

## **Grave of the khan Kene army and Smagul Saduakassov**

History of any city starts with its old burial grounds and ancient monuments. It is widely known that our capital bore the name 'Akmola' till 1998. In wide sense, 'mola' is a place of purity and faith. There are following folk expressions: "If you lost your way, spend the night near grave", "There is no place for Satan in a burial place", "Burial ground is a sacred place, but a place without burial ground is callous", "God is a grave protector", etc. These expressions clearly explain the role of burial grounds in our history.

Whatever country you visit in Europe, sepulchers will be the first local attraction shown you. Europeans proudly tell about great people who had been buried on their ground. Even consanguineous Azerbaijan in the first place showed us "National pantheon" in the centre of Baku and "Shiahs burial" by the Caspian sea. At such moments, we feel strong faith and pride, commitment to our history and ancestors.

Burial of 200 Kene khan's warriors has been found in Astana, near 'zhastar' neighbourhood. There was an Arabic inscription on the tomb:

- 2 line: year 1838 Sarmyrza
- 3 line Kayyrolla from his hands
- 8 line: may they rest in peace [...]

In spaces where points were put, the lines had been erased and it is impossible to read them. In the right corner of the monument's upper end the word "Imankul" was written. Probably it was the name of a person who constructed this monument or the beginning of a sacred word. On the right, the following was written: "May your eyes guard him on the sacred stone". We hope that up-to-date technologies will let us decipher more text in future.

What does this epitaph mean to us?

First of all it is a monument of the thirties-forties of the XIXth century, dedicated to warriors who had perished during Kenessary Kassymov rebels. All the date, names and words interpretations lead to those events. In the second place, it is a sign which had been erected in memory of the people who died in a righteous war.

In any case, this monument is a significant historical fact for Astana and Kazakhstan in whole.

Smagul Saduakassov (1900-1933) was the head of Kazakhstan Komsomol in tough soviet times; also he headed in "Yegemen Kz" and "Akikattyk" newspapers. At that time he was a prominent figure. He established the first national theatre, where he helped members of Alash party. In twenties, he collected works of Abay, Sultanmakhmut, Beymbet, Zhus- supbek and Mukhtar and translated them into Russian. He had been tirelessly working in a literature sphere. Saduakassov wrote a novel "Sarsenbek", stories "Salmakbay sagyndyk", "Kumis konyrau", many articles and other famous works. It is quite a great amount of literary contribution

for a person.

S. Saduakassov was a talented person who deserved respect. Even with the course of time, his name will not be forgotten.

Regarding his private life, it is known that in 1923 working in “Birlik” and “Zhas azamat” committees this young man married a daughter of the Alash leader, Alikhan Bokeykhanov called Yelizaveta (Zeynep).

In 1927, he had been discharged from state service; consequently, he worked in Tashkent for some years and later moved to Moscow. In Moscow, he worked in Railway Engineering institute. In 1933 while working as an engineer on track of “Moscow-Donbas”, S. Saduakassov was killed under uncertain circumstances. His death was not announced in public and the Supreme Court ordered to burn his bones to conceal traces of the crime.

On January 21, 2011 his remains were delivered to the Motherland from a crematorium. Parliament deputies made a decision to put his remains in “Kara mola”.

A monument of S. Saduakassov has following epitaph, “look back with pure soul and look forth with your eyes open”. Those were the words of Smagul Saduakassov which represent our heritage, that is why we should remember and respect them.