Жарияланған және жаңа материалдардың, сонымен қатар тарихи фольклор материалдары мен архив құжаттары негізінде Баянауыл сыртқы округінің ашылуына қатысты оқиғаларға сараптама жасалынған. Қолданылған ауызша және жазбаша деректер аға сұлтан қызметі кезінде Шоң би халық тыныштығын сақтауға бағытталған тиімді басқару үлгісін қолдана білгенін көрсетеді. *Қорытынды.* Осылайша, XIX ғасырдың басындағы қоғамдық-саяси жағдай 1833-1836 жылдар аралығында Баянауыл сыртқы округінің аға сұлтан болып тағайындалған Шоң би Едігеұлы тұлғасының қалыптасуына әкелді, оның қызметі Баянауыл өңірінен тыс аймақтарға да таралған.

Түйін сөздер: Шоң Едігеұлы, би, Баянауыл сыртқы округі, реформа, жарғы, аға сұлтан

Алғыс айту. Мақала ҚР Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігі Ғылым комитетінің ИРН BR21882225 «Солтүстік Қазақстанның көне заманнан қазіргі заманға дейінгі тарихы» жобасының аясында жазылған.

Дәйексөз үшін: Кайруллина А.К., Максудова А.А. Орта жүздегі алғашқы қазақ билік өкілі Шоң би Едігеұлының тұлғасы мен қызметі // Отан тарихы. 2025. Т. 28. № 2. 388–395-бб. [Ағыл.]. DOI: 10.51943/2788-9718_2025_28_2_388-395

ЛИЧНОСТЬ И ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ПЕРВОГО КАЗАХСКОГО ЧИНОВНИКА СРЕДНЕГО ЖУЗА ШОН БИ ЕДИГЕУЛЫ

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Аннотация. *Введение.* Изучение деятельности местных управителей, которые представляли важное звено в системе управления российской власти в Степи является важным и представляет интерес для исторической науки. В данной статье рассматривается общественная и политическая деятельность первого ага-султана Баянаульского внешнего округа Шон би Едигеулы. *Цель и задачи.* Раскрытие личности Шон Едигеулы представляет возможность изучить политические, социально-экономические изменения в казахском обществе в XIX веке, в частности процесс формирования модели управления, разрушение традиционного образа жизни казахов, изменения в кочевом хозяйстве и другие социально-культурные явления. *Материалы и методы.* Исследование основано на изучении и анализе архивных документов, включая фонды Центрального государственного архива Республики Казахстан и других источников. Используются методы исторического анализа первоисточников и сравнительного анализа различных источников. *Результаты* На основе опубликованных и новых материалов, материалов исторического фольклора, архивных документов в статье анализируются события, связанные с открытием Баянаульского внешнего округа. Устные и письменные источники показывают, что деятельность Шон би Едигеулы во время ага-султанства является примером умелого управления, результатом которого являлось сохранение спокойствия в народе. *Выводы.* Таким образом, общественно-политическая ситуация в начале XIX века способствовала формированию такого исторического деятеля, как Шон би Едигеулы, который на посту ага-султана Баянаульского округа был в период с 1833 по 1836 годы, и чья деятельность выходила за пределы родов Баянаульского региона.

Ключевые слова: Шон Едигеулы, би, Баянаульский внешний округ, реформа, указ, ага султан

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Introduction. The study of life and activities of Shon Bi Edigeuly is of great importance for understanding the controversial XIX century - the time of the active colonial policy of the Russian Empire in the Kazakh Steppe and the destruction of the political traditions of the Kazakh nomads.

Shon Bi was a representative of the XIXth century that was a complex and controversial historical period for the Kazakh people. The political, social and economic changes took place in the Kazakh society in this era. Thereby, it is important to explore the social and state activities of the intelligentsia who left a mark in the history of the country in order to understand the historical significance of political, socio-economic changes in Kazakh society.

Starting from the XIIIth century, due to the order that Genghis Khan had established in the Eurasian steppes, the high political dominance belonged to the Genghis line called "Tore". Over time persons of high authority who gathered power opposed this order. While executing this opposition, they also cooperated with Muslim clergy. On the other hand, this understanding of domination, which lasted for more than 6 centuries, gradually lost its effect by the 18th century. The Bi's filled the void in the Kazakh steppes, thanks to the prestige and civil authority they received from oral law.

