

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ  
ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ ЖОҒАРЫ БІЛІМ МИНИСТРАЛІГІ  
ҒЫЛЫМ КОМИТЕТІ  
Ш.Ш. УӘЛИХАНОВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ТАРИХ ЖӘНЕ ЭТНОЛОГИЯ ИНСТИТУТЫ



«EDU.E-HISTORY.KZ»  
ЭЛЕКТРОНДЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМИ ЖУРНАЛЫ



2023.10 (4)  
қазан-желтоқсан

ISSN 2710-3994

ISSN 2710-3994 (online)

*Құрылтайшысы және баспагері:* Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігі Ғылым комитеті Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты ШЖҚ РМК

Ғылыми журнал Қазақстан Республикасы Инвестициялар және даму министрлігінің Байланыс, ақпараттандыру және ақпарат комитетінде 2014 ж. 29 қазанында тіркелген. Тіркеу нөмірі № 14602-ИА. Жылына 4 рет жарияланады (электронды нұсқада).

Журналда тарих ғылымының *келесі бағыттары* бойынша ғылыми жұмыстар жарияланады: тарих (дүниежүзі және Қазақстан тарихы), деректану және тарихнама, археология, этнология, антропология.

*Жарияланым тілдері:* қазақ, орыс, ағылшын.

*Редакция мен баспаның мекен-жайы:*

050010 Қазақстан Республикасы, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28-үй

ҚР ҒЖБМ ҒК Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты ШЖҚ РМК

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Журнал сайты: <https://edu.e-history.kz>

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ISSN 2710-3994 (online)

*Учредитель и издатель:* РГП на ПХВ «Институт истории и этнологии им.Ч.Ч. Валиханова»  
Комитета науки Министерства науки и высшего образования Республики Казахстан

Научный журнал зарегистрирован в Комитете связи, информатизации и информации Министерства по инвестициям и развитию Республики Казахстан, свидетельство о регистрации:

№ 14602-ИА от 29.10.2014 г. Публикуется 4 раза в год (в электронном формате).

В журнале публикуются научные работы *по следующим направлениям* исторической науки: история (всемирная история и история Казахстана), источниковедение и историография, археология, этнология, антропология.

*Языки публикации:* казахский, русский, английский.

*Адрес редакции и издательства:*

050010 Республика Казахстан, г. Алматы, ул. Шевченко, д. 28

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ISSN 2710-3994 (online)

*Founder and publisher:* RSE on REM “Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology” of the Committee of Science of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The scientific journal is registered at the Committee for Communications, Informatization and Information of the Ministry for Investments and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, registration certificate: No. 14602-ИА dated October 29, 2014. The journal is published 4 times a year (in electronic format).

The journal publishes scientific works in the *following areas* of historical science: history (world history and history of Kazakhstan), source studies and historiography, archeology, ethnology, anthropology.

*Publication languages:* Kazakh, Russian, English.

*Editorial and publisher address:*

28 Shevchenko Str., 050010, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

RSE on REM Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology CS MSHE of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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E-mail: [edu.history@bk.ru](mailto:edu.history@bk.ru)

Journal website: <https://edu.e-history.kz>

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## ТАРИХ / ИСТОРИЯ / HISTORY

Published in the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 Electronic scientific journal "edu.e-history.kz"  
 Has been issued as a journal since 2014  
 ISSN 2710-3994.  
 Vol. 10. Is. 4, pp. 790–801, 2023  
 Journal homepage: <https://edu.e-history.kz>

FTAXP / MPHTI / IRSTI 03.20  
[https://doi.org/10.51943/2710-3994\\_2023\\_36\\_4\\_790-801](https://doi.org/10.51943/2710-3994_2023_36_4_790-801)

## THE STUDY OF POTTERY CERAMICS IN THE GOLDEN HORDE SETTLEMENT OF AKTOBE-LAETI IN THE XIII–XV CENTURIES

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**Abstract.** *Introduction.* Aktobe-Laeti is one of the settlements of the Golden Horde, existing on the northern route of the Great Silk Road of the XIII–XV centuries. In the medieval settlement, handicraft production was widely developed, the main part of which was pottery. The Atyrau Museum of Local Lore has preserved rich material of high value. Archaeologists have studied the ceramics of the Golden Horde for several decades, but still there are not enough publications devoted to the settlement of Aktobe-Laeti. *Goals and objectives* of this article consist in a systematic and comprehensive study of pottery of the medieval settlement, as well as the technology of its production. *Results.* Researchers of this article come to the conclusion that the Golden Horde ceramics in the style of design and method of manufacture has its roots in the countries of the Eastern Muslim world. Partially present Khorezmian forms, which is confirmed by the found artifacts. *Conclusion.* The formation of pottery craft culture took place along with the development of the general culture of Ulus Jochi. The laid technique was further developed and used in the manufacture of ceramic products in the medieval states of Central Asia, Tatarstan and the Volga region in the XV–XVI centuries.