It is known that biys had a special place in Kazakh society who set an example of intelligence. The main functions of biys were to preserve the unity of the country, resolve disputes and establish justice. They were statesmen who controlled the public life of the people. In the XIXth century, the first figures began to appear among the Kazakh people who had their own civic position and actively participated in public and state affairs. An intellectual of the Bayanaul region, Shon Edigeuly, sought to preserve his nationality, to foster kindness and morality in future generations. The purpose of this article is to study the state and public activities of the aga sultan Shon Bi Edigeuly, taking into account the historical conditions for the formation and functioning of the Bayanaul outer district.

Materials and methods. Nowadays the methodological base of historical science has been expanding and new methods of research are being formed. The theoretical and methodological basis of this article is made up of general scientific principles including the historical principle and the principle of objectivity aimed at studying historical and political processes. The historical principle is based on the study of processes that took place in a certain period and in a certain region with the participation of Shon Bi Edigeuly. The principle of objectivity makes it possible to determine the role of published data and archival documents in the study of Shon Edigin's personality and the social-political situation of the Siberian Kyrgyz region in the first half of the XIXth century.

When writing the article, we also used the method of comparative analysis of data related to the problem. As a result of which the method of comparative analysis was combined with the principle of objectivity. Thus, the problem was studied comprehensively.

The article deals with the personality of the first aga sultan of the Bayanaul outer district of the West Siberian Governor-General through the analysis of his performance. The sources were archival documents and published materials containing information on the practices of appointment and approval in the position of aga sultan.

The problems of organizing the district management system, as well as issues of Kazakh officials' formation in the service of the Russian Empire, including the aga sultans' activities of external districts of Western Siberia were researched in the study of the Kazakh steppe's administrative system in the management structure of the Russian government.

S. Zimanov was one of the first in Soviet Kazakh historiography to consider the issue of external districts' formation as part of the West Siberian department. He stated the fact based on historical documents that an important principle for the formation of the district and volost system was the consolidation of Kazakh clans in one administrative-territorial structure. S. Zimanov was the first to pay attention to the fact that the position of volost governors in the Kazakhs' districts of the Siberian department was occupied not by sultans according to the "Charter on the Siberian Kazakhs", but by influential biys.

In modern studies of historical science, the problem of organizing the district administration system in the context of administrative reforms of the XIXth century is presented in the monograph "History of Kazakhstan: power, management system, territorial structure in the XIXth century" written by B.M. Abdrakhmanova. The practice of performance management of Kazakh officials is presented in the works of G. Sultangaliyeva and T. Dalayeva. The monograph "Kazakh officials in the service of the Russian Empire" presents archival documents on the basis of which, the authors reveal the mechanism for the entry of Kazakhs into the service of local government. G.S. Sultangaliyeva explores the process of organizing the volost management system as part of the outer districts in the Kazakh steppe. The specifics of the organization of the aga sultans' activities of the external districts on the materials of the West Siberian Governor-General's regions was reflected in the publications of T. Dalayeva.

However, the activities of the aga sultans of the Bayanaul outer district have recently become the subject of a special study. Only Dauren Ayashinov researched this topic, he is a well-known local historian of the Pavlodar region collected information from the funds of the Central State Archive of Kazakhstan about the aga sultans and honorary Horde members of the Bayan-Aul outer district (1830-1868).

Discussion. In the process of joining the Kazakh steppe to Russian empire, the tsarist authorities carried out administrative and political reforms that led to the abolition of the khan's power and the

acceptance of a new system of government. The “Charter on the Siberian Kirghiz” was adopted in 1822 that was developed by M.M. Speranskiy [Masevich, 1960: 93-109]. The main task of this legislation was to establish the territorial certainty of the lands of the Middle Zhuz and the creation of a structural administrative apparatus.

In accordance with the reform of 1822, governance models were introduced that were acceptable to the Russian authorities. The tsarist government decided to implement the district and volost system instead of the traditional system of administration that had been established since ancient times. According to the charter, the sultans, representatives of Tore genus carried out the administration but people also nominated biys to the governance system who had the power among population.