**Keywords:** Medieval settlements, Golden Horde, Kazakhstan, archaeological excavations, pottery, irrigation ceramics, pipeline, craft

**Acknowledgments.** The article was prepared as part of the implementation of the program-targeted financing project of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan « Ethnopolitical history of the Uluses of Chagatai, Kaidu and Moghulistan according to Arabic, Mongolian, Persian, Chinese and Turkic sources» (registration number: BR18574101).

**For citation:** Margulan A., Saikeneva D. The study of pottery in the Golden Horde settlement of Aktobe-Laeti in the XIII–XV centuries // Electronic scientific journal "edu.e-history.kz". 2023. Vol. 10. No. 4. Pp. 790–801. (In Eng.). DOI: 10.51943/2710-3994\_2023\_10\_4\_790-801



## ХІІІ–ХV ҒАСЫРЛАРДА АҚТӨБЕ-ЛАЕТИ АЛТЫН ОРДА ҚАЛАШЫҒЫНДА ҚЫШ ҒЫДЫСТАРДЫ ЗЕРТТЕУ

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**Аңдатпа.** *Kіріспе.* Ақтөбе-Лаети ХІІІ–ХV ғасырлардағы Ұлы Жібек жолының солтүстік жолында орналасқан Алтын Орда қалашықтарының бірі. ортағасырлық қалашықта қолөнер өндірісі кеңінен дамыды, оның негізгі бөлігі қыш жасау болды. Атырау өлкетану мұражайында құндылығы жоғары бай материал сақталған. Археологтар бірнеше онжылдықтар бойы Алтын Орданың қыш ыдыстарын зерттеді, бірақ Ақтөбе-Лаети қалашығына арналған басылымдар жеткіліксіз. *Бұл мақаланың мақсаттары мен міндеттері* ортағасырлық қалашықтың қыш ыдыстарын, сондай-ақ оны өндіру технологиясын жүйелі және жан-жақты зерттеуден тұрады. *Нәтижелер.* Осы мақаланың зерттеушілері Алтын Орда керамикасы дизайн стилі мен өндіріс әдісі бойынша Шығыс мұсылман әлемінің елдерінен бастау алады деген қорытындыға келеді. Табылған артефактілер растайтын хорезмдік формалар ішінара бар. *Қорытынды.* Керамикалық қолөнер мәдениетінің қалыптасуы Жошы ұлысының ортақ мәдениетінің дамуымен қатар жүрді. Қалыптасқан техника ХV–ХVІ ғасырларда Орта Азия, Татарстан және Еділ бойындағы ортағасырлық мемлекеттерде керамикалық бұйымдар өндірісінде одан әрі дамып, қолданыла бастады.

**Түйін сөздер:** Ортағасырлық қалашықтар, Алтын Орда, Қазақстан, археологиялық қазбалар, керамика, суармалы керамика, құбыр, қолөнер

**Алғыс.** Мақала Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігінің «Араб, моңғол, парсы, қытай және түркі деректері бойынша Шағатай, Қайду және Моғолстан ұлыстарының этносаяси тарихы» бағдарламалық-нысаналы қаржыландыру жобасын іске асыру шеңберінде дайындалған (тіркеу нөмірі: BR18574101).


**Дәйексөз үшін:** Марғұлан А. ХІІІ–ХV ғасырларда Ақтөбе-Лаети Алтын Орда қалашығында қыш ыдыстарды зерттеу // «Edu.e-history.kz» электрондық ғылыми журналы. 2023. Т. 10. № 4. 790–801 бб. (Ағылш.). DOI: 10.51943/2710-3994\_2023\_10\_4\_790-801

## ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ГОНЧАРНОЙ КЕРАМИКИ В ЗОЛОТООРДЫНСКОМ ГОРОДИЩЕ АҚТӨБЕ-ЛАЭТИ В ХІІІ–ХV ВЕКАХ

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**Аннотация.** *Введение.* Актобе-Лаэти является одним из городищ Золотой Орды, существующий на северной трассе Великого Шелкового пути XIII–XV вв. В средневековом городище широко было развито ремесленное производство, основной частью которого являлось гончарное ремесло. В Атырауском краеведческом музее сохранился богатый материал, обладающий высокой ценностью. Археологи несколькими десятилетиями изучали керамику Золотой Орды, но все же публикаций, посвященных городищу Актобе-Лаэти недостаточно. *Цели и задачи* данной статьи состоят в системном и комплексном изучении гончарной керамики средневекового городища, а также технологии ее производства. *Результаты.* Исследователи данной статьи приходят к выводам, что золотоордынская керамика по стилю оформления и способу изготовления уходит своими корнями в страны восточного мусульманского мира. Частично присутствуют хорезмийские формы, что подтверждают найденные артефакты. *Заключение.* Становление гончарной ремесленной культуры проходило наравне с развитием общей культуры Улуса Джучи. Заложенная техника стала далее развиваться и использоваться в изготовлении керамических изделий в средневековых государствах Средней Азии, Татарстана и Поволжья в XV–XVI вв.