One of the intelligent officials of his time, the first aga sultan of Bayanaul outer district was Shon bi Edigeuly. Shong bi came from the Suyindik-Aydabol clan in Argyn. His father was the famous thinker Edige bi Tolebayuly. Thus, the title of bi was hereditary and passed down from his ancestors.

Based on the «Charter on the Siberian Kirghiz» Bayanaul outer district was opened in the Kazakh steppe in 1833. The fierce struggle for the position of aga sultan began in connection with opening of the district. According to the charter, the aga sultans were to be elected only from the Tore genus. People were divided into two groups, one of which supported Bopa Tatenov, he was the descendant of Sultanbet Sultan, and the other group supported Shon bi Edigeuly. Lieutenant colonel Kamaev, who was a responsible for the opening of the district, wrote in his report to Bronevsky that the district was opened in a timely manner, but the Kazakh people were split into groups during the election of the Agha Sultan, if people of Tortula, Kozgan and Koksals volosts supported Shon bi, Bopy Tatenov was endorsed by people of Basentein, Kanzhygaly and Buranaiman volosts [CSA RK. F. 338. In. 1. C. 162. P. 165.].

We can see the way to solve this dispute from the historical data below. From the letter of Siberian Corps commander to the governor-general of Western Siberia: «To open Bayanaul outer district in Turtugul volosts near the Bayanaul mountain, the territories of which were occupied by biys-captains Shon Edygin and Chorman Kuchukov who are preferably respected by the people here. To elect bi captain Shon Edygin as the aga sultan of Bayanaul outer district, also Sakhnovsky, Tukhanovich, Boshtai Tursunbaev and Berdaly Kazangapov from kyrgyz people should be appointed as assessors» [SAOR. F. 3. In. 12. C. 17684. P. 90.].

Moreover, during the study of the main database of archival documents describing this historical event, we found the message of the corps commander to the head of Omsk Regional Administration. The letter stated that «I present to you to approve bi Shon Edygin in the position of aga sultan in Bayanaul district, who has already been authorized by us to manage this district and also biy Boshtai Tursunbaev and foreman Berdul Kazangapov from the Kyrgyzs in the position of assessors [SAOR. F. 3. In. 12. C. 17684. P. 89].

Results. It should be noted that having become employees of the tsarist empire, Chingizid sultans begin to lose their socio-political support in Kazakh society. The Russian government became subsequently convinced that the sultans did not have full power and were not the best conductors of Russian policy. In reality, government of the people was in the hands of the elders. However, it was believed that the representatives of the black bone had not yet reached the level of self-government. But Shon bi proved to the empire thanks to his wisdom and positive deeds that representatives of the Kazakh communities were also able to manage their people. The Polish writer Adolf Yanushkevich in his book “Diaries and Letters” wrote that «Shon was not a member of Tore genus but he was a major figure in the steppe. He ruled his people so wisely, fairly and efficiently that even the khans envied him» [Yanushkevich, 2006: 244].

The scientist and ethnographer Shokan Ualikhanov wrote in his writings: “Tore (sultans) did not have much influence in the Bayanaul district, because the biys ruled the people here. Particularly popular among the people were Shon bi from the Aidabol clan and Shorman bi from the Karzhas clan” [Valikhanov, 1985: 309].

The organization of a new administrative division on the territory of the Middle Zhuz began in April, 1824 and Karkaraly and Kokchetav districts were the first to be opened [CSA RK. F. 338. In.1. C. 336. P. 62]. The territory of the Bayanaul region was supposed to be part of the Karkaraly district. The Kazakhs living on the territory of the Bayanaul region under the leadership of the authoritative bi Shon Yedigina opposed joining the Karkaraly district. The main obstacle to unification was the mutual hostility of the clans. Tribal associations, who settled in neighboring territories, did not want to be part of joint district and demanded a separate unit.