**Ключевые слова:** Средневековые городища, Золотая Орда, Казахстан, археологические раскопки, гончарное дело, поливная керамика, трубопровод, ремесло

**Благодарность.** Статья подготовлена в рамках реализации проекта программно-целевого финансирования Министерства науки и высшего образования Республики Казахстан «Этнополитическая история Улусов Чагатай, Хайду и Могулистана по данным арабских, монгольских, персидских, китайских и тюркских источников» (регистрационный номер: BR18574101).

**Для цитирования:** Маргулан А. Изучение гончарной керамики в золотоордынском городище Актобе-Лаэти в XIII–XV веках // «Edu.e-history.kz» электрондық ғылыми журналы. 2023. Т. 10. № 4. 790–801 бб. (Ағылш.). DOI: 10.51943/2710-3994\_2023\_10\_4\_790-801

## Introduction

Ulus Jochi is one of the earliest state formations, which is the center of a pronounced medieval civilization with a rich material culture. At that time, the Golden Horde was a symbiosis of nomadic and urban culture, the reason for this was the nomads who established domination over the settled peoples in the XII-XV centuries. The material culture of the time remained fairly conservative. In the medieval settlement of Aktobe-Laeti, a revival of urban life was observed (Salamat et al., 2018: 16). The most interesting is how Muslim peoples have advanced in the art of making ceramics. Ceramic products were made of white and red clay, covered with blue watering, which gave an unusual texture and color. Stamps and rollers were also widely used. Red clay ceramics were also widely used, which was used in the manufacture of the heating system of the medieval settlement.

## Materials and methods of research

In this article, the results of field research are studied and analyzed. Excavations were carried out by the Middle Volga expedition, led by Galkin Lev Leonidovich from 1974 to 1977 (Afanasyev, 1978: 511) He also headed the Volga-Ural archaeological expedition from 1981 to 1983. After that, this settlement was excavated by the Guryev youth detachment under the leadership of Afanasyev Vyacheslav Konstantinovich, as part of the West Kazakhstan expedition, led by Zeynulla Samashev from 1989 to 1991. During his work, a sufficient number of ceramics were discovered, as well as women's jewelry and men's clothing elements, horse harness parts and so on (Galkin et al., 2013: 5). The regional museum of the city of Atyrau has preserved reports for the years presented, as well as the archaeological artifacts found in the same museum.

Other materials devoted to the study of the Golden Horde settlement of Aktobe-Laeti were also studied. It was studied by such scientists as archaeologists Plakhov V.V., Kasenov M.S.,

Bisembayev A.A. Also, the settlement was studied in the publications of scientists Volkov I.V., Khasanov B.

Local historian Afanasyev V.K. in 1965 introduced this monument to a researcher of the Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography M.S. Mershchiev. After that, there was a scientific article by Mershchiev M.S. «Settlement of the XIII–XV centuries in Western Kazakhstan», published in 1969. In this article, the author draws attention to the existence of two archaeological sites near the city, Aktobe-Laeti and Saraichik (Mershchiev, 1969: 153). Despite the fact that the last city was studied systematically in 1937 during the expedition of the West Kazakhstan Department of the Society for the Study of Kazakhstan, under the leadership of Artyuzov N. and in 1950 under the leadership of Margulan A.Kh. during the West Kazakhstan expedition (Afanasyev, 1991: 44). The first city was studied later. As you know, Yakubovsky A.Yu. in his works pointed out the existence of developed cities in Western Kazakhstan, the times of the Golden Horde. He referred to the works of Ibn Batutta, who in 1334 visited the capital of Ulus Jochi – Sarai Berke (Afanasyev, 2003: 54). The name of this city is associated with the reign of Uzbek Khan, who moved the capital there from Sarai Batu. On his orders, mausoleums, mosques, madrasas, etc. were built there.