Then the head of Omsk region, colonel S.B. Bronevsky sends a letter to Shon Bi with a proposal to join the Kokshetau district. But Shon bi refused referring to the fact that the aga sultan of this district is a representative of Tore genus. A significant number of people wandered between the Karkaraly and

Kokshetau districts, these territories were not part of any of the districts, they were under the leadership of Shon Bi.

Shon was a representative of black bone who organized the Turtugul Union of thirteen clans. However, the administration of West Siberian Governor was worried that there were a large number of people of the nomadic free life and who were not part of the districts. Officers repeatedly came to him with various recommendations from the authorities, and, the governor-general asked him to inform the structure of his union in one of these messages. Shon bi responded with a special letter dated November 28, 1825: "We organized the Turtugul Union at the time when we joined the struggle with the khan's power of Bukei Barakhanov in 181. The core of the Turtugul union was the descendants of the four sons of Suyunduk - Kulboldy, Zhanboldy, Ormanshy and Karzhas. Today this union includes thirteen clans of Basentin and Buronaiman, part of the Kanzhygaly, Karpyk, Tama clans and others. 332 biys - representatives of these clans unanimously elected me the main bi of the union. The number of subject people to me consists of 4300 auls, and I am sure that the number of subject people to the descendant of the khans Abylay and Bukei, will not even be half of my people» [CSA RK. F. 338. In. 1. C. 690. P. 2-3.].

Shon got an offer to open a special Bayanaul district for the Turtugul people and accept citizenship of the Russian Empire. In order to keep the peace in the steppe the bi agreed to create a special district near Bayanaul mountain, but he set own conditions. The main requirements are that all the territories inhabited by the people of the Turtugul union including along the Irtysh River in the east, along the Nura River from the Yereymen Mountain in the west, in the north by lakes, in the south by the ridges of the Dalba, the Kotyr-Kyzyl Tau, the Zheltau and the Aulieli mountains. Moreover, he also asked to appoint him the aga (senior) sultan of this district. He wrote: "I ask you to send an official - a fair and kind person who knows the language, customs and traditions of the local people when opening a divan in Bayanaul" [Isabai, 2005: 9].

Thus, on February 14, 1826, Shon bi handed a subscription of the Bayanaul outer district's opening to centurion Karbyshev who was the head of the Karkaraly district's squad. It is written in the subscription that «I agree to the opening of a district at Bayanaul mountain for the tranquility and peace of our people and I wish to be a subject of the most gracious sovereign and undertake to fulfill all his laws, not to violate them, not to do bad deeds and not even think about it» [Masevich, 1960: 156]. This subscription was certified by the foreman of the Basentein aul captain Kazangap Satybaldyugly, the foreman of the Kanzhygalinsky aul Utetuleu Taipakugly and the foreman of the Zholoba-Kipchak aul Ayu Ulzhabayugly with their seals.

Lieutenant colonel Ledenev arrived in Bayanaul in the spring of 1830 and he wrote the results of his work in his own report: "On behalf of whole Turtugul population all ancestors headed by the biys Shon and Shorman and took on oath of the Russian government before the al-Quran according to customs. 1500 auls of Shon including about 1500 dwellings, also approximately 2000 dwellings or 125 auls of Shorman bi, 4300 dwellings or 430 auls of Kazangap bi and also about 2095 auls or 21700 dwellings took the oath" [Isabayev, 2002: 7].

It is necessary to note that the process of organizing the Bayanaul outer district became possible for Shon Bi and his great influence in the steppe. In his work "Kyrgyz-Kaisaks of the Middle Horde" S.B. Bronevsky gave the following assessment to Shon: "Shon Bi Yedigin was introduced to the position of aga (senior) sultan, he was elderly, but smart and well-intentioned, beloved by the people of the Turtugul volosts and having more influence than others" [Kracowckii, 2005: 135]. However, despite the Charter a representative of the black bone - Shon Bi Yedigeuly was appointed to the position of the agha sultan. This happened only in the Bayanaul outer district.

Shon Bi understood that the future of the Kazakh people was in establishing relations with the tsarist government and rapprochement with Russia. He knew the needs of his people better than anyone else. Bi was a far-sighted man and understood the feasibility of cities building and moving to a settled way of life. He recognized that it was impossible to cultivate the land and develop various types of crafts, as well as receive a decent education without settled lifestyle. Thus, Shon bi together with the Russian government began to establish and develop the Bayanaul outer district.