In 2012, students of Kh. Dosmukhamedov Atyrau University were practicing at this archaeological site. In the field seasons of 2017 and 2019, archaeological excavations of the Aktobe-Laeti settlement were carried out under the leadership of an employee of the Kh. Dosmukhamedov Atyrau State University Ph.D. Marat Kasenov and Director of the Historical and Local History Museum of Atyrau region of the Department of Culture, Archives and Documentation of Atyrau region Rashida Kharipova. The artifacts found during this expedition will be discussed in this article (Information, 2019). After these excavations, the settlement was preserved, this fact was recorded during a field trip by employees of the Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology in 2021. Due to the long standing of the Caspian Sea, the settlement was under water for a long time, so a unique cultural layer of 60 cm in size was preserved there, which consisted of soil with inclusions of animal bones and parts of ceramics. The Caspian Sea began to flicker for a short time in the 50s of the XX century. The cultural layer began to collapse under the influence of groundwater, livestock trampled it. After that, during the excavations, not the entire territory of the settlement, which is 200\*80 meters, was dug up. Therefore, there are still cultural layers untouched by man, which may be studied in more detail in the future (Ualieva et al., 2014: 59).

The methods of this article are a comparative-typological method, which consists in the systematization and study of individual elements found during excavations of the Aktobe-Laeti settlement by analogy with similar artifacts found in Saraychik, or Selitryan settlement. Ways of processing ceramics, as well as shape and ornament will be considered. The next method is the natural-scientific method, which will be carried out in order to determine the material, the structure of ceramic products, and their chronology. The cultural-historical method was applied with the aim of combining all archaeological ceramics by dating, combining them into one culture of the historical period.

### **Discussion**

Before considering the artifacts found on the territory of the medieval settlement, it is necessary to understand the role of settlements in the feudal society of nomads. First of all, the cities were shelters of nomadic tribes from harsh conditions. Most likely, Aktobe-Laeti in this case was a wintering ground, where nomads stayed in the cold months of the year from November to April. Although the climate of the Primorye was mild, the conditions of the Caspian Sea helped the Turkic tribes to survive the harsh winter. We must not forget that nature and the ecosystem in the XIII–XV centuries was different than today. Rivers tend to change course, and the Caspian Sea is periodically shallow and flooded. Scholars of medievalism noticed that the eastern part was overgrown with grass and the rivers leaned to the west. Thus, during the existence of the Aktobe-Laeti settlement in this area near the modern city of Atyrau, there was a green oasis and a full-flowing river, a tributary of the Ural River, flowed. Scientists came to

this conclusion after they studied what the city was built from. In order to make a raw brick, water was needed, and for cooking in tandors, wood and firewood were needed. Since it would have been difficult for medieval people to transport these components, most likely around the city at that time there was everything necessary for the functioning of the settlement (Afanasyev, 1996: 4).

According to Plakhov V.V., this settlement is in many ways similar to the Golden Horde cities built by the Mongols in the Volga region and in Western Kazakhstan. In the process of Mongol conquest to the West, especially in the first 30–40 years of the reign of Batu Khan, for a very long time the Mongols lived in yurts. After a while, merging and assimilating with the local population, they began to build houses from clay and reeds, which until now have been poorly preserved. After that, they began to build structures from raw bricks, it is the latter that have survived to this day. Aktobe-Laeti was located on the route of the Northern Silk Road and was a powerful transshipment point between the Yaik/Zhaiyk (Ural) and Itil /Yedil (Volga) rivers. Mostly in the city lived artisans, merchants, dehganes, who grew grapes, millet, barley, watermelons, melons, seeds. The grapes were grown by medieval farmers to make sugar. From the city, goods were sent in caravans along the Northern Silk Road, including silk, Persian porcelain and Russian furs. To serve the caravans, it was necessary to create large caravanserais. Near the modern city of Atyrau, they were Saraychik and Aktobe-Laeti. Since the scientist V.A. Afanasyev found there an elephant figurine, precious stones and metals, Plakhov V.V. comes to the conclusion about the functioning of the Great Silk Road in that area (Galkin et al., 2013: 77). Also, a medieval fishing town was found near modern Atyrau. The architecture of the medieval city belongs to the mixed Golden Horde decoration with Khorezmian style. So, in the city there is a sofa to the wall and a tandoor in the middle of the room is more typical for the cities of Central Asia. Most likely, the Khorezmian diaspora lived there, mixed with the local population. Also, according to the scientist Plakhov V.V., coins of Khulagu Khan were found at the excavations.

During the excavations conducted by Lev Galkin in 1977, during which the southeastern part of it was excavated, 12 premises were discovered. These premises were divided into residential and commercial areas. In the premises suitable for housing, sofas were found and heated with the help of canes. And in the economic premises, archaeologists found red clay burnt and not burnt vessels, sinkers for nets. Less often, archaeologists found irrigation products. And also, a handle from a ceramic vessel with a similar tamga found at the Selitryany settlement.

In the aerial photograph taken by L. Galkin, among the ruins of the settlement, the layout of the city is traced, narrow streets went from north to south. Sometimes they were interrupted, forming empty spaces, apparently for squares. The walls of the houses clearly appear from the cultural layer; the walls were made of mud brick. Whereas baked brick began to be used only from the end of the 15th century. Some walls are made of adobe saman. According to the layout, the settlement is very similar to the cities of that period, built in Bukhara and on the Volga delta. The mills are covered from the inside with several layers of lime composition. In the premises, heating systems were found, as well as fragments of glass. There were wooden beams in the buildings, the roof was covered with reeds or straw, some walls were made of clay and saman, as a result of which they did not survive. There are wells in the city that were used by the inhabitants. First of all, scientists found traces of the workshop, which ranks this city as a craftsman.

In 1993, Afanasyev V. found a bakery, a large tandoor filled with kizyaks. In the rooms that played the role of the kitchen, a large number of container vessels were found. Three of them were at the entrance (Khasanov, 2017: 131). In addition to residential and utility premises during excavations, one can notice ayvans – rooms without one wall in which it was possible to hide from the scorching sun in the summer. Tandors were not only indoors, but also in the yards, which were used for cooking, or making ceramic products in the fresh air. In addition, a large ceramic vessel was installed in the courtyard – the tashnau, which was buried in the ground. This vessel was used to collect rainwater in the yard if necessary for household use (Guzikov, 2019: 6). The pit, which was found by archaeologists, gives information that

the settlement was built on a site where there was an excess of yellow sand, which remains homogeneous in its structure and was used to make ceramic vessels.

To illuminate the room, lamps were used, mainly made of red clay. The lamps resembled saucers with edges bent inwards, with a hook for draining condensate and with a wick. On the opposite side of the lamp was a handle, in the form of a horn 2–3 cm in length. Compared to this settlement, 3–4 carob lamps were found on Saraychik.

Kitchen utensils in the bulk were red clay of different sizes and shapes. From small jugs to smokers and mugs. In terms of quantity, medium-sized vessels with wavy ornaments, circular lines and a herringbone in the form of a comb for carrying water prevail, kitchen utensils – with plates and bowls. The crockery was in great quantity. Including large watering bowls. The dishes were decorated mainly with a traditional arched pattern, in the center of which there was a lily flower, asters or water lilies. Unlike Saraichik, there are products with ornamentation of waves or herringbones (Samashev et al., 2008: 264).

Irrigation ceramics also have a plant pattern and animal style is used. A glaze is applied on top of the ceramics. Basically, blue and blue colors prevail, some individual bowls are made in green. Animals and plants in white outlines or their images are filled with white watering. There are no red dishes in the excavations. In an interview, L. Galkin once commented on the appearance of the upper part of the found vessel lid with the image of ram horns, similar to a modern Kazakh ornament.

Non-irrigated red clay pottery is the defining material for the monuments of the Golden Horde circle. Non-irrigated ceramics are characterized by great standardization, clarity of forms and simplicity of ornamentation, which is reduced mainly to a linear-wavy ornament. Widely used ceramic products of various shapes and sizes: boilers, pots, jugs, bowls, bowls, plates, basins, flasks, «pits» («tagora»), amphorae, hummus, hummus, spherical cones, piggy banks, tuvaks (sunaki), covers, lamps, candlesticks, devices for installing and carrying lamps, digiri, whistles, rattles and other toys, shingles, water pipes (cuburs), vessels in the form of a truncated cone, fishing weights, spinners, balls, «vessels with a mesh», «plugs», «discs with holes», pottery circles, jugs, «non-spillers». They did not have, as a rule, artistic design and complex ornamentation, but differed in high technical characteristics. Stamped gray-clay ceramics were also used, which were imprinted in parts in segmental ceramic forms (kalypov). The fact that stamped ceramics in the Golden Horde were made of various types of clays is written by Samashev Z., Plakhov V. and Kuznetsova O. (Samashev et al., 2008: 264).

In the Golden Horde, ceremonial porridge (with a white or pinkish base) and red-clay irrigation ceramics were produced in significant quantities. The range of porridge products is represented by bowls, dishes, albarello, vessels for rose water (gulabdans), bottles, jugs, devices for calams and inkwells. Red clay irrigation bowls, albarello, vessels for rose water (gulabdans), tuvaks, lamps, jugs and toys were produced. The comparative poverty of the forms of irrigation ceramics is combined with the incredible diversity and diversity of its ornamentation. Irrigation ceramics appears before us as a sea of colors, bright, diverse, and an abundance of patterns and compositions.

Among other products, ceramists made bricks, as well as watering mosaics and majolica on a porcelain and red clay base, carved terracotta tiles, window lattices-frames, carved and stamped pottery plates — details of the decorative decoration of buildings.