The activities of Shon Edigeuly during the period of the aga sultan can be cited as an example of skillful management aimed at maintaining the stability of the Kazakh society. Shon bi showed concern for his people especially during the rise of the national liberation movement of the Kazakhs. It is mentioned in the works of the famous Mashkhur Zhusip Kopeyuli that Shon bi together with his brother Toraighyr Edigeuly supported the revolt headed by Sarzhan Kasymov. Mashkhur Zhusip Kopeyuli wrote: "Vali died in 1822, when he was between 105 and 106 years old. He was buried in the field of Kokshetau. The throne passed to his eldest son Gubaidolla Khan. It was a time when the Kazakhs depended on the Russians.

Gubaidolla was sued that he had violated our law and that he had elected himself Khan. And Shon Bi's younger brother Toraighyr Bi was expelled along with the Khan, but Shon got his brother's release" [Kopeiuly, 2013: 206].

Shon Bi tried to improve relations with the Russian Empire, as well as with the Chinese and Bukhara rulers in order to maintain political stability in the region. Major General of the tsarist army Semyon Bronevsky in his work "On the Kazakhs of the Middle Horde" wrote: «Russians arrived in Bayanaul in the year of the cow to build a new fortress. About 10 Chinese visited Bayanaul with the same intentions in the same year. There was a dispute between them. This happened during the reign of Abaydilda-khan and biys of Shon and Toraighyr. At this time the people were in summer pasture...» [Bronevskii, 2005: 119].

The winter of 1824-1825 was warm, the Kazakhs did not wait for the end of winter and began to move towards the banks of the rivers. It is explained in the reports of staff officers that this action of the Kazakhs was influenced by Shon bi. It is written in some archival documents that "March 28, 1825, Shon Bi Edygin with the Tortugul and Kozgan volosts intended to roam to the Bukhara possessions with the for unknown reasons" [CSA RK. F. 338. In. 1. C. 409. P. 41.]. It is clear that this decision was made in connection with the strengthening of colonial policy. The given data indicates that Shon bi Edigeuly served their people and carried out an active social and political activity.

We can see that Shon bi took care of Bayanaul people in all matters. Shon Bi wanted to save the people from the distress, poverty and domestic needs. He was one of the first who spoke about the need for the socio-economic development of the Kazakh society. Due to the fact that a huge number of livestock often died during the jute, he called on the Kazakh sharua to prepare the necessary supply of hay for the winter. He is the initiator of arable farming and taught to master the salt industry, built a windmill on the territory of Bayanaul. Shon Bi was also engaged in the annual sending of masters of their craft from among the Kazakhs to the construction of the district, where they gained experience from Russian masters. With the permission of the Governor General, he together with the Cossacks created a group for the protection of the steppe.

Conclusion. The history of Bayanaul outer district's opening is closely related to the name of Shon Bi Yedigeuly who founded the Bayanaul outer district which has a 35-year history and made a great contribution to the development of the region under the domination of the Russian Empire in the Kazakh steppe.

This is important to note that he was the first who was able to prove that the Kazakhs can manage their land themselves and changed the position of the royal decree. As a result of the struggle of Bayanaul's people and Shon Bi, the ancient steppe law was violated, according to which only representatives of the Tore ruled here. Due to a correct policy pursued in different years, Bayanaul district began to be ruled by representatives of the "black bone", such as Shon bi, Shorman bi, Kazangap bi, Musa Shormanov, Botbai and others.

Bayanaul region continued to develop thanks to the active socio-political activity and dedicated work of Shon Edigeuly and we can see only the positive results of development in the context of joining the Russian Empire. Thus, Shon bi Edigeuly participated in the formation of an important administrative-territorial unit in the Kazakh steppe which was formed by combining its own historical conditions and features. The personality and activity of Shon bi Edigeuly who was a noble native of the sacred Bayanaul region who contributed to the development of political events in the 19th century, still needs a deep learning.

Sources

CSA RK — Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
SAOR — State Archives of Omsk Region.

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