## Results

During the excavations of 1975, conducted by the archaeologist from Moscow L. Galkin, 8 rooms and 2 burials were studied. Red clay ceramics were found on the premises. Almost in all rooms there was a tandoor, except for service. A ceramic dish was found in the third room. In the fifth room, a focus was found, with a diameter of 60 cm and a depth of 45 cm, as well as red-clay vessels. In total, about 8 premises were excavated and investigated, as well as 2 burials. The burials were made according to the Muslim type, did not contain things (Afanasyev, 1978: 210). In the course of excavations, red-clay dishes, bones of animals and fish were mainly found. Remains of ceramic pipes were found. The main difference,

according to which scientists determined the chronology of the existence of the settlement, was irrigation ceramics. It was distinguished by the fact that it was made of white clay of good quality, thoroughly mixed with a small amount of sand. The glaze was covered from above with a thin layer, which thickened to the bottom. A similar method was used when dipping the bowl into the glaze or when pouring the glaze from above. In color, it had different shades of about the same color, passing from green yellow to blue violet. There are also dishes, both one-sided and on both sides watered with glaze. This production technology was used by large craft workshops. Simultaneously with clay cookware was made of porridge, which is a flint mass mixed with glue, which filled a special form. A similar method of manufacturing arose due to the influence of Iranian, Caucasian and Far Eastern currents.

In the field season of 1977–1979, excavations were carried out with funds allocated by the Guryev Regional Museum of History and Local Lore. S.B. Bisenov, V.K. Afanasyev took part in the excavations. Manor No. 3, which consists of 13 premises, was investigated. In the first room, archaeologists discovered a red-clay lamp. Also, two humas were found here, the bottom of which is about 80 cm from the sough, with a wall thickness of about 1.5 cm. In the second room, elements of red clay ceramics, bones of animals and fish are also scattered. In the third room, the ruins of two hums were found – one with a diameter of 40 cm and another 60 cm, about one cm thick. One clay sinker. In this room there were also two more such hums. Hum is a large vessel, with one or two handles. The vessel is dilated on the upper side and narrowed in the lower part of the trunk. Such vessels became popular among the Romans, Greeks and Etruscans. Red clay hums were a mass ceramic product, used for the purpose of storing and transporting grain, wine, and oil. Hummus was also sometimes used as a burial urn among the peoples of the east.

In 1980-83, excavations of Aktobe-Laeti south of the former quarter continue. The total excavation in those years amounted to 326 square meters, several estates and an alley were opened. During this period, red-clay Golden Horde ceramics were found – hums, jugs, knots, knots, krini, pot-shaped vessels, dishes and bowls. Mostly such dishes were brown in color and were widely distributed in that era thanks to the functioning of the Great Silk Road (Kasenov, 2016: 160).

During the excavations of 1989–1991, excavations of the settlement were carried out under the leadership. During this season, a clay lamp was found. It was used as an oil lamp. The shape of the lamps of the Golden Horde originates from ancient Greece. In the 13th century, the shape of the lamp was unified and became a small, rounded tank with a flat bottom and small sides, there was also a short handle. Sepoys were also found – stands for laying ceramic products in a pottery oven. At the bottom of the glazed ceramic products can be observed traces of sepoy.

During the excavations in 2017–2019, a good preservation of the cultural layer was noticed, which, despite all the excavations in some parts of the settlement, was not touched. In the cultural layer, particles of bones of fish, animals and ceramics are visible. Archaeologists who have previously worked on the site claim that Aktobe-Laeti has only one cultural layer. But, in connection with the latest excavations, scientists come to the conclusion that the settlement hides at least three cultural layers, which gives hope for new archaeological discoveries in the future. Under it, the layout of the estates has been preserved, which can be seen on the surface. Unfortunately, the main height of the walls was destroyed, and the base went underground for several meters. During the excavations, both red-clay ceramic vessels and irrigation ceramics were found (Kasenov, 2007: 50).

During the excavations, a large number of ceramic fragments were found, as well as the most red-clay dishes, jugs and fragments of the lining, parts from the tandoor furnace were found. In such furnaces, ceramics were fired. And also, a lot of things used in the production of household items, that historians-archaeologists have formed an opinion about the settlement, as a hotbed of urban civilization with developed handicraft labor. In the artifacts found, the following red-clay Golden Horde ceramics can be distinguished: jugs with a handle, with two handles, without handles, as well as with a drain and without a drain. Bowls, plates, bowls, tagors. Amphorae were a vessel for transporting liquids, with a narrow neck and two arcuate handles attached to the trunk. Hums were without handles and were intended for

storage of loose and liquids. The variety of hums is as follows – without a throat with a whisk, with a roller-shaped whisk and with a cylindrical throat. Humchi is a small hummus for storage and carrying of liquid substances. Sunaki are relatively low pots with a flat bottom. Digiri – vessels for water-lifting wheels. Red clay whistles, toys, discs and a potter's wheel were also found. Balls with holes and a small ball inside (Fedorov-Davydov, 2001: 4). A polychrome bowl with a circular «Khorezmian» pattern was found. They are followed by smaller belts with ornaments. A bird-shaped vessel was also found. Usually in the Golden Horde ceramics there are waterfowl, captured in a calm state.

According to the medievalist A.A. Korablev, who studied the settlement in question for a long time, people settled in this territory much earlier than the XIII century. During the excavations of the settlement, silicon plates were found, as well as objects from the time of the Sarmatians, including ceramic products. The fact that Aktobe-Laeti was a connecting city located on the Silk Road between the Volga region and Khorezm is evidenced by the objects found atypical for the steppe territory of the Golden Horde, namely the found figurine of a plaster elephant. Tamgas specific to nomads were found on many objects identified during excavations. Ancestral tamgas were placed on the products by the potters themselves, or were made by order of artisan families for the purpose of identification. Although archaeological excavations have been carried out on this settlement more than once, according to the scientist, the settlement has been preserved much better than a similar Saraichyk (Korablev, 2023: 46).

Fedorov-Davydov G.A. in his work “The Golden Horde cities of the Volga region: Ceramics. Trading. Gen” gives a classification of ceramic products of that period. The jug found during excavations in Aktobe-Laeti, according to the classification of Fedorov-Davydov G.A., belongs to red clay medium jugs without handles, as well as having a small drain. The pitcher-shaped pot has a conical shape with a convex body, a truncated bottom and a weakly highlighted throat. At the same time, it is clearly visible that this product was made by local artisans, since it has a simple shape without ornament. Most likely, this item was used in everyday life (Fedorov-Davydov, 2001: 51). The jug was preserved in relatively satisfactory condition, it was found split in half. The parts of the jug were glued together by employees of the Atyrau Museum.



*Fig. 1. Red-clay jug (Atyrau regional and local history museum)*

Ceramic vessels were made of clay by pulling. Molding masses were used without visible impurities, or with a small admixture of sand. The firing was applied through. Stamps or roller stamps were widely used. Porcelain stoneware found. Kashin is a porous clay mass of white color. Basically, glaze was applied to the porridge to give it a more transparent and sparkling appearance. Used porcelain ceramics make the picture lighter and brighter. Watering enveloped the vessel and solidified in a thick layer. Kashin is a porous clay ceramic mass that, after firing, has a yellow or slightly pink color (Saiko, 1982: 133–138). Clay was mainly used white or light, only rich people could afford dishes made of such clay. White clay dishes were highly valued in Europe, but they began to be made there only in the Renaissance. In addition to the blue glaze, polychrome was used. Such ceramics are otherwise called «minai». With this technique, the enamel is partially superimposed by separate cells, thus, a smear was formed. Minai were made of high-quality light clay, with polychrome application on top of dishes and brush painting, sometimes cream and turquoise opaque glaze. In the dishes of the Aktobe-Laeti settlement there are drawings with plant and animal motifs. Although this technique of ceramics

production allowed manufacturers to depict whole oriental miniatures of the Middle Ages in bowls combining a variety of colors and textures.



*Fig. 2.* The bottom of the bowl with blue watering (Atyrau regional and local history museum)

Polychrome irrigation ceramics were widely used in the Golden Horde state, as well as blue irrigation, which was made of cobalt ultramarine paint. According to Volkov I.V., Belinsky I.V., Maslovsky A.N., this technology has spread widely from Iran. According to Kramarovsky M.G., ceramics of the Golden Horde still has "its own face". Such ceramics were widely used in the Timurid state, and then in the Golden Horde in the late XIV – early XV centuries. The preserved bottom of the bowl has polychrome tiles in the floral style of the octagon. The painting is classic underglaze. The technique of over glaze painting was characteristic of Sung China, while under glaze painting became popular in Seljuk Iran in the 12th century. Just like the Iranian octagons, the number eight was used in the Golden Horde. The petals are made in blue (cobalt oxide), the black color of the paint was achieved by oxidation of cobalt and copper. The bottom is made of kashin according to the type of minai, which arose during the genesis of polychrome ceramics of Iranian faience of the XII century (Fedorov-Davydov, 1976: 126). Then this style was transferred to the architectural decoration of building facades. At the same time, according to Kramarovsky M.G. The technology of making Golden Horde ceramics has gone a long way from the Chinese Sung type of making in red and green to Khorezm, where it changed to green-blue under the onslaught of Iranian trends. It became possible to find such Golden Horde ceramics throughout the Urals and the Volga region. Although Khorezm is the parity in the Golden Horde ceramics, it developed later, it developed independently of any other techniques (Kramarovsky, 2010: 15).



*Fig. 3.* Spherocone (Atyrau regional and local history museum)

In the Golden Horde ceramics there are spheroconic vessels. These are the most unusual and rare archaeological artifacts of the Golden Horde. They were made of clay, burned at high temperatures. They had an unusual shape – spherical on the sides and cone-shaped to the bottom. Most cones have a light brown clay tint. The outer part was decorated with stamped drawings and unusual patterns. In archaeological practice, some spherical cones have been found with liquid inside. N.I. Veselovsky suggests that spherical cones were used to transport mercury and ozokerite, A.F. Likhachev suggests that such artifacts served as lamps, but since there were no traces of soot on them. E.K. Kverfeldt suggests that perfumes or some oils with pleasant aromas were stored in these containers. Modern scientists come to the conclusion that these vessels were necessary for the transportation of water or medicines.

Among the significant heritage of the material culture of the cities of the Golden Horde of the Lower Volga region, we can safely call the heating system – the canvas heating system.

One of the objects of pottery production of the Golden Horde period is the heating system, which was based on adobe pipes. During the excavations of the Aktobe-Laeti settlement, parts of this system



were discovered that departed from the tandoor, which was installed in a can or furnace. The tandoor was usually located in the middle of the living space. From the tandoor and the kana, furnace pits were dug below the floor, along which ceramic pipes ran. Sufa beds were built on top of Canes, which were located along the wall. The cannas or chimneys were two or three-channel and had an exit from the house. A similar heating system for the room was similar to a Russian stove, and the peoples of China and Korea were heated in a similar way. The Sufa was the size of a human being. Straw was placed on top of the sufas. The length of the sufa found during the excavations of the Aktobe-Laeti settlement was 60–70 cm. The width of the sufa depended on the number of kans, and the length corresponded to the length of the wall. Tandoors were often destroyed at the places of incision of the canes, Tandoors in diameter ranged from 30 to 50 cm. During excavations in 1993, Afanasyev V.K. found a bakery consisting of several tandoors. One of which was filled with dung, which confirms its use in the furnace. In the summer, the hearth in the tandoor was kindled in iwans, rooms without one wall. Tandoors themselves were installed in almost all the dwellings of the Golden Horde. Only a few of them were designed to make food. Many of them were universal, they were used, as mentioned earlier, for heating rooms (Afanasyev V.K., 1996).

### Conclusions

The main difference between the Golden Horde archaeological artifacts and the finds of other settlements of the XIII–XIV centuries are irrigated ceramic products with the presence of a stamped pattern, on top of which blue or green glaze is applied. Cookware is made of both yellow and white clay. The stamped ornament of the patterns of ceramic products has a floral, zoomorphic and geometric character. Often there are inscriptions in the Turkic language in Arabic. For longer operation and beauty, the vessels are covered with irrigation. The complex of red clay dishes was formed, very likely, under the influence of Khorezm and other cities of Central and Southern Kazakhstan. Vessels are characterized by a variety of forms, but still there are embossings on the vessels. Many vessels are not the same in size, which indicates a manual method of production, although stamps for the manufacture of such jugs have been found during excavations. Products are diverse in forms, but they cannot be compared with the elegance and novelty of the forms of ancient Greek ceramics. Golden Horde ceramics are more understandable and suitable for everyday use in everyday life.

In the manufacture, loess-like clay with impurities of quartz sand was used, as well as feldspars, in the micro impurities of which iron, pyrite, limestone and mica are contained. In the form of Golden Horde ceramics there are jugs with a high throat and a spherical torso, high hums with a small throat.

One of the distinctive features of the Golden Horde cities is the use of canoe heating system, which was typical for the peoples of South-East Asia. Such a system consisted of adobe pipe branches that moved away from the furnace, passing through brick or clay beds. Thus, the room was warmed in the cold season. The pipes along the canals were connected into one pipe standing next to the dwelling.

Modern scientists, when studying the material culture of Ulus Jochi, come to the conclusion that the production of ceramics in this medieval state begins already from the beginning of the XIII century. as a result of the mixing of the Mongol-Bulgarian and Kipchak-Khorezm traditions. The state strengthens the power of the descendants of Genghis Khan, over other ethnic groups, there is an urban and nomadic subculture. At the same time, the general principles of handicraft production are preserved throughout the Golden Horde, and material culture does not have any special differences. Its individual elements, both from the point of view of production technology and external, are distinctive for the entire culture of the Golden Horde societies.

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**EDU.E-HISTORY.KZ**

электрондық ғылыми

журналы 2023. 10 (4)

*Бас редактор:  
Қабылдинов З.Е.*

*Компьютерде беттеген:  
Копеева С.Ж.*

Жарияланған күні: 25.12.2023.  
Пішімі 70x100/16. Баспа табағы 21,125.

*Құрылтайшысы және баспагері:*  
Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігі Ғылым  
комитеті Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты  
ШЖҚ РМҚ

*Редакция мен баспаның мекен-жайы:*  
050010, Қазақстан Республикасы, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28-үй  
